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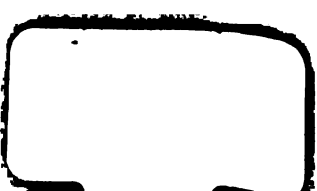
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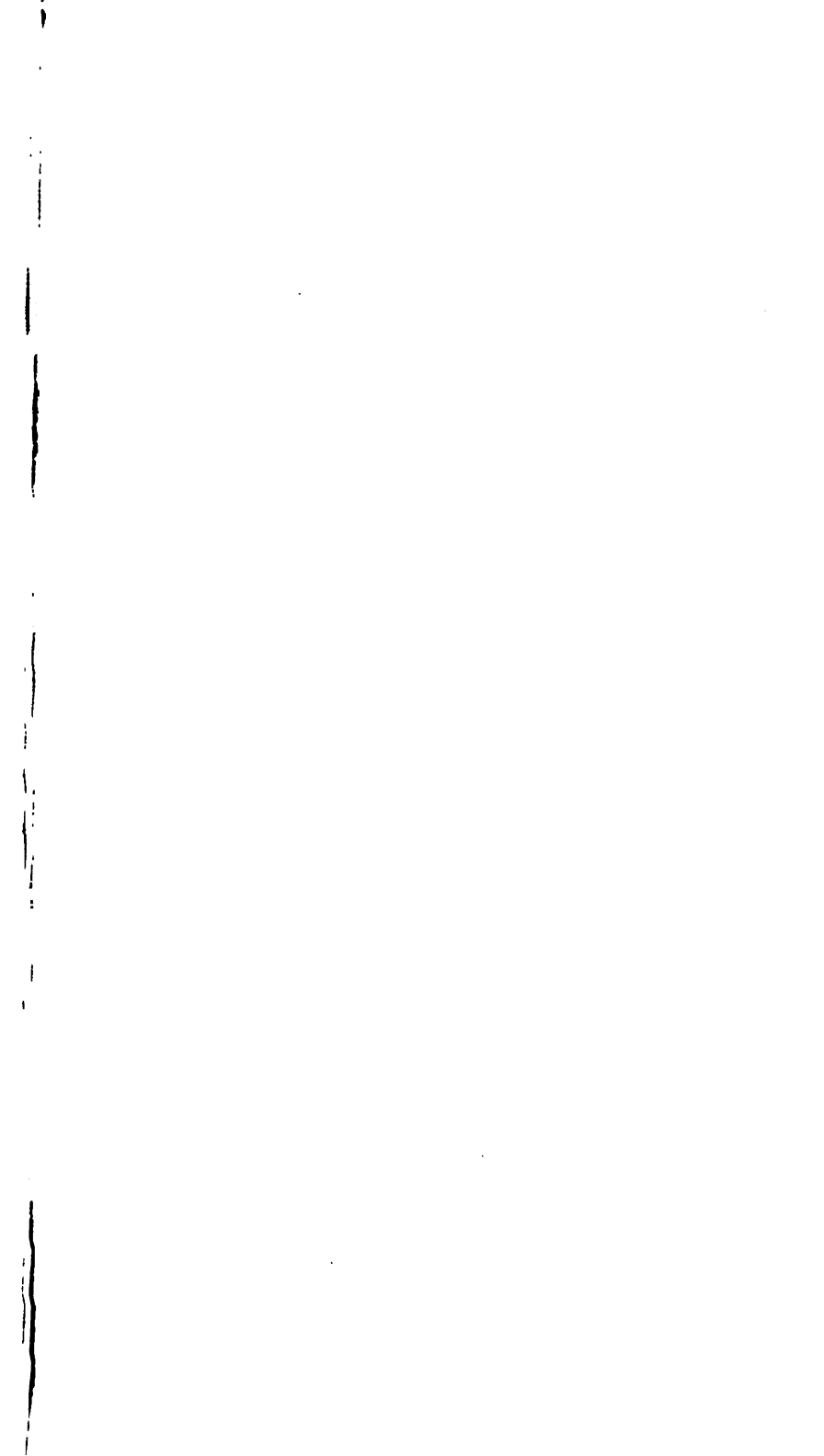
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**History and Antiquities**  
OF  
**DERBY,**

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

(Illustrated with many Engravings.)

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BY

ROBERT SIMPSON, M.A. F.S.A. M.R.S.L.

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VOLUME I.

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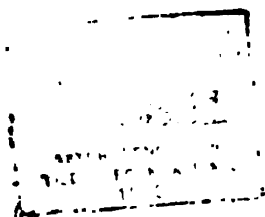
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1826.

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## PREFACE.

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THE Editor trusts that no apology will be deemed necessary for presenting to the public the following FRAGMENTS; for, although they are far from forming a regular history of the town of Derby, they will be found to contain a great variety of interesting matter, collected from every source to which access could be obtained.

In the compilation of the following pages no attempt has been made to give the materials the order of arrangement which the rules of historical composition suggest. A regular history of this ancient Borough would require more time and abilities than the Editor possesses.

The principal part of the materials of which the following pages are composed, was collected several years ago, and the drawings from which most of the cuts are engraven, were taken so far back as 1809.

## PREFACE.

The work is divided into three parts, and three distinct title pages have been given for the purpose of accommodating those gentlemen, who, being in the habit of illustrating works of a topographical nature, may feel disposed to interleave and bind up these FRAGMENTS in three separate volumes.

THE FIRST PART consists of Extracts from the National records published by Order of Parliament;—from Manuscript Collections in the British Museum;—Manuscripts in the possession of private gentlemen,—and from those printed works which have any reference to Derby,

THE SECOND PART contains a collection of papers relating to the various public buildings.

THE THIRD PART is composed principally of Biographical sketches of Eminent Men natives of Derby, and copious extracts from wills and deeds connected with various charitable bequests.

With respect to the execution of the work, it does not become the Editor to venture an

## PREFACE.

opinion: he craves the most liberal indulgence from his readers.

The Editor thankfully acknowledges the kind and liberal assistance which he has received in the Collection of the following Fragments; and particularly the aid afforded him by William Bateman, Esq. Middleton by Youlgrave; Godfrey Meynell, Esq. Langley Park; Charles G. Young, Esq. York Herald; and Mr. J. T. Swanwick, in the loan of several valuable Manuscripts.

*DERBY,*  
*March, 1826.*



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COLLECTION OF FRAGMENTS  
ILLUSTRATIVE  
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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES  
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1826.

1

“ kinge, a nobleman espyinge it, caste himselfe yn  
“ danger to save his prince, and receyvinge the  
“ blowe through his bodye, was slain forthwith,  
“ and the kinge also somewhat hurte. It happened  
“ that *Pauline* the byshoppe was then present, to  
“ whome for revenge the kinge promised, that if  
“ God would give victorie against *Cuichelme*,  
“ that he would become a Christian man, which  
“ afterward came to pass bothe in thone and thother,  
“ as *Beda* reportith it.”\*

This event is alluded to in an interesting work lately published by Mr. Southey, entitled “*The Book of the Church*,” but he does not mention at *what place* this transaction occurred. The following are the particulars which we find recorded in the work above alluded to.

Edwin was the rightful king of Deira, from which kingdom, however, he had been expelled in childhood by Ethelfrith of Bernicia. On his soliciting Edilburga, sister to Eadbald in marriage, a stipulation was made that she should be allowed the free exercise of Christianity for herself and household, and Edwin declared that he would not hesitate to embrace that religion himself, if, upon due examination it should be found holier and more worthy of the Deity, than the service of the Gods whom he and his forefathers had worshipped. When, therefore, the chosen Queen departed for the court of her intended husband, Paulinus, one of the last missionaries whom

\* Lambarde's Topog. and Histor. Dictionary of England.

Gregory had sent to assist Augustine, was raised to the Episcopal office on this important occasion, that he might accompany her, in the hope of becoming the Apostle of the Northumbrians. Gregory had selected fit men for the service to which they were appointed. Paulinus, instead of urging the king on the subject of his meditated change, by which he might have offended and indisposed him, left it to time and opportunity, and the silent operations of his own active and meditative mind: and made it his chief business to preserve Edilburga and her attendants from becoming indifferent to their religion in a land of Heathens. He had thus obtained a character for prudence, as well as for talent; when an attempt to assassinate the king was made by an emissary of Cwichelm, king of Wessex, and Edwin was saved from certain death by the fidelity of one of his Thanes, Lilla by name, who throwing himself between his royal Master and the murderer, received the poisoned short sword in his own body. That same night, Edilburga was delivered of a daughter: Edwin returned thanks to his Gods for her favourable delivery. Paulinus was present and ventured to tell the king, that it was not to those idols, but to the God of the Christians and his prayers, that he was beholden for this propitious event. The skilful missionary had chosen his time well, while the impression of his providential preservation was fresh, and when the king's heart was softened by the birth of his child. Yielding to these feelings, and to the mother's wishes, he permitted Paulinus

to baptize the infant, and twelve of the royal household. The child was named Eanfleda. The king promised also for himself that if the same God to whom he gave this pledge of his intentions would preserve him and favour him with victory in the war which he was about to make on Cwichelm, in vengeance for the late murderous attempt, he also would be baptized. The expedition was successful, and his vengeance was complete : all who were concerned in the intended assassination were either slain in battle or delivered into his hands for punishment. From that day Edwin never offered sacrifice to his idols, but he hesitated concerning the new faith ; his mind was perplexed and troubled ; he was a man of strong understanding, in middle age, when the intellectual faculties are mature, and least liable to be led astray ; he conversed often with Paulinus, and with the most intelligent persons of his court, upon the truth of Christianity ; and often retired to meditate upon the important subject in solitude. At this time, there came letters and presents for him and the Queen from Pope Boniface, whom Paulinus had made acquainted with the state of his mind. One day when Edwin had retired alone, as his manner was, to brood over the momentous question which these letters had pressed upon his immediate attention, Paulinus entered the room, and laying his hand upon the king's head, asked him if he remembered that token ? Startled at the appeal, as if a Spirit were before him, the king fell at his feet. " Behold," said Paulinus, raising him up, " thou

hast, through God's favour, escaped from the enemies of whom thou wast in fear! Behold, through God's favour thou hast recovered thy kingdom, and obtained the pre-eminence which was promised thee! Remember now thine own promise and observe it; that He who hath elevated thee to this temporal kingdom, may deliver thee also from eternal misery, and take thee to live and reign with himself eternally in heaven!" Edwin hesitated no longer: he called his chiefs to council, that, if they could be persuaded to think and believe as he did, they might be baptized at the same time: and when they were assembled, he required them each to deliver his opinion concerning the new religion which was preached among them, and the propriety of receiving it. The chiefs having delivered their sentiments, and expressed their assent to the change, it was proposed by Coifi, the Chief Priest of Northumbria, that Paulinus should fully explain to them the nature of the new religion which they were called upon to receive. When the prelate had concluded his discourse, the Chief Priest exclaimed, that he had long understood the vanity of their old worship, because the more he sought to discover its truth, the less he found: he proposed, therefore, that the altars and temples of the idols and the sacred inclosures in which they stood should be overthrown and burnt. The king demanded of him who ought to set the example of violating them, and the Priest himself offered to begin. He asked the king accordingly for arms and for a horse, girt a sword to his side,



mounted and took a lance in his hand. When the people beheld him they thought that he was seized with madness, because in bearing arms, and riding on a horse he broke through the prohibitions attached among them to the sacerdotal office. He, however, rode resolutely towards the temple, and at once desecrated it by throwing his lance within the inclosure; his companions then as he exhorted them, set fire to it. The scene of this memorable event was a little East of York, upon the River Derwent, at a place then called Godmunddingaham, *the home of the protection of the Gods*. The village which now stands upon the site retains the name, with no other change than that of a convenient abbreviation from five syllables to three, Godmundham. Godmunddingaham having been destroyed, a wooden oratory was hastily erected in York for the ceremony of the king's baptism, which was performed there on Easter day, A. D. 627.\*

A. D. 874. The whole of the kingdom Mercia, consisting of the four people who in the time of the Romans were called Cattieuchlani, Dobuni, Coritani, and Cornavii, was granted by the Danes to Ceonwulf *durante beneplacito*.†

In the reign of Alfred, Derby was constituted the metropolis of the County, and in the beginning of the same reign, it was occupied by the forces of

\* Southey's Book of the Church, Vol. i. p. 40—49.

† Nicholl's Leicester. i. 14. Abbas Riva'llensis, p. 358.

Halfdene, a Danish Chieftain, who took up his quarters here during the winter of 874.\*

877. The Danes took from Ceonwulf, the Coritani, particularly Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Stamford, where they domineered; when the rest of Mercia was placed, by king Alfred, under the government of duke Æthelred, to whom he had married his daughter Æthelfleda. In the tenth year of Edward the Elder, A. D. 911, the Danes from Northampton and Leicester, made an expedition into Oxfordshire, and slew a great number of the English at Hookenorton and the country adjacent. Duke Æthelred dying in 912, the government of Mercia devolved wholly upon his lady, Æthelfleda, who appears to have administered it with extraordinary prudence, courage, and success.†

\* Chron. Saxon, p. 82.

\* "For the merit of this renowned lady, Æthelfleda," says Mr. Stavelay, "it is pity her memory should perish, who hath been the restorer of cities; and, therefore, by grateful posterity, let here be recorded these subsequent memoirs of her. She was daughter of the renowned king Alfred; and had, as a symbol of his dearest affection, the whole earldom of Mercia given her by her father: married she was to the prince Æthelred; who dying, she took the government upon herself, and managed the same, being contemporary with her brother, king Edward, commonly called the Elder, in those barbarous times, to admiration, bestirring herself notably against the common enemy, the Danes. Æthelred, abbot of Rivall, gives her this eulogium: 'Adjecit etiam decoris plurimum soror regis (Edwardi) Ælfleda, sexu quidam fœmina, sed animo ac virtute plus viro, quæ construxit Brimesburch, Bruge, Scergate, Thamworth, Stafford, Edebirath, Werewicam, Ciresbirith, Warebirick, Runconere, Legacestre; ipsa pugnavit contra Wallenses, et vicit; et Derobei expugnavit, et cepit; tantæque fortitudine emicuit ut a pluribus rex diceretur.' At the taking of Derby; possessed by the Danes, she lost four of her principal commanders, to her great grief. In her

880. Alfred, after his memorable defeat of the Danish Prince Hubba, and the consequent submission of his followers, in 880, settled a Colony of them at Derby; thus proposing to repeople this place, which like many others in the kingdom of Mercia, had been laid waste and totally desolated by the frequent incursions of the barbarous Danes.† During the destructive conflicts between this people and the Saxons, in subsequent reigns, Derby was alternately in the possession of each party.

expedition against the Welch, she took prisoner the king's wife, whom, without doubt, she treated royally, and many of his people. (H. Huntingdon, p. 353.) The men of York made application to her, and listed themselves, under oath, to serve under her banner against the common enemy. Amongst her famous works of building, the city of Warwick was not the least; where as Mr Dugdale (Warwickshire) collects out of John Rous, she erected a very strong fortification, called the Dungeon, upon a hill of earth artificially raised near the river side, as is yet to be seen on the west part of the castle. After all which noble and royal performances, in the eighth year of her reign or government, she died at Tamworth, and was buried at Gloucester, in the porch of St. Peter's church there, leaving only one child, a daughter, named Alwina, or Algyva, whom her uncle, king Edward the Elder, not thinking fit to succeed her mother in that her administration, disposed of in marriage to one of his West Saxon noblemen; and seizing upon Mercia, incorporated it again into the English monarchy. Henry Huntingdon, in contemplation of the virtues of this renowned lady, sets his muse on work in her celebration, thus: (Lib. V. p. 354.)

‘O Ælfeda potens! O terror virgo virorum!  
 Victrix Naturæ, nomine digna viri!  
 Tu quoque splendidior fecit natura puellam,  
 Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.  
 Te mutare decet, sed solum nomina, sexus;  
 Tu regina potens, rexque trophea parens.  
 Jam nec Cæsarei tantum meruere triumpho;  
 Cæsare splendidior, virgo, virago, vale!’

\* Chron. Saxon, p. 106.      † Hume, Vol. 1. p. 84.

918. The Danes were masters of the town, but were the same year attacked by surprise, and completely routed by the heroic Ethelfleda, Daughter to king Alfred, and princess of the Mercians. In this engagement, four of her principal officers were slain, for whom, according to the Saxon Chronicle, she entertained a very distinguished and affectionate regard.\* The town appears at this time to have been strongly fortified, and it is probable that it was on this occasion that the Castle was demolished. After a short period Derby once more fell into the hands of the Danes.

From the death of Æthelfleda to that of her brother Edward in A. D. 925, the kingdom of Mercia appears to have been tolerably quiet. Yet the calm was of short duration; for during the reign of his son and successor, Athelstan, the Danes again became masters of it. When Edmund, the brother of Athelstan, was promoted to the kingdom in 940, being zealous for the christian faith, and disdaining that the glory of his kingdom should be stained with the worshipping of idols by the relics of Paganism, he wrested out of their hands the five most noble cities where they had nested themselves, viz. Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, Nottingham, and Derby; which, having been for many years the more peculiar possession of the Danes in Mercia, were emphatically styled the 'five cities;' and which

\* Chron. Saxon.

being purged of all infidelity, he caused to be illuminated with the christian faith.\*

942. They were again disposed by king Edmund, and were also expelled from the principal towns in the neighbouring counties.† About this period there appears to have been a mint at Derby, for the name DEORABY is found on a Coin of king Athelstan,‡ where the legend on the reverse is "HEGENREDES MO ON DEORABY" shewing that the town was then of great consideration, was privileged with a mint, and usually went by its modern though contracted name.

1048. That Derby was, about this period, a place of great importance, is evident from the description given of it in Domesday Book, which describes it as a royal borough of Edward the Confessor, and says that it contained 243 resident burgesses, forty-one of whom held twenty-four plough-gates of taxed land. In the same borough there was in the king's demesne one church, having seven clerks, who held two carucates of land free in Cestre. There was also another church belonging to the king having six clerks, who held nine bovates of land free in Cornun and Detton. In the same town were also fourteen

\* 'Promotus vero in regnum, zelo zelatus est pro fide Christi. nimisque ægre ferens paganorum reliquias cultura idolorum regni sui fœdare decorem, quinque nobilissimas civitates, Lincolniam, Leicestriam, Stanfordiam, Snottingham, and Derbei, quas eatenus incoluerant, de manibus eorum extorsit, omnique infidelitate abrasa Christianæ fidei lumine illustravit.' (Abbas Rival. p. 358, Nichols' Leices. I. 14, 15.) † Chron. Saxon.

‡ Sir Andrew Fontaine in Dr. Hicks's Thesaur. Tom. ii. Tab. ii. The name also occurs there on a coin of king Edgar. Tab. v.

watermills. The annual rent of the whole was then £24. two parts of which belonged to the king, and the third to the Earl of Mercia; taxes, tolls, forfeitures, and all customs, were divided in a similar manner.\* Not long however, did Derby continue in this flourishing condition. The death of the Confessor and the accession of Harold to the throne proved a source of very great calamity to this town. When Hardrada, king of Norway, invaded Northumberland in the year 1066, and was joined by the ambitious Earl Tostig,† Harold's brother, many of the inhabitants of this place, being the vassals of Edwine, the Earl of Mercia, were drawn out to oppose them. The forces of this noblemen were united to those commanded by Morcard, Earl of Northumberland; but the army was too weak to wrest the palm of victory from the contending foe.

\* Dom-bok. Tr. 280.

"In Burgo Derbij. T. R. E. erant CCXL. iii. burgenses manentes. & ad ipsum burgum adjacent XII. car' t'ræ ad g'ld quas. VIII. car'poss. arare. H' terra partita erat int' XL. I. qui <sup>burg</sup> & XII. car' habebant. Duæ partes regis & t'cia comitis de censu & theoloneo & forisfactura & de omni c'suetudine. In eod' burgo erat in d'nio regis. I. æcl'a cum. vii. clericis q teneb. II. car' t'ræ libere in Cestre. Erat & altera æcl'a regis similit' in qua VI. clerici teneb. IX. bov' t'ræ in Cornun & Detton Similit' libera. In Ipsa uilla erant XIII. molend."

Domesd. Orig. 280. b.

\* "Tostig was second son of earl Goodwin, the chief minister of Edward the Confessor, and father to the queen. Harold, who after the death of Edward was for a while king of England, was

The Norwegian monarch defeated them with great slaughter, yet within four days was he himself defeated and slain by Harold, who had marched with rapidity from the southern coast, where his troops were previously stationed to meet the threatened invasion of the duke of Normandy. The landing of this chieftain at Pevensey, within three days after the fall of the king of Norway, occasioned the return of Harold to the coast of Sussex. He had been joined by the scattered forces of Edwine, who, passing through Derby, again drained its inhabitants to recruit his ranks. In the battle of Hastings many of these fell, and very slowly indeed was the loss recovered.\* This appears in a striking manner from the account given of this place at the time of the Norman Survey, which was made soon after the Conqueror was seated on the throne of England.—This is the account which that ancient Survey gives of the state of this eventful period.

“There are there now one hundred burgesses,

his brother. This man was by king Edward made earl of Northumberland: he was by common consent of all our historians, a person in all respects of the vilest character. He governed the Northumbrians in a most tyrannical manner for ten years. As instances of his cruelty, I will just mention, First, his causing several noblemen of that country to be murdered in his own chamber, when he had allured them thither on pretence of easing their grievances. Secondly, his slaying all his brother's servants at Hereford, and sending their limbs potted to the king, with a message that he should find the meat well powdered, and this upon his falling out with his brother Harold in presence of the king. This cruel behaviour at last turned the hearts of the Northumbrians against him, who rose with one accord and drove him out of the country. See more of him in Drake's *Antiquity of York*, p. 82, and seq.” Deering's *Nottingham*, *Intro.* p. 11.

\* *Beauties of England and Wales*, iii. 350.

and other forty who are minors. There are one hundred and three houses waste, which paid tax. There are now ten mills there, and sixteen acres of meadow. Coppice wood three quarentens long, and two broad. In the whole it paid in king Edward's time £24.; now with the mills, and the town of Ludecerce (Litchurch) it pays £30.

“ In Derebii, the Abbot of Berton has one mill, and one masure of land, with sac and soke, and two masures of which the king has the soke, and thirteen acres of meadow, and nine villains have two carucates, and twelve acres of meadow. Geoffry Alselin has one Church which Tochi had. Ralph, son of Hubert, one church, which was Leuric's, with one carucate of Land. Norman de Lincoln one church, which was Brun's. Edric has one church there which was his father Coln's. Earl Hugh has two masures and one fishery with sac and soke. Henry de Ferrariis three masures, also with sac & soke. Osmer, the Priest, has one oxgang of land with sac & soke. Godwin, the priest, one oxgang of land with the like. There are, besides, in the same borough eight masures with sac and soke. These were Ælgar's, they are now the king's. The two-pence of the King, and the third of the Earl which they receive out of the wapentake of Apletreu in Dereberie, (Appletree in Derbyshire) are accounted for in the tax of the sheriff, as the two shires witness. Concerning Stori, the predecessor of Walter de Aincart, they say, that without any leave he might build himself a church in his own land, and



in his own soke, and dispose of his tithes as he would. At Martinmass the burgesses yield to the King twelve thraves of corn, of which the Abbot of Berton has forty sheaves.\*

\* "Modo sunt jbi. C. burgenses. & alii XL. minores.

Centum & iii. mans' sunt wastæ quæ censum reddeb.

Ibi sunt m<sup>o</sup> X. molend. & XVI. ac<sup>u</sup> p<sup>u</sup>ti.

Silva minuta. iii q<sup>u</sup>r lg. & ii. lat.

T. R. E. reddeb. in tot. xxiiii. lib. m<sup>o</sup>. cum molendi.

& uilla Ludecerce reddit xxx. lib. [& ix. uill. h'nt ii. car'

& xii. ac<sup>u</sup>. p<sup>u</sup>ti.

In Derby h't Abb. de Bertone. i. molin. & I. mas' t'ræ

Cum soca & saca. & ii. mas. de q'b' h't rex socam & xiii. ac<sup>u</sup>s.

Goisfrid. Alselin h't. I. æcl'am q<sup>u</sup> fuit Tochi. [p<sup>u</sup>ti

Radulf' f. Hub'ti. I. æcl'am q<sup>u</sup> fuit Læuric. cum. I. car' t'ræ

Norman de Lincolnia. I. æcl'am. q<sup>u</sup> fuit Brun

Edric h't. ibi I. æcl'am q<sup>u</sup> fuit Coln patris ejus

<sup>com</sup>Hugo h't. ii. masuras. & I. piscar' cum saca & soca.

Henric. de Ferrarijs. iii. masur' cum saca & soca simil.

Osmor p'b'r h'et i. bov' t'ræ cum saca & soca.

Godwin. p'b'r. i. bov' t'ræ simil'it'

Ad festum S. Martini redd. burgenses regi

XII. trabes annonæ de q<sup>u</sup> h't abb. de Bertone. XL.

Adhuc in eod. burgo sunt viii. masuræ [garbas.

Cum saca & soca. Hæ fuer. Ælgar. m<sup>o</sup>. sunt regis.

Duo nummi regis. & t'cius comitis qui exeunt de

In Dereberle

t censu

Apletreu Wapent' sunt in manu vicecomitis

testim' duarum scirarum.

De Stori Antecessore Walterij de Aincurt d'nt

q'd sine alicuj' licentiâ potuit facere <sup>alibi</sup> æcl'am in

sua t'ra & in sua soca & suam decimam mittere q<sup>u</sup>o vellet."

Domesday, p. 280. b. Trans. 332, 333.

It may not be unacceptable to the reader to lay before him the

The death of Harold leaving the English without any person to whom they could look up as a leader, the efforts they made to expel the Normans only tended to rivet faster the chains already imposed up-

following interesting particulars relative to this very valuable work.

The drift, or design of the book, is to serve as a register, by which sentence may be given in the tenures of estates; and from which that noted question, whether lands be ancient demesne, or not, is still decided. Its contents are summed up in the following verses:

*“ Quid deberetur fisco, quæ, quanta tributa,  
Nomine quid census, quæ vectigalia, quantum  
Quisque teneretur feodali solvere jure,  
Qui sunt exempti, vel quos angaria damnat,  
Qui sunt vel glebæ servi, vel conditionis,  
Quive manumissus patrono jure ligatur.”*

This book is still remaining, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and a less; the greater comprehending all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancashire, which were never surveyed; and except Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, which are comprehended in the lesser volume, which concludes with these words: “Anno millesimo octogesimo sexto ab incarnatione Domini, vigesimo vero regis Wisshelmi, facta est ista descriptio non solum per hos tres comitatus, sed etiam alios.”

It was begun in the year 1081, but not completed till the year 1087. For the execution of this great survey, some of the king's barons were sent commissioners into every shire, and juries summoned in each hundred, out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest farmers, who were sworn to inform the commissioners what was the name of each manor, who had held it in the time of Edward the Confessor, and who held it then; how many hides, how much wood, how much pasture, how much meadow-land it contained; how many ploughs were in the demesne part of it, and how many in the tenanted part; how many mills, how many fish-ponds, or fisheries belonged to it; what had been added to it, or taken away from it; what was the value of the whole together, in the time of king Edward; what when granted by William; what at the time of this survey; and whether it might be improved, or advanced in its value. They

on them; and afforded William an opportunity of more readily gratifying the cupidity of his dependents, who had been led to join his standard by the

were, likewise, to mention all the tenants, of every degree, and how much each of them had held, or did hold, at that time; and what was the number of the slaves. Nay, they were even to return a particular account of the live stock on each manor. These inquisitions, or verdicts, were first methodized in the county, and afterwards sent up into the King's Exchequer. The lesser Domesday-book, containing the originals so returned from the three counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, includes the live stock. The greater book was compiled, by the officers of the Exchequer, from the other returns, with more brevity, and a total omission of this article, which gave much offence to the people probably, because they apprehended that the design of the king, in requiring such an account, was to make it a foundation for some new imposition. And this apprehension seems to have extended itself to the whole survey at that time. But whatever jealousy it might have excited, it certainly was a work of great benefit to the public: the knowledge it gave to the government of the state of the kingdom, being a most necessary ground-work for many improvements, with relation to agriculture, trade, and the increase of the people, in different parts of the country; as well as a rule to proceed by, in the levying of taxes. It was also of no small utility for the ascertaining of property, and for the speedy decision or prevention of law-suits. In this light it is considered by the author of the Dialogue "*De Scaccario*," who speaks of it (I. i. c. 16.) as the completion of good policy and royal care for the advantage of his realm in William the Conqueror, and says it was done to the intent, that every man should be satisfied with his own right, and not usurp with impunity what belonged to another. He likewise adds, that it was called "*Domesday-book*" by the English, because a sentence, arising from the evidence therein contained, could no more be appealed from, or eluded, than the final doom at the day of judgment. From this authority ascribed to it, we might be led to suppose, that the verdicts, on which the register had been grounded, were found, in general, to be faithful; notwithstanding the confession made by Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, that, with respect to his abbey, the return was partial and false. For it does not appear that the design imputed to Ralph Flambard, as minister to William Rufus, of making another and more rigorous inquisition, was ever put in execution, or that any amendments were made in either of the books. It appears, that many lands are declared in these records to be of much greater value when this

hope which they entertained of sharing the riches of the conquered foe. In order to satisfy the avarice of his followers and to prevent opposition, William,

survey was made, than in the time of Edward the Confessor, and capable of being still very considerably improved by more cultivation. But, from other evidence, it appears, that the four northern counties were then, for the most part, in a waste and desolate condition; which, we may imagine, was one reason of their not being surveyed together with the others. And, indeed, it is surprising, that this defect was not afterwards supplied by a similar inquisition. (Littleton's Hist. Hen. ii. vol. iii.) It is called "*Liber judicialis*," because a just and accurate description of the whole kingdom is contained therein; with the value of the several inheritances, &c.

Camden calls it "*Gulielmi Librum censualem*," King William's Tax-book.

This book was formerly kept under three different locks and keys; one in the custody of the Treasurer, and the others of the two Chamberlains of the Exchequer. It is now deposited in the Chapter-house at Westminster, where it may be consulted, on paying to the proper officers a fee of 6s. 8d. for a search, and 4d. per line for transcript.

Our ancestors had many Dome books. We are told by Ingulphus, that King Alfred made a like register with that of William the Conqueror. It was begun upon that Prince's dividing his kingdom into counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. when an inquisition being taken of the several districts, it was digested into a register, called *Domboc*, q. d. the Judgment-book, and was repositied in the church of Winchester, whence it is also called the "*Winchester-book*," and "*Rotulus Winton.*" It was compiled for the use of the Court-baron, hundred, and county-court, the court-leet, and sheriff's tourn; tribunals, which he established for the trial of all causes civil or criminal, in the very districts wherein the complaints arose; all of them subject, however, to be inspected, controlled, and kept within the bounds of the universal, or common law, by the king's own courts, which were then itinerant, being kept in the king's palace, and removing with his household in those royal progresses which he continually made from one end to the other. This book is said to have been extant so late as the reign of King Edward IV. but is now unfortunately lost. It probably contained the principal maxims of common law, the penalties for misdemeanors, and the forms of judicial proceedings. And upon the model of this *Dom-boc* it is, that the Domesday of the Conqueror was formed.

often under very frivolous pretences, dispossessed most of the ancient proprietors, and conferred their estates in military tenure upon his dependents.\*

That of King Alfred referred to the time of King Ethelred, and that of the Conqueror to the time of Edward the Confessor: the entries being thus made, "C. tenet rex Guilelmus in dominico, et valet ibi ducate, &c. T. R. E. valebat;" q. d. it is worth so much tempore regis Eduardi, in the time of King Edward.

There is a third Dom-boc, or Domesday-book, in quarto, differing from the other in folio, rather in form than matter. It was made by order of the same Conqueror, and seems to be the more ancient of the two.

A fourth book there is in the Exchequer, called Domesday; which, though a very large volume, is only an abridgment of the other two. It has abundance of pictures and gilt letters at the beginning, which refer to the time of Edward the Confessor. There is also a fifth book called Domesday, and the same with the fourth, now mentioned.

Rees's Cyclop. Art. Domesday.

\* The King extended his bounty in so large a manner, that Ingulphus, who lived in court with him, said that the King disposed of the earldoms and baronies, the bishopricks and dignities of the whole land to his Normans, and scarcely suffered any Englishman to ascend the state of honour, or the government of any lordship.

"When he had thus liberally gratified these great men for their eminent service in that signal battle at Hastings, he obliged them in an oath of fealty by this law made in the common-council of the kingdom:—

"We do ordain, that all our freemen shall swear that within and without our whole kingdom of England, (which in old time was called the kingdom of Britain) they will be faithful to King William their lord, and will serve him every where, and defend his laws and honours against his enemies and strangers." (*Leges, Guliel. I. cap. 52. Lamb. Sax. Laws. fol. 170.*)

"These freemen were such as held in military service, and were not knighted; for those that were knighted were generally called Milites, and the other Liberi Homines, though sometimes they were taken promiscuously one for another; and to endear the hearts of those military men, he sweetened them with another law, which was made in the common-council of the kingdom:—

"We also will, and firmly command and grant, that all freemen of the whole monarchy of our kingdom, may have and hold

A. D. 1070, DERBY, with a prodigious rent roll was given by the Conqueror to William Peverell, with nearly the same emoluments which had been previously enjoyed by the Mercian Earls. "This William was the natural son of William the Conqueror by the wife of Ranulph Peverell, and had, of the gift of his father, very considerable possessions, the principal part of which was in Nottinghamshire. And yet I am persuaded the seat of

their lands and possessions well and in peace, free from all unjust exactions and tallages; so that nothing shall be exacted or taken from them, unless their free service, which they ought of right to do, and are bound to perform to us, as it was ordained for them, and given and granted to them by us as a perpetual right of inheritance, by the common-council of our said whole kingdom."—(Ibid. I. cap. 55. Lamb. ibid.)

"These were the English lands which King William had given in fee to his soldiers, to hold them under such services, as he had appointed by right of succession or inheritance; which right was not very common in those days among military tenants; for generally they did hold their lands at the will of the lord; and if they failed in the performance of their duty and service to the lord, they forfeited their estates, which is evident by another law made in the common-council:—

"We ordain and firmly command, that all Earls, Barons, Knights, Esquires, and all the freemen of our whole kingdom, shall always be fitted with horse and arms, as it becomes and behoves them to be; and shall be always ready and provided to perform their whole service to us when it shall be always needful, according to what they ought to do to us of right for their fees and tenements, and as we ordained they should do by the common-council of our said whole kingdom, and granted to them in fee by hereditary right; and this command shall not be violated by any way upon full forfeiture [that is to say, of all their lands and goods.]" *Leges Guliel. I. cap. 58. Lamb. fol. 171.*

"By this law it is clear, that all the freemen of this kingdom were bound by their tenure, to perform their military services with horse and arms, according to the value of their fees; therefore

his barony was in Derbyshire ; because, though Ordericus Vitalis mentions his having the custody of the newly-built castle of Nottingham committed to him by the Conqueror, in the second year of his reign, yet no mention is made of that or any other Nottinghamshire castle in Domesday-book amongst his possessions ; whereas, the castle in the Peak Forest (in Derbyshire) is expressly mentioned at the head of his manors. He had in Nottingham-forty-

they were called Tenants in Military Service; for these were the lawful men that named and chose juries, and served upon juries, as doth plainly appear by this law :—

“ We do also ordain and firmly command, that all the freemen of our kingdom shall be sworn brothers stoutly to preserve and defend our monarchy and our kingdom, with all their strength and might to the uttermost of their power, and keep entirely the peace and dignity of our crown, and continually give right judgment, to do justice by all ways and means to their power, without fraud or delay.” (Ibid. I. cap. 59. Lamb. ibid.)

“ All freemen were obliged by their tenure and this law,

“ First, To preserve and defend the monarchy (which was the government) and the kingdom, with all their strength and might to the uttermost of their power, and to keep entirely the peace and dignity of the crown ; which service consisted in the performance of two things :—

1. To serve the King with horse and arms at home, or upon any expedition abroad, when it was needful. 2. To advise the King in his great council, when he should require that service of them ; and in order to it the inferior tenants, who paid escuage, were bound to contribute to the charge in proportion to the value of their fees.

“ Secondly, To judge rightly, and to do justice by all ways and means to their power, without fraud or delay, not only in their own courts or jurisdictions, where they were lords ; but also in the county and hundred court, where they were suitors, and in the courts where they were jurors and recognitors of assize ; and the chief of them were sheriffs, hundredaries, and other judges and ministerial officers in their several counties. Chauncey’s Hertfordshire.

eight houses of Merchants, and twelve houses of Knights; and thirty-nine Manors, with many dependent Villages, in Nottinghamshire: (according to Dugdale) forty-four Lordships in Northamptonshire; (according to the same) two in Essex. He had one Manor and a dependent Village in Bedfordshire; two Towns in Oxfordshire; eight Manors and their dependancies in Buckinghamshire; and, besides the Manor of Winfield, twelve Manors and their Villages in Derbyshire.”\*

On the rupture between King William Rufus and Robert Curthose, his elder brother, this William Peverell, with eight hundred men, held his castle of Helme in Normandy for the King; but, on its being besieged, was obliged to surrender it.†

It is generally supposed that in this century the small priory of St. James's in this town was founded by Waltheof, an unfortunate nobleman, who was beheaded by William the Conqueror about the year 1074.

1100. Early in this century the fee farm‡ of Derby was granted by Henry I. whilst Duke of Normandy, to Ranulph Gernons, Earl of Chester, as appears

\* Blore's Wingfield Manor House.

† Dug. Baron. V. I. p. 437.

‡ “Feodi firma appellatur cum quis ex dono vel concessione alterius, prædia tenuerit sibi et heredibus suis, reddendo vel dimidiam, vel tertiam, vel ad minus quartam partem veri valoris. Tenens hujusmodi ad nulla servitia obligatur, nisi quæ in ipsâ cartâ continentur; exceptâ fidelitate quæ omnibus tenuris incumbit.”—Spel. Gloss. 221.



from a charter which is dated at Devizes, 1152.\* Randolph, son of the Earl of Chester, called Randle Gernouns, was a gallant man of arms and took Stephen prisoner in 1142. He possessed himself of a third part of England, some of which he might acquire by force, but the greater share seems to be an hereditary claim; for it appears that King Stephen gave to Randle Gernouns the Castle and City of Lincoln, till he should be restored to all his lands in Normandy and his Castles there; and thereupon gave him liberty to fortify one of the towers of Lincoln Castle, to have command thereof till the King should deliver the Castle of Tickill, and then to deliver up Lincoln Castle, except the Earl's own tower, which his mother had fortified, and the constableness of that Castle, and the whole County, which was his ancient inheritance; and also the Castle of Belvoir, with all the Barony and all the lands of William de Albaney, then Lord of Belvoir and Graham, vulgo Grantham, with sok. And if the heirs of Graham should compound with the King, yet the Barony to remain till the King gave other Lands for it. By the same Charter the King

\* *Carta de pluribus condonationibus Ranulpho comiti Cestrie ab Henrico duce Normannie, Matildæ Imperatricis filio, factis antequam in regem Angliæ sublimaretur.*

Henricus dux Normannie, et comes Andoveriæ, omnibus archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, vice-comitibus, et omnibus amicis et fidelibus suis, Normannie et Angliæ, Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Ranulpho comiti Cestrie omnem hereditatem suam Normannie et Angliæ sicut unquam aliquis antecessorum suorum eam melius, et liberius tenuit; et nominatim (inter alia) Derbeiam cum omnibus pertinentiis.

gave him Newcastle in Staffordshire, and Socurh de Rocley, Torksey, Derby, Mansfield, Stoneley, the Wapentake of Orwardebek, and all the Lands of Roger de Busly, with all the Honour of Blithe, nigh Tickhill, and all the Lands of Roger de Poictou, from Northampton to Scotland, except what belongs to Roger de Mountbegon in Lincolnshire; also all the Lands between Ribble and Mersey; and the Land which the King had in demesne in Grimsby in Lincolnshire, and all the Land which the Earl of Gloucester had in demaine in that Manor of Grimsby. And also he restored for Randle's sake, unto Adelize de Conde, all her Lands, viz. Horncastle in Lincolnshire, when the Castle was demolished. And all his other Lands the King restored to him.

(Ex charta originali nuper in castro de Pomfret. Which note I had from Mr. Dugdale.\*)

1137. About this time the Monastery of St. Helen's was founded.

1154. William de Heriz, son or grandson of Robert de Heriz, gave to the Canons of Darley juxta Derby, all his tenure of Derby within the borough and without, which gift was confirmed by King Henry II.†

\* Sir Peter Leycester. Fol. 127.

Than the celebrated Earl Randulph, who was nephew to Edwin Earl of Mercia, and married a daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, none was more powerful, none of more consequence. He was Earl of Chester twenty-five years, and founded the nunnery there. He was poisoned, as it is said, by William Peverell, son of the person of that name above mentioned, about the year 1153. Gregson's Lancashire, p. 2.

† Dugdale's Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 230.

1160. The Religious house of St. Leonard, and that of St. Mary de Pratis, were founded about this time.

1189. Richard II. shewed great kindness to his brother John Sans Terre. The Grandson of Ranulph Earl of Chester not being of age, he gave him the Earldom of Moriton in Normandy, and besides conferring upon him the crown of Ireland bestowed upon him such extensive preferments in England, that he was in a manner a Tetrarch there. He made him Earl and presented him with the honour of Lancaster, as well as of Cornwall, Nottingham, Derby, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, &c. &c. Notwithstanding this, John rebelled against his brother Richard Coeur de Lion, during his stay in the Holy Land, and in his captivity, about 1193: but Richard forgave him, and dying without issue, made him his heir by will. John succeeded him as King of England, April 6th, 1199.\*

1199. Ysolt wife of Philip de Dereby paid twenty marks to the King for an acquittance of all debts due to his Majesty from her; for the privilege of having the care of her own children, and of receiving all monies which were due to her late husband.† It was not unusual for the Kings of England before and after the Conquest, to grant all boroughs in ancient demesne of the crown (viz. in dominio Regis) to some Earl, at that time the highest order of Nobility, and which was a title of office as well as

\* Gregson's Lancashire, p. 2.\*

† Mag. Rot. 1 Joh. Rot. 15. b. Nott. & Derb.

honour. This Earl appointed the officers called *Prepositi* or Provosts, whose business was to govern there, to receive the geld, house and other duties and imposts.

The custom was for the King to have two thirds of the revenue to his own use, or such person to whom he thought proper to grant them, and the Earl had the other third part, who either received it in specie at the assizes, and trials, or had an equivalent composition for it out of the Exchequer.\* At the close of this century King John granted to William Ferrars† the third penny, &c. as appears from his charter, dated Northampton, June 7th, in the first year of his reign.

1200. The thirteenth Century affords us many interesting particulars relative to the town of Derby.

1202. The Burgesses of Derby were returned

\* Dr. Brady on English Boroughs. Paroch. Antiq. 418.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 1. p. 16. Rex reddidit et concessit Willielmo de Ferrarijs comiti de Derby tertium denarium de omnibus placitis placitatis per vice-comitem in comitatu de Derebi, et ipsum tanquam comitem propriâ manu gladio cinxit.

Johannes Dei gratiâ, Rex Anglie, Dominus Ybernie, &c. Sciatis nos reddidisse et concessisse, et presenti cartâ confirmâsse, dilecto nostro Willielmo de Ferrarijs comiti de Dereby, tertium denarium de omnibus placitis placitatis per vice-comitem in toto comitatu de Dereby, tam in Derebi quam extra, unde ipse comes est, sicut unquam aliquis antecessorum suorum illum melius habuit, tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de nobis, et heredibus nostris imperpetuum; et ipsum tanquam comitem propriâ manu gladio cinximus.

Test. W. London; H. Sarum Episc. G. fil. Petri, com. Essex. Ranulph. com. Cestrie. W. Maresc. com. de Pembroc. Will'o de Braiosa. Will'o fil. Alani. Dat. per manum H. Cant. Archiepi. cancel. nost. apud Northampton vij die Junij, regni nostri anno primo.

debtors to the King's Exchequer, sixty-six marks, for the confirmation of their liberties, a sum nearly equal to £1,980. of our present money.\*

1204. In this year also they were returned debtors sixty-marks and two palfreys for the privilege of holding the town of Derby at the usual fee farm rent, together with an increase of £10. for all services, and for having such a charter as the burgesses of Nottingham had.† The following is a translation of the Charter which at this time was granted to the burgesses of Nottingham, and from which we may learn what was the nature of those privileges which King John conferred on the burgesses of Derby.

“ John, by the Grace of God, King of England,  
 “ Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine,  
 “ and Earl of Angers, to the Archbishops, Bishops,  
 “ Priors, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, and to  
 “ all his Bailiffs and faithful Subjects of all England,  
 “ Greeting :—

“ Know ye then that we have granted, and by  
 “ this our Charter do grant to our Burgesses of  
 “ Nottingham, all those free Customs which they  
 “ had in the time of Kings Henry our Grandfather,  
 “ and Henry our Father; as by the Charter of  
 “ Henry our Father doth appear (to wit) that they  
 “ have Thol, Theam, Infongethef, and Theolonia,  
 “ from Thrumpton to Newark, and of all things  
 “ passing over the Trent, in as full a manner as  
 “ within the Borough of Nottingham on the South,

\* Mag. Rot. 3 Johan. Rot. 8. a. Nott. & Derb.

† Mag. Rot. 6 Johan. Rot. 13. b. ditto.

“ and on the North from the Brooke beyond Remp-  
“ stone to the River of Retford and Vicker’s Dike.  
“ That the men of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire  
“ come to the Borough of Nottingham on Friday  
“ and Saturday, with their waggons drawn with  
“ four horses, and their horse-loads, nor shall any  
“ person dye cloth, unless within the Borough of  
“ Nottingham, and within ten miles thereof. And  
“ if any person, (in the time of peace) whence so-  
“ ever he come, and not demanded of his Lord,  
“ continue in this Borough a year and a day, no  
“ one shall afterwards have lawful claim of him,  
“ except the King himself. If any Burgess shall  
“ purchase Land of his neighbour, and shall have  
“ possession thereof a year and a day, without any  
“ demand of the kindred of the seller (they being in  
“ England) he shall afterwards have quiet posses-  
“ sion of the same, nor shall he answer any charge  
“ before the Reeve of the said Borough, unless there  
“ be an accuser. And of whatever demesne a man  
“ be, if he abide within the Borough he shall pay  
“ the Rates and contribute to make up the defici-  
“ cies of the same. And all who shall come to Not-  
“ tingham Market shall not be distrained from  
“ Friday Evening to Saturday Evening, unless for  
“ tribute due to us. And the passage of the River  
“ (Trent) shall be free for the purpose of Navigation,  
“ one Perch on each side the water. And we fur-  
“ thermore, of our own proper gift, and by this our  
“ Charter, do confirm to our said Burgesses, a  
“ Merchant-Guild, with all the Privileges and free

“ Customs incident, and that do pertain thereto ;  
“ and that they be free of all Toll throughout our  
“ land, as well in, as out of Marts, and that they  
“ have power of themselves, to appoint a Reeve to  
“ to answer for them the tribute due to us. Never-  
“ theless, if such Reeve be displeasing to us, we  
“ shall remove him, and they must appoint another  
“ in his stead, agreeable to our will. And we have  
“ likewise granted to the said Burgesses, that such  
“ Reeve, so appointed shall pay our tribute of the  
“ said Borough into our Exchequer, wherever it be  
“ in England, at two Terms, (to wit) one-half at  
“ the close of Easter, the other at the octave of  
“ Saint Michael:—Wherefore it is our pleasure, and  
“ we do strictly command, that the Burgesses  
“ aforesaid truly, honourably, quietly, and peacea-  
“ bly enjoy the same, in as full and ample manner  
“ as in the time of Henry our Grandfather, and  
“ Henry our Father, together with such other Privi-  
“ leges as we have granted:—And we furthermore  
“ forbid any one to interfere with, or presume to  
“ molest the said Burgesses in any manner contrary  
“ to the meaning and intent of this our Charter,  
“ under the penalty of forfeiting Ten Pounds, as we  
“ by our reasonable Charter have granted and con-  
“ firmed to them when Earl of Morton.

“ *Witness*, G. Son of Peter, Earl of Essex,—W.  
“ Brevere,—Hugo Bard,—B. Son of Roger,—W.  
“ de Studevill,—Henry de Nevill.—S. de Pater,—  
“ G. de Northfolk.”

At what precise period the Burgesses became pos-

sessed of the fee farm rent of this town, or by whom it was originally granted to them we have no means of ascertaining. At this time the town of Derby was governed by Provost, whom the charter empowers the Burgesses to elect or remove *ad libitum*.

1215. The Prior of the Monastery in this town was possessed of certain mills here which are called *Castle mulnes*.

1217. It appears that King John in or about the 18th year of his reign paid a visit to Derby, for we find the Charter entitled "Rex Briano de Jnsula de Castro de Potto Comiti Ferrar' liberando," is signed "teste me ipso apud Derb' xxj Junij."

1218. The fee farm of this town appears to have been granted to the Dutchy of Lancaster.

1225. A Quinzieme or Fifteenth was collected. The Quinzieme, *Decima quinta*, or Fifteenth, was an ancient tribute or imposition of money laid upon any city, borough, or other town throughout the realm; not by the Pole, or upon this or that man, but in general upon the whole city or town.

It is so called, because it was supposed to amount to a 15th part of that which the city had been valued at of old: or to a 15th part of every man's personal estate, according to a reasonable valuation.

This was imposed by Parliament, and every town through the realm knew what a 15th for themselves amounted to, because it was always the same: whereas the ——— which was raised of every particular man's lands or goods, must needs be uncertain. The 15th seems to have been a rate



anciently laid upon every town, according to the land or circuit belonging to it. Camden mentions many of these 15ths in his *Britain*, p. 171. "Bath geldabat pro viginti hidis, quando schira geldabat," &c. and 181 "Old Sarum pro quinquaginta hidis geldabat," &c. Which rates are according to Domesday. But in after times the 15th came to be understood as imposed only upon goods and chattels, not on lands. It was first granted by Parliament, 18 Ed. I. viz. "*Computus quintæ decimæ regi, an. 18. per Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones, et omnes alios de regno de omnibus bonis mobilibus concessæ.*" The City of London paid that year for its 15th £2860. 13s. 8d. and the Abbot of St. Edmund's £666. 13s. 4d. which was by composition; and therefore had all the temporal goods of their district discharged with 15th. In the 8 Ed. III. it was reduced to a certainty, by virtue of the King's commission, new taxations were made of every township, borough, and city, in the kingdom, and recorded in the Exchequer; which rate was at the time, the 15th part of the value of every township, and the whole amount to about £29,000. and it still kept up the name of a Fifteenth, where, by the alteration of money, and the increase of personal property, things came to be in a very different situation. So that when of later years the Commons granted the King a Fifteenth, every parish in England immediately knew their proportion of it; that is, the same identical sum that was assessed by the same aid in the 8th of Edward III.; and then

raised it by a rate among themselves, and returned it into the Royal Exchequer. The way of collecting it was by two assessors appointed in every county by the King, who appointed twelve men in every hundred to make a true valuation of every man's personal estate, upon which the Fifteenth part was levied.\*

\* *Forma quintæ decimæ omnium mobilium assidend' et colligend' per totam Angliam.*

Rex Willielmo Basset, Radulpho de Crumbwell, Will'o de Vernun, Henrico de Derlegh, Canonico Suwel, et Roberto de Lee Clericis Salutem.

Assignavimus vos justiciarios nostros ad quintam decimam omnium mobilium assidendam et colligendam ad opus nostrum in comitatibus Notingham et Dereby in hac forma. Vice comes noster Notingham et Dereby coram vobis venire faciet omnes milites comitatum suorum, die Dominica prox' ante mediam Quadragesimam apud Notingham, ad quem diem eligi facietis quatuor legales milites de Singulis hundredis vel wapentac' vel plures vel panciores, secundum magnitudinem hundredorum vel wapentac' ifuros per singulos hundredos vel wapentac' ad assidend' et colligend' quintam decimam omnium mobilium praedictorum. Exceptis tamen ab hac quinta decima quantum ad archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates, priores et cæteros viros religionis, comites, barones, milites & liberos homines qui non sunt mercatores, omnimodis libris suis: et ornamentis ecclesiarum & capellarum; & equis ad equitandum & equis caretariis & summariis & armis omnimodis; jocalibus, vasis, utensilibus lardariis, cellariis & fenis: & exceptis bladis ad warnisturam castrorum emptis. Exceptis etiam ab hac quinta decima quantum ad mercatores qui de omnibus mercandissis & mobilibus suis quintam decimam dabunt, armis ad quæ jurati sunt & equis suis ad equitandum & utensilibus domorum suarum, cellariis, lardariis ad victum suum. Exceptis etiam quantum ad villanos armis ad quæ jurati sunt & utensilibus suis, carne, & pisce & potu suo quæ non sunt ad vendendum & fenis suis & furragio suo quæ non sunt ad vendendum. Milites autem illi non ibunt in hundredos vel wapentac' in quibus sunt residentes, set in hundredos vel wapentac' vicinis aliis. Jurabit autem unusquisque, exceptis comitibus, baronibus & militibus, priorum mobilium suorum, & similiter

### 1235. The Abbot and Convent of Stanley Park held lands in Derby.\*

mobiliū duorum vicinorū propinquorū, numerū, quantitatem, et valorem. Et si forte inter ipsum cujus mobilia sunt, & vicinos suos juratos de eisdem mobilibus dissentio ex hoc orta fuerit, milites ipsi per Sacramentum duodecim proborum & legalium hominū vicinorū, vel totidem quot sufficere viderint ad veritatem inde inquirendam, veritatem inquirent, & secundum illam veritatem quintam decimam capiant. Servientes vero & præpositi de terris comitū, baronū, & militū, vel præpositi tantum si servien' ibi non fuerint, idem & eodem modo jurabunt de mobilibus dominorū suorū in singulis villis. Medietas autem hujus modi quintæ decimæ perpacabitur ad festum Sanctæ Trinitatis anno nono, & alia medietas ad festum Sancti Michaelis prox' sequent'. Quam quidem quintam decimam milites illi recipient per manus quatuor legalium hominū & præpositorū singularū villarū, per tallias inde inter eos factas; et sic receptam ferent ad nos: & vos eam reponetis in loco tuto, sive in ecclesia Cathedrali, sive in abbatia, sive in prioratu ejusdem comitatus, sub sigillis vestris & militū, donec provisum fuerit quo mitti debeat. Reddent autem vobis milites illi, statim ex quo quinta decima fuerit assisa scripta & rotulos suos inde factos, reservatis sibi eorū transcriptis: vos vero reservabitis vobismet aliquas partes prædictorū in quibus hæc exequamini in propriis personis vestris, quamdiu opus fuerit. Milites illi vel plures vel pauciores electi, coram vobis, sicut prædictum est, jurabunt, tactis sacrosanctis, coram vobis, quod hæc omnia exequentur fideliter & diligenter; & quod nec pro amore vel odio, vel pro aliqua re in mundo hoc facere omittent: vos autem jurabitis, coram vobiscomite et militibus congregatis ad diem illum, quod hanc formam per omnia perficietis per vos & alios, sicut prædictum est, fideliter & diligenter pro posse vestro. Si quis verò ex vobis, sive sit clericus, sive sit laicus, hiis interesse non possit, propter causam manifestam, rationabilem & necessariam, residui vestrum potestatem habeatis adhibendi vobis loco ejus alium ad hoc utilem, qui idem juramentum faciet quod vos feceritis, de hiis fideliter unā vobiscum exequendis. Idem autem faciatis de feodis archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, abbatum, priorum, et aliorum virorum religionis, exceptis eorū dominicis et villanis suis propriis, de quibus archiepiscopi & episcopi quintam decimam assideri & colligi facient in forma prædicta, & per manū suā nobis inde respondebunt ad eosdem terminos. Et ideo vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes in fide quā nobis tenemini quatenus ad hæc fideliter exequenda, sicut superius scriptum est, curam & operam apponatis. Test. Reg. Apud Westm. xv. die Februarii. (Rymer's Fœdera, I. 177.) \* Escheats.

1236. The Abbot and Convent of Derby had a confirmation of their lands &c. in Derby, granted to them.\*

1255. Robert Bassett held a house and lands in Derby.†

1256. The King's Burgesses in Derby paid a fine to the King of seventy marks for a certain Charter, allowing them the return of Writs, power to chuse a Coroner as often as need should require, &c.‡

1257. The Burgesses of Derby paid a fine into the King's Exchequer of ten marks for having a certain Charter granted to them, that no Jew or Jewess should reside in Derby.§ At this time the Jews were confined to certain places. It was supposed that by being confined to particular spots, their evil practices might be the more easily guarded against, if indeed they were at any time guilty of such as obliged Government to have a watchful eye over them: and guilty or not guilty, they could in such situations, be the more readily fleeced whenever the necessities of Kings, and the rapaciousness of Ministers called for an immediate supply. We can-

\* Charter Rolls.

† Inquis. p. m.

‡ Originale 40 H. 3. s. 4. These Originalia are the Estreats transmitted from the Court of Chancery into the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, of all grants of the Crown enrolled as the patent and other Rolls, wherever any rent is received, any Salary payable, or any service to be performed, which Estreats commence about the beginning of the Reign of Henry III. and are continued to a late period. Sir Richd. Heron, Bart.

§ Originale 45. H. 3.

1267. A letter was sent to the Bailiffs of Derby commanding them to proclaim the Peace between the King and his Barons.\*

istris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, & hâc cartâ nostrâ confirmâsse, Edmundo filio nostro carissimo, honorem Derebeic, castra, maneria, & omnes terras & tenementa que fuerunt Roberti de Ferrariis; & honorem Leycestrie; & omnes terras & tenementa, cum pertinentiis, que fuerunt Simonis de Monteforti, quondam comitis Leycestrie, inimicorum nostrorum, & que per forisfacturam eorundem ad manum nostram tanquam escaeta nostra devenerunt; habenda & tenenda eidem Edmundo & heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, de nobis & heredibus nostris imperpetuum, una cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, dotibus cum acciderint, & omnibus aliis ad honores, castra, maneria, terras, et tenementa pertinentibus, faciendo servitia indê debita & consueta; ita quôd prefatum Edmundum vel heredes suos predictos indê non disseisimus, nec disseisiri permittemus, donec indê sibi escambium rationabile fecerimus in aliis terris nostris ad valorem & honorem castrorum, maneriorum, et terrarum & tenementorum predictorum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quôd predictus Edmundus & heredes sui predicti imperpetuum habeant & teneant honores, castra, maneria, terras, & tenementa, cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, dotibus cum acciderint, & omnibus aliis ad eadem pertinentibus, faciendo servicia indê debita & consueta; ita quôd prefatum Edmundum vel heredes suos predictos indê non disseisimus, nec disseisiri permittemus, donec indê sibi escambium rationabile fecerimus in aliis terris nostris ad valorem & honorem castrorum, maneriorum, & terrarum & tenementorum predictorum, sicut praedictum est. Hiis testibus, venerabili patre W. Bathon' et Wellen' Episcopo, Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Rogero de Clifford, Rogero de Leyburn, Roberto Aguyllon, Willielmo de Aett, Radulfo de Bakepuze, Stephan' de Edde-worth, Bartholomeo de Bygod, et aliis. Dat' per manum nostram apud Kenilworth duodecimo die Julii anno regni nostri quinquagesimo. Nichols' Leicest. I. App. p. 42.

\* De proclamando pacem inter Regem & Barones suos.

Rex ballivis & probis hominibus suis Derb' salutem. Cum jam divina disponente gracia, pax inter nos & Barones nostros formata sit, & firmata, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatenus per totam villam praedictam pacem nostram publice proclamari, & firmiter observari; & tam ex parte nostrâ quam baronum nostrorum firmiter inhiberi faciatis, nequis sub periculo vitæ & membrorum,

1272. About this time the Abbot of Cokersand in the County of Lancaster, held certain lands, &c. here. The Prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, held a messuage, &c. in Derby.\*

1275. William de Derby & Nicholas de Kyngeston officiated in the Judaism, about levying the tallage assessed upon the Jews by Frere Josep de Chauncey and Pain de Chaworth: and had four pounds nineteen shillings paid them at the King's Exchequer, in recompence for their service.†

alicui dampnum inferat vel jacturam in persona vel rebus; nec incendia, vel depredationes, vel alia hujusmodi enormia perpetrat contra pacem nostram. Et si quos malefactores & pacis nostre perturbatores inveneritis, eos arrestari & salvó custodiri facietis, donec aliud inde preceperimus. Teste meipso, Apud Roff. xxv. die Maii. (Rymer's fœdera. l. 441.)

\* Abbas de Cokersaund sum' fuit ad respondendum domino Regi quo war' clam' habere weyf, infangenethef, et emendas assie panis et cerevisie fracte in (inter alia) Derby. Et Abbas venit et dicit quod clamat esse quietus pro se et hominibus suis de co'ibus finibus et amerciamentis comitatus, et wapentach' sicut in b're continet' per cartam Domini Regis Johannis datam anno 17 regni sui. Dominus Rex per Gilbertum de Thorneton etc. op' se iij. die versus Priorem Hospital' S' Joh'is Jerusalem in Anglia de placito quare unum mess' cum pertinent' in Derby teneatur de Domino Rege in capite idem Prior sino licens' et voluntat' domini Regis vel predecessorum suorum Regum Anglie att' xit et appropriavit sibi dominium predicti messuag' signum Hospit' in eodem apponendo et censum annuam a tenente ejusdem exigend' ad ex-tredacionem domini Regis manifestam etc. Et ipse non venit.

† Rex thesaurario & Camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de thesauro nostro Willelmo de Derby & Nicolao Kyngeston, servientibus in Judaismo circa tallagium Judeorum per fratrem Josep de Chauncey & Paganum de Cadurcis assessum deputatis, quatuor libras, & decem & novem solidos pro servicio suo a festo S. Michaelis proximo proterito, usq: ad diem dominicam proximam post festum Assensionis Domini proximo sequentem, T. R. apud Westm. xxviii die Maij. Per fratrem Josep de Chauncey per billam. Lib. 3. Ed. i. m. 7.

1276. About this period we meet with the following particulars relating to the Borough of Derby. "They say that the Borough of Derby was in the hands of King John and his predecessors, but that the said King John had enfeoffed the burgesses of the said borough and their heirs, of the borough with all its appurtenances by his charter. They say that the Merchants of the Soke of Meleburn passing over the bridge at Swerkiston, and elsewhere within the limits of the liberty for the reception of passage and toll of our Lord the King belonging to the borough of Derby, had always been accustomed to pay passage and toll, but that for some years past they had unjustly and without any warrant, to the great damage of the King, withheld them. They say that Sir Robert Esseburn, Knt. has appropriated to himself toll and passage from those who go over the bridge, which is called Donnebrugge, belonging to the borough of Derby, twenty years being elapsed, to the great detriment of the King's Majesty. They say that the burgesses of Derby have the return and extracts of writs by the feoffment of King Henry I. now 40 years ago, they have also gallows by the feoffment of the said King Henry and king John his father, and they have assize of bread and beer throughout the precincts of the borough, by ancient custom. They say that the bailiffs of the Abbey of Leicester and other men of that soke distress the burgesses of Derby at Meleburn, passing over the ford of Bredon, for a debt, for which they are not debtors, nor bondsmen,

which is contrary to the charter granted them by King Henry. The bailiffs of Thomas Touchett of Markeaton, also distress those going over Esseburn ford, which is contrary to the charter of Henry. They say that ——— has built a certain Porch over the King's high-way, twelve feet in length and six in breadth, now seven years since. Also that Jordanus Fullo has made a shore on the King's high-way, to the great detriment of those passing over it, now five years since. They say that Reginald, the Vicar of St. Peter's in Derby, has appropriated to himself a certain place on the King's high-way, twelve feet in length and three in breadth, now two years since. Also they say that Ralph Fitz Ralph has built a certain wall near the high road 30 feet long and two feet broad. Also they say that Thomas Rennaway has built a gable over the high road to the great nuisance of the passengers. Also that Hugo de Morleye has built a house too near the road, twenty feet long and one foot broad. Also that the Master of the house of St. Hellen's has made a certain ditch too near the road, in length 100 feet and in breadth two feet. Also that the Abbot of Derleye has made a certain ditch too near the high-way, sixty feet long and two feet wide. Also that Willielmus Juvenis had built *gabulum solarii* over the king's highway to the great annoyance of passengers, now thirty years ago. Also that Thomas de Tomewurthe has *gabulum solarii* over the king's high-way to the great annoyance of passengers, now thirty years since. Also that Galfred



Nicholas Lorimar had built a house too near the road, twenty feet in length and one foot broad. Also that the Abbot of Dereleye, had made a marle-pit on the high-way, to the great injury of the passengers, now eight years since. Also that the Bishop of Chester and the Abbot of Dale, had obstructed by their pools, the course of the river Derwent, contrary to the tenor of those charters which King John and King Henry his son had made to the burgesses of Derby.\*

\* Anno quarto Edwardi I. Burgus de Derby.

Que maneria esse solent in manibus Regum predecessorum Regis &c. Dicunt quod burgus Derby fuit in manu domini Regis Johannis & predecessorum ejus set idem Rex Johannes feoffavit burgenses ejusdem burgi & eorum heredes de eodem burgo cum omnibus pertinentiis suis per cartam suam.

De sectis antiquis & consuetudinibus, &c.

Dicunt quod Mercator' de Soka de Meleburn transeuntes pontem de Swerkiston & alibi infra limites libertatis de receptione passagii & tolnei domini Regis ad burgum suum de Derby pertinent' passag' & tollonea semper pacare solebant & potestate propria tribus annis elapsis illa subtraxerunt injuste & absque warranto in prejudicium Domini Regis. Dicunt etiam quod Robertus de Esseburn miles appropriavit sibi potestate propria tollonium & passagium transeuntium pontem quce vocatur Donnebrugge pertinen' ad Burgum domini Regis de Derby viginti annis elapsis in prejudicium Regis.

Qui alii a Rege clamant habere retorum & extractas brevium &c. Dicunt quod Burgenses Derby habent retorum & extractas brevium per feoffamentum Domini Regis Henrici pri's nunc ab anno regni ejusdem Reg' H. xl. h'nt furcas p' feoff' d'ci H. R. et R. J. p'ris ejus et h'nt assi' panis & cerevis' per libertatem burgi per antiquam consuetudinem.

Qui et domini aut eorum sen' &c.

Dicunt quod ballivi Abbatie Leycestrie et alii homines de eadem soka distringunt burgenses Derby apud Meleburn transeuntes versus forum de Bredon pro debito de quo non sunt debitores nec pleg' quod est contra cartam Regis Henrici illis concessam. Distringunt etiam eosdem ballivi de Thoma Touchet de Mark-

1287. The Abbot of Derley held lands in Derby.\*

1290. A pavage was granted for the town of Derby.†

1291. The Abbot of Derley appears to have had the following lands, &c. in Derby:—

“ And he has at Derby in the same deanery one grange, with a certain spot of ground, a garden, and curtilage, which is worth by the year, .....	}	£. s. d. 0 4 0
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And he has there 50 acres of land worth per ann. ....	}	1 5 0
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eaton eodem modo transeuntes versus forum de Esseburn quod est contra cartam R. H. illis concessam.

De purperestur' quibuscunque, etc.

Dicunt quod levavit quamdam porchiam super viam regiam in longitud' xii pedum et in latitud' vi pedum jam septem annis elapsis. Item dicunt quod Jordanus Fullo fecit unam cloacam super viam regiam ad nocumentum transeuncium jam v annis elapsis. Item dicunt quod Radulphus filius Radulphi quemdam murum prope regiam viam per longitudinem xxx et latitudinem ii pedum levavit. Item dicunt quod Thomas Rennaway levavit unum gablum ultra viam regiam ad magnum nocumentum transeuncium.

Item dicunt quod Hugo de Morleye levavit unam domum nimis prope viam regiam in longitudine centum pedum et in latitudine duorum pedum. Item Abbas de Derleye fecit quoddam fossatum nimis prope regiam viam per longitudinem sexaginta pedum et per latitudinem duorum pedum. Item dicunt quod Willielmus Juvenis levavit unum gablum solarii ultra regiam viam ad magnum nocumentum pretereuncium jam xxx annis elapsis. Item dicunt quod Thomas de Tomeworthe levavit unum gablum solarii ultra regiam viam ad magnum nocumentum pretereuncium jam xxx annis elapsis. Item dicunt quod Galfridus Nicholas Lorimar' levavit unam domum nimis prope regiam viam per longitudinem xx pedum et per latitudinem unius pedis. Item dicunt quod Abbas de Dereleye fecit unum marlerium super viam regiam ad nocumentum pretereuncium jam viii annis elapsis. Item dicunt quod Episcopus Cestrie et Abbas de la Dale obstruxerunt per gurgites suos filum (silum) aque de Derewente contra tenorem cartarum quas Dominus Rex Johannes et Rex Henricus filius ejus fecerunt burgensibus suis Derbiae. Rot. Hund. 61.

\* Inquisitiones p. m.

† Pat. Rot. 18. E. 1.

	£.	s.	d.
And three acres of meadow land worth....	0	6	0
Rent there.....	10	3	0
Two mills there which are worth,.....	6	13	4
He receives from the fishery there, .....	0	2	0
He has also one mill in Derby, worth ....	2	0	0
	<hr/> £.20 13 4* <hr/>		

1292. The Convent of Dominican or Black Fryars was founded.

1293. Matilda, widow of William Balle, recovered her seisin, against John de Heckelyng and Emma his wife, of the third part of a messuage with its appurtenances, in Derby.†

1294. Hugo Hoppere, felon, held one messuage in Derby.‡

1297. Edmund, the King's brother, Earl of Lancaster, held in Derby two bovates of land.§

1300. This century affords many interesting particulars relative to the history of Derby. In this year the Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent held lands in Derby, Littleover, and Morley. The Dominican Friars held lands in Derby.

1302. An act was obtained for paving the town of Derby.||

1307. A writ was issued out of the Exchequer commanding William de Chelaston, Sheriff of the Counties of Nottingham and Derby, to levy £Cvi. xviii. to the King's use, on the lands and chattels of

\* Tax. Pap. Nich. † Originalia. ‡ Inquis. p. m. § Ibid.

|| Pat. Rot.

the men of the Community of the town of Derby. By virtue of that writ the said Sheriff seized several goods of Walter de London, Chaplain of Derby, to the value of his contingent, or the sum due from him, and answered the same to the King upon his, the said Sheriff's account.\*

\*Derb[isira]. Walterus de Londonia Capellanus Derbiæ venit hic, super compotum Willelmi de Chelaston nuper Vicecomitis Not[ing-hamiræ] et Derb[isiræ]. et queritur de eodem Willelmo, quod idem Willelmus die Lunæ proximo post festum Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ anno Regis E nunc primo, venit ad domum dicti Walteri in Villa Derb[isæ], et sub colore cujusdam debiti xx l quod venit super ipsum Walterum et Manuceptores suos in Summonitione Scaccarii, de fine pro transgressione, idem Willelmus cepit ibidem bona et catalla ipsius Walteri et dictorum Manuceptorum suorum ad valentiam xxvi librarum, videlicet blada in grangea ad valentiam vii l, fœnum pretii xx s, unum ciphum de Mazeri pretii xx s, sex ollas æneas pretii xviii s, tres patellas pretii vi d, Bacinum cum lotorio pretii iiii s vi d, unum caminum ferr[eum] pretii ii s, sex pecias plumbi pretii ix s, ferrum pretii xxii d, duo paria fer[rorum] pro caruc[a] pretii xviii d, duo paria ferrorum quæ vocantur Aundirnes pretii iiii s, unam cathenam ferri pretii iiii s, et alia diversa bona tam ipsius Walteri quam Manuceptorum suorum, usque ad summam prædictam; Et eadem bona inde asportavit; nec ipsam Walterum acquietavit versus Regem, nisi tantum de vii l vi s vi d de prædictis xx l. Et residuum dictorum bonorum hucusque penes se injuste detinuit, et sibi ipsi appropriavit; abeque hoc quod eidem Waltero talliam indenturam aut aliud instrumentum de receptione dictorum bonorum suorum facere noluit. Ad dampnum ipsius Walteri xx librarum; et hoc offert etc.

Et prædictus Willelmus qui præsens est, defendit omnem injuriam et quicquid etc. Et dicit quod breve Domini Regis sibi venit, quod non omitteret propter libertatem Villæ Derb[isæ] quin eam ingrederetur, et de terris et catallis hominum de Communitate ejusdem Villæ fieri faceret Cvi l xvii s, de pluribus debitis, ad opus Regis, infra quam summam prædictæ xx l de debito dicti Walteri continebantur. Prætextu cujus brevis idem Willelmus cepit in manum Regis de bonis dicti Walteri ad valentiam vii l vi s vi d tantum; de quibus eisdem denarios levavit, et ipsum Walterum versus Regem inde acquietavit, prout patet in compoto suo. Et quod plura bona ipsius Walteri seu Manuceptorum suorum non cepit, seu in possessionem suam devenerunt, præter ea

1309. A pavage was granted for the town of Derby.\*

1312. Thomas Touchet held seven messuages, &c. in Derby. This Thomas, who died in 1315, also held six messuages in chief, and the town of Derby, at a fee farm rent of £45. per annum.†

quæ superius recognovit; nec aliquam transgressionem ei fecit. Et hoc petit quod inquiretur.

Et prædictus Walterus dicit, quod prædictus Willelmus cepit de bonis et catallis ipsius Walteri et Manucaptorum suorum prædictorum usque ad summam prædictarum xxvi l, et quod residuum eorundem bonorum, ultra prædictas vii l vis vi d, adhuc penes se injuste detinet, in forma qua superius narravit versus eum. Et hoc petit similiter quod inquiretur. Ideo præceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat hic in Crastino Sancti Hillarii xii<sup>ma</sup> etc de Villa Derb[iæ], ad certificandum etc. Ad quem diem prædictus Walterus venit; et prædictus Willelmus non venit. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et consideratum est quod inquisitio alias capiatur per ejus defaultam. Et Vicecomes non retornavit breve. Ideo præceptum est Vicecomiti sicut alias, quod venire faciat hic in quindena Paschæ xii etc, nisi Magister Adam de Agmondesham prius etc; Et quod distingat prædictum Willelmum per terras etc, ad audiendum recognitionem dictæ inquisitionis etc. Ad quem diem partes prædictæ venerunt. Et Vicecomes retornavit, quod returnum brevis fecerat ballivis libertatis Villæ Derbiæ, qui nichil inde fecerunt. Ideo datus est dies partibus prædictis a die Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in xv dies, nisi Magister Adam de Agmondesham et Henricus de Braylesford seu alter ipsorum prius etc. Ad quem diem prædictus Henricus mandavit inquisitionem per ipsum captam apud Derb[iam], die Jovis in septimana Pentecostæ proximo præterita, per Walterum de Dovarthorp et alios Juratores; qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod dictus Willelmus cepit de bonis dicti Walteri ad valenciam xx l, et de bonis manucaptorum suorum ad valenciam iii l, de quibus non acquietavit ipsum Walterum versus Regem nisi de vii l vis vi d tantum, et residuum omnium bonorum prædictorum, tam prædicti Walteri quam Manucaptorum suorum, penes dictum Willelmum adhuc residet; ad dampnum ipsius Walteri xii l etc. Et dies præfixa est partibus, quod sint coram Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westm[onasterium] in quindena Sancti Johannis supradicta ad

\* Pat. Rot.

† Escheat.

Sandars' Mss.

1316. John de la Cornere held twelve shops in Derby.\*

1319. Ranulph de Pecco obtained a Charter, on behalf of the Friars Preachers in this town, with a grant of land for the purpose of enlarging their Monastery.†

1322. Robert de Holand, descended from Joan, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, joined in an insurrection raised by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against the King, Edward II. but hearing that the Earl was taken prisoner at Burrow-Bridge, he surrendered himself at Derby, and was carried prisoner to Dover.‡

1324. About this time Roger Le Breton held the Rowditches near Derby, and one hundred acres of land of Thomas Touchett. Matilda, the widow of John son of William de Corden, recovered seisin, against Hugo de Braydeshale, of the third part of

*audiendam judicium suum, juxta veredictum dictæ inquisitionis etc. Ad quem diem prædictus Walterus venit. Et prædictas Willelmus non venit. Ideo per ejus defaultam proceditur ad judicium. Et inspecto prædicto processu, cons[ideratum] est quod prædictus Walterus recuperet versus prædictum Willelmum residuum prædictorum bonorum, de quibus ipsum non acquietavit, videlicet xvi l xiii s vi d, Et dampna sua ad triplum: quorum summa est L l vi d; in qua summa prædictæ xvi l xiii s vi d computantur; juxta formam Statuti Domini Regis, de Vicecomitibus et aliis Ministris qui debita Regis levant, et debitores Regis non acquietant provisi; Et quod prædictus Willelmus capiatur ad satisfaciendum Regi etc. In the Margin of the Roll these words are written with the same Penn, viz. Dampna L l vi d. De quibus Clericis Cs, et Ricardo de Not[inghamia] assignantur xls. Postea satisfactum est prædictis Clericis de Cs, et prædicto Ricardo de xls prout recognoverunt. Ideo prædictus Willelmus [sit] inde quietus. Placita coram Baronibus 2. Edw. 2. Rot. 17. a.*

\* Escheats.

† Ibid.

‡ Dugdale's Baron. Vol. I. p. 73.

two messuages with their appurtenances in Derby. Also Norman Vicar of Radford and John Lamboc, executors under the will of William de Normanton, recovered their seisin, against John Chaddesden and others, of five marks with their appurtenances in Derby. Five marks six shillings and eightpence rent, with their appurtenances, in Derby, were likewise recovered by John Lamboc from John de Chaddesden and Robert de Frollesworth.\*

1326. A pontage was this year granted for the repairs of the bridge at Derby.†

1327. The Charter which had been granted to the burgesses by King Henry I. and renewed by King Henry II. was confirmed by King Edward III. in the first year of his reign, at York, by the name of "the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Derby.‡" Alicia, wife of Walter de Cotes, recovered seisin, against Robert de Dethick, of one messuage, sixteen acres of pasture, and one acre of meadow land, with their appurtenances.\*

1328. About this time Adam de Skerdelawe de Derby paid a fine to the King for permission to grant a house and five acres and a half of land and twenty-six shillings and eight-pence rent, with their appurtenances in Derby, to a certain Chaplain. The Sheriff of Derbyshire is ordered to provide a place in Derby, in which the King's Justices Itinerant might hold their Court; and to provide every thing necessary for this purpose with all dispatch.\*

\* Originalia.

† Pat. Rot.

‡ Hieron's Mss.

1329. A pontage was granted for repairing the bridge at Derby.†

1330. Another pontage was granted to the men of Derby.‡ The Burgesses of the town of Derby were this year summoned to answer to his Majesty, by what right they claimed the following privileges, viz. Tol and Theam, Infangenethef, and Theolonium from Douvebridge to Cordy bridge, and from Cordy bridge to Bradford bridge, and from Bradford bridge to Estwayt bridge, and of all that pass over the Derwent as well as in the Borough of Derby: and that no one should dye cloth within ten leagues of Derby, except in Derby and in the liberty of the Borough of Nottingham; and that if any one should remain in the said Borough a year and a day, in the time of peace, and without interruption, no one afterwards but the King should have any lawful claim of him; and that whosoever should remain in the Borough, of whatsoever demesne he should be, ought to pay tallage as well as the Burgesses, and his share of other rates belonging to the Borough; and that they should have a mercatorial gild with all the liberties and free customs, which, to a mercatorial gild do usually belong; and that they should be free from theolonium, murage, pavage, pontage, passage, throughout the King's dominions; that at the Feast of St. Michael every year they should chuse a Bailiff from among

† Pat. Rot. 2. Edw. 3.    ‡ Pat. Rot.



themselves, who should execute and perform all those duties which to that office appertain ; that he should answer to the Exchequer of the King and his heirs ; and that the Burgesses, their heirs, and successors for ever, should have the return of the writs and summonses from the Exchequer of the King and his heirs, and the execution of the said writs and summonses of all things relating to the Borough and its liberty ; that no Vicar or other Minister of the King or his heirs should enter into the liberty aforesaid for the purpose of executing such writs and summonses, or attachments, or distresses, or any other such like offices, except in default of a Bailiff of the Borough for the time being ; and that they should annually hold a fair in the said Borough which should continue two days, viz. Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week, and another fair there every year for seventeen days, viz. on the Feast of St. James, eight days before and eight days after the said feast, with all the liberties and free customs to such fairs belonging ; and that they should chuse from among themselves a Coroner, who should fulfil and discharge all those duties which to the office of Coroner do belong ; that no Burgess, his heirs or successors, should plead or be impleaded before the King or any Justices of the King or his heirs out of the said Borough, of lands or tenements within the same Borough, nor of trespasses, conventions or contracts made within the said Borough, or of other things whatsoever done or arising within the said Borough ; and that all pleas of this kind

should be pleaded and determined before the Bailiff of the said Borough for the time being, and that they should not be pleaded or determined any where else, unless the plea should concern the King or his heirs, or the Community of the said Borough; and that they the Burgesses, their heirs, and successors, should not be put in any Assizes, Juries, or other Inquisitions whatsoever, on account of lands, tenements, trespasses, contracts, or any other matters whatsoever not arising within the same; and that men out of the Borough should not be put with the Burgesses in any Assizes, Juries, or Inquests, of lands or tenements, trespasses, contracts, or any other matters whatsoever arising within the same; that the said Burgesses should not be convicted of any appeals, rights, injuries, felonies, damages or demands, arising within the same, imposed or to be imposed on them by persons out of the Borough, but only by their fellow Burgesses, unless the matter in question relate to the King or the Community of the Borough; that there should be one jail within the said Borough, and that the Burgesses, their heirs and successors, should have the custody of the said gaol, and of all prisoners who should be apprehended for felonies or other offences committed within the liberty of the said Borough; and that the King and his heirs should send his Judges to the said Borough to try the prisoners in the said gaol according to the laws and customs of this Realm; and that the *Comitatus* of

Derby should always be held at Derby, on Thursday, as it formerly used to be at Nottingham, and that the King's Justices Itinerants should henceforth try all pleas and inquisitions of the County aforesaid at Derby as they were formerly accustomed to do at Nottingham, &c. Moreover a presentation was made by twelve Jurymen of the Town of Derby, that the Burgesses of the Town of Derby held the Borough of Derby, with all its appurtenances of his Majesty the King at a fee farm rent; and that they had in the same Borough a market for four days every week, viz. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and from Thursday evening to Friday evening; and one fair which lasted the whole day, held on the feast of St. James the Apostle &c.

In answer to these enquiries they produced several old Charters, upon which the King, on their consenting to pay a fine of forty marks, restored them their liberties which he had questioned and seized, being satisfied that they and their ancestors had, time out of mind, enjoyed those privileges, paying a yearly quit rent of £96. 16s. 0d.\*

About this time the book called "Testa de Nevil" appears to have been compiled, from which we extract the following particulars relative to lands, &c. held in the town of Derby.

Robert le Bay held two water mills in Derby of the serjeanty of Sandiacre, for which he and his heirs were to pay to the King £4. annually, half at

\* Woolley's Mss. but this must be a mistake.

the feast of St. Michael, and half at Easter. In addition to this he paid to William de Bredeshal, 40s. a year. Eustachius Fitz-Eustace and his son John held of the same serjeanty a certain parcel of land in the same town of Derby, worth about 10s. per ann. for which he paid 5s. per ann. at the same times. There was another parcel of land in the same town, together with twelve acres, which Isolda Fitz Eustace held of the same serjeanty worth xi s. per ann. for which she paid to the King 5s. at the same time. William Fitz Peter held 7 bovates of land and 4 tofts of the same serjeanty and paid for it one marc a year at the aforesaid times. Young Henry held a messuage in the same town of the same serjeanty and paid 2s. at the same time. Robert Bisop and Hugh le Champeneys held a house in the same town of the same serjeanty for which he paid 2s. a year at the same time. Nigell Bars held a house in the same town of the same serjeanty for which he paid 2s. at the same times. Hugh Fitz Ralph held a house in the same town of the same serjeanty for which he paid 3s. at the same times. Henry Raven and Matilda his wife held one house and two acres of land in the same town of the same serjeanty and paid 2s. at the same time. Roger de Essex held eight bovates of land and four acres of meadow of the same serjeanty, for which he paid xx s. at the same time. Matthew de Sandiacre held three bovates of land of the same serjeanty, and paid 10s. Galfrid de Stok held six bovates and

one toft of land for which he paid 20s. Hugh de Stapilford held two bovates, three acres, and two tofts of land, for which he paid half a mark. Peter Faber held two bovates, one acre, one rod and one toft of land of the same serjeanty, for which he paid half a mark at the same time. William Fitz Peter de Dereby held two bovates of land, and paid 5s. Hugh Fitz Nigell held two bovates and one rod of land, and paid half a mark. The Abbot of Dale held 15 bovates of land with a wood, and paid 20s. at the same time. Nicholas de Wermundeswuth held four bovates of land, and paid one mark. William Fitz Hugh held three bovates and three acres of land, and paid 10s. William Fitz Fulcher held four acres of land, one toft and one croft, and paid 12d. William de la Haya held two bovates and three acres, for which he paid half a mark. William de Grey held one toft which Richard Fitz John held of the same serjeanty, for which he paid 7d. at the same time. The town of Derby ought to pay to the honour of Lancaster 100s. per ann. which the Earl Ferrars now receives, and the Duchy of Lancaster has no warrant there. The Abbot of Derley has x.s. in the borough of Derby of the gift of King Henry, father of King John. Seledus Faber of Derby holds a messuage in Derby of the gift of King John, whilst he was Duke of Andover and Normandy, and for that pays annually to the King two *cinpuli*.\*

\* Rob's le Bay ten' duo molend' aquat' in Dereb' que sunt de serjantia de Sandiacr', & finem fecit cum d'no Rege tencnd' eam

1332. A letter was sent to Roger de Baukewell, Robert Russell, and John del Ker, commanding them to collect a tallage in the Counties of Nottingham and Derby.\*

1337. Petrus le Smeker de Derby, Chaplain, gave to the Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent one house and certain lands, &c. in Derby.†

de d'no Rege iiij<sup>u</sup> annum unde ip'e et heredes sui solvent ad sc'e'm S'ci Mich'is med' & ad sc'e'm Pasch' aliam med' Et pre'tea reddit Will'o Bredeshal xl<sup>r</sup> per annum 'pus &c. Una placea terre in eadem villâ de Dereb' quam Eustach' fil' Eustach' & Joh'es fil' ejus tenent de eadem s'jantia valet per annum x<sup>s</sup> finem fecit p' v<sup>s</sup> per annum ad eosdem t'minos. Una placea terre in eadem villâ & xij acr'terre in eadem villâ quas Isolda fil' Eustach' tenet de eadem s'jantia valet xj<sup>s</sup> finem fecit cum d'no p' v<sup>s</sup> per annum ad eosdem t'minos. Will's fil' Petri ten' vij bovat' terre & q'tuor tofta de eadem s'jantia & finem fecit p' j marc' per annum ad p'd'tos t'r'os. Hen' Juvenis ten' unum messuagium in eadem villa de eadem s'jantia & fecit finem p' ij sol' ad eosdem t'minos. Rob's Bissop & Hug' le Champeney's tenent unum messuagium in eadem villâ de eadem s'jantia & finem fecit p' ij<sup>s</sup> per annum ad eosdem t'r'nos. Nigell's Bars ten' unum messuag' in eadem villâ de eadem s'jantia & finem fecit p' ij sol' ad eosdem t' minos. Hug' fil Rad'i ten' unum messuag' in eadem villa de eadem s'jancia & finem fecit p' tres sol' ad eosdem t'minos. Henr' Raven & Matilda uxor ejus tenent unum messuag' & ij acr' t're in eadem villâ de eadem s'jantia & finem fecit p' ij<sup>s</sup> ad eosdem t'i'os. Rog's de Essex tenet viij bovat' terre & iiij<sup>or</sup> acr' p'ti de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' xx<sup>s</sup> ad p'dic'os t'i'os. Matth's de Sandiacr' ten' iij bovat' terre de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' x<sup>s</sup> ad eosdem t'minos. Galfr' de Stok ten' vj bovat' terre & unum toftum de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' xx<sup>s</sup> ad eosdem t'i'os. Hug' de Stapilford tenet ij bovat' & tres acras terre & duo tofta de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' dimid' marc' ad eosdem t'minos. Petr' Fabr' ten' ij bovat' & unam acr' & unam rodam t're & unum toftum de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' di' marc' ad eosdem t'minos. Will's fil' Petri de Dereb' tenet ij bovat' terre de eadem s'jantia fecit finem p' v sol' ad eosdem t'nos. Hugh' fil Nigell' tenet duas bovat' & unam rodam t're de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' di' marc'

\* Rymer's Foedera II. 840.

† Inquis. ad quod damnum.

1340. John de la Cornere gave to the Prior of Derby one acre and a half of land in Derby, for the purpose of enlarging their mansion, &c.\*

1341. An order was sent to the Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby, commanding him to provide two hundred white bows and five hundred arrows for the use of the King in his war with France.†

1343. A letter was sent to the Prior of Derby commanding him not to send his tithes and procurations abroad.‡

1344. Adam de Skerdelowe gave a messuage and several lands in Derby, &c. to a certain Chaplain.§

1347. Johannes de Parchmyner held a house with its appurtenances in Derby.§ Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby, and Steward of England, who had behaved so valiantly at the siege of Calais,

ad eosdem t'minos. Abb' de la Dale ten' xv. bovat' t're cum bosco de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' xx<sup>a</sup> ad eosdem t'nos. Nich's de Wermundeswurth ten' iiij<sup>or</sup> bovat' tre de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' unam marcam ad eosdem t'minos. Will's fil' Hug' ten' iij bovat' & iij acr' terre de eadem s'jancia finem fecit per x<sup>a</sup> ad eosdem t'minos. Will's fil' Fulcheri ten' iiij<sup>or</sup> acr' t're unum toftum & unum croftum de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' xij<sup>d</sup> ad eosdem t'minos. Will'us de la Haya ten' ij bovat' & iiij acr' de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' di' marc' ad eosdem t'minos. Will's de Grey tenet unum toftum quod Ric's fil' Joh'is tenuit de eadem s'jantia finem fecit p' vj<sup>d</sup> ad eosdem t'minos. Villata de Derebi debet reddere honori de Lanc' C<sup>a</sup> p' annum, quos Comes de Ferrariis capit nunc, et vic' Lanc' non habet warrantum inde. Abbas de Derleg habet x solidos in burgo de Derby in elemosina de dono domini H. regis patris domini Regis J. in eodem burgo. Seledus Faber de Derebi tenet unum messuagium in Derebi de dono domini Regis Johannis dum fuit Comes, et redd' inde domino Regi per annum duos cinpulos. Testa de Nevill, 15. b.

\* Inquis. ad quod damnum. † Rymer's Fœdera II. 1157.

‡ Ibid. p. 1236. See History of Religious Houses in Derby.

§ Inquis p. m.

§ Inquis. ad quod damnum.

and expended vast sums of money in the cause of his country, having of his own retinue 800 men at arms and 2000 archers, as also 30 banners until the truce; and who kept such hospitality that he spent £100. a day and eight or nine marks; and who moreover had in the wars of France expended, of his own treasure, above £17,000. sterling, besides the pay which he had from the King; in consideration of these and other services obtained a grant, bearing date in the Camp before Calais, the 1st. of June, 21 Edward III. to himself, and the heirs male of his body, of the Castle and town of Brigerac in France, all the goods and lands of the prisoners whom he had taken at S. John D'Angelyn, until their ransoms were paid; Horestan Castle in the County of Derby, and an annual rent of £40 issuing out of the fee farm of the town of Derby.\*

1357. John Chandos was possessed of certain lands in Derby, eight acres &c. of which he gave to a certain chaplain†

1359. James Dudley and Robert Chamberlain granted to the Abbot of Derley four messuages, and eight acres in possession of the said Abbot, one messuage in the occupation of the Prior of Derby, 8s. 8d. rent in Normanton, and seven acres of land in Alvaston, in the occupation of the Abbot of Derley.‡

1361. Nicholas de Chaddesden, Clerk, and others, held various lands and tenements in Derby,

\* Nicholls's Leicestershire. † Inquis. p. m. ‡ Escheats.



Chaddesden and Horsleye, for assigning which ad manum mortuam they paid the king a fine of six marks.\*

1362. The same Nicholas Chaddesden and others, for the care of the Chapel of Chaddesden, gave fourteen acres of land, &c. in Horseley and Derby.†

1369. The Abbot of St. Mary's in Derby paid £30. for permission to acquire ten messuages, one mill, four shops, six cottages, fifty acres of pasture land, ten acres of meadow land, and ten shillings annual rent, with their appurtenances in Derby.†

1370. John Cokeyn de Asheburn and others gave to the Abbot and Convent of Derley ten messuages, one mill, four shops, six cottages, fifty acres of land with their appurtenances in Derby.† In this year Boston was made a staple town for wool, leather, &c. and would necessarily derive most material advantage from this measure. It had before this time been only the outport for Lincolnshire; the staple for this district being fixed there in 1353. The Counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby petitioned in the year 1376 that this staple might be removed back from Boston to Lincoln, but they failed in accomplishing their desire.‡

1377. The number of lay persons in Derbyshire assessed to a Poll tax, from which none but mendicants, and children under fourteen years of age were excepted, was 24,289; the number of Re-

\* Originalia. † Rot. Brev. ‡ Thompson's History of Boston 39.

ligious, who were taxed separately, was 456. In Derby there were taxed 1076 lay persons upwards of fourteen years of age, exclusive of paupers, as appears from the Subsidy Roll of that year.\* Various privileges were granted by King Richard II. in the first year of his reign, to the Burgesses of Derby. This Charter recites several grants of Henry III.†

1384. A Pavage was granted to the men of Derby.‡

1388. John Loudham, who died this year, held the manor of Rowditch near Derby, of the heirs of H. Touchett.§ Sir John Chaundos Knt. and others granted to a chaplain in the Church of St. Werburgh's Derby, six messuages, eight acres of pasture, and one of meadow land, and forty shillings annual rent.||

1390. Sir Nicholas Montgomery gave to the Abbot of Derley several lands and tenements in Ripley, Codnor, Waingriff and Derby.||

1392. We meet with the following note. "By an inquisition taken on Friday after the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary, An. 15 R. 2, on a writ of *ad quod damnum*, it was found, not to the damage of the King or any other, if he (the King) should enable Thomas Franceys, Henry Cotton, Thomas Wombwell, and William Steynour, to give

\* Lyson's xxi. Archaeologia vii. † Pat. Rot. 1 Rich. II.

‡ Pat. Rot. 7 Rich II.

§ Hieron's Mes. || Woolley's Mes.

to the Prior and Canons of Breydeshale Park, ten acres of land in Horestan ; nor if he should enable Franceys, Cotton and Wombwell to give to the Prior and Canons a cottage and eight acres of land in Chaddesden and Spondon, nor if he should enable Robert de Kniveton, Vicar of Doveridge, Thomas Wombwell, Thomas Walthous, and Thomas Wade, to give to them a cottage in Duffield, and a toft, and 20 acres of meadow, and ten of pasture in Wyneley ; nor if he should enable Franceys, Cotton, Wombwell, Steynour, and John Rosell to give them two acres of land in Breydesale ; nor if he should enable John Hardy of Morley, to give them one bovat of land in Morley, nor if he should enable Robert de Ferrariis of Chartley, Kt. to give them a toft in Breydsale ; nor if he should enable Wombwell, Walthous, Wade, and Henry Cook to give them a reversion of an acre and a rood of copyhold land in Duffield ; nor if he should enable the beforenamed Henry de Cotton, to give them a messuage and one acre of land in Derby ; nor if he should enable Henry Barbour of Derby, and Edmund Townley to give them two messuages and two cottages in Derby ; nor if he should enable John Rosell of Little Eaton, Cotton and Townley to give them the reversion of a cottage in Derby, to hold to the Prior and Canons and their successors for ever, to pray for the good estate of Henry de Cotton, Robert de Ferrariis, John Hardy, Agnes the wife of Stephen Cotiler, and Emma le Shepherd, whilst living, and for their souls when dead, as also for the souls of Isabell

Brassington, Richard Cusselyng, John Taillor of Chaddesden, Agnes his wife, Oliver de Barton and Maud Atte-hall of Derby.\*

1393. Thomas Touchett, Clerk, and others gave to the Prioress of Derby, one messuage, three acres of meadow and thirty-five acres of pasture land in Derby.†

1400. In the fifteenth Century very little additional information is to be obtained respecting the town of Derby. The Burgesses appear to have enjoyed all the various privileges conferred upon them in former years without molestation. In 1422, Henry VI. granted various privileges to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of this town.‡ In 1423, Nicholas Montgomery, Clerk, and others gave to the Abbot and Convent of Derley certain lands, &c. in Derby, Rippeley, Wayngrene, &c.§ In Maddox's History of the Exchequer we find the following note relative to this town. "By the ancient and settled course of the Exchequer, the Sheriffs of towns, the Bailiffs, or other Officers who accounted to the King for the Ferme of their town or other duties, were answerable to the King in their own persons, lands, and chattles upon their accompts, that is to say, for not rendering an accompt, or for defaults and contempts in accounting. This is a thing well known. Many examples of it may be produced. Now the debt being the foundation of the accompt; if parti-

\* Esc. de. Ao. 15. Ric. 2. par. 2. no. 134.

† Woolley's Mss.      ‡ Pat. Rot.      § Inq. ad quod damnum.

cular men were responsible to the King in their persons, lands or chattels *pro compoto non redito*, it seemeth reasonable to conclude, that they were responsible in like manner *pro debito non soluto*; if they were responsible *in loquela compoti*, by stronger reason *in loquela debiti*. It is true that in these cases, to wit, *pro compoto non reddito* as well as *pro debito non soluto*, the King's Officers of his Exchequer might seize the liberty of the City or town into the King's hands. This indeed was the case of Derby, as appears from the following. "Quia nullus venit super hunc compotum pro hominibus villæ Derbiæ in Comitatu prædicto, ad respondendum Regi de debitis Regis levabilibus infra libertatem prædictam, præceptum est Vicecomiti Nottinghamsciræ & Derbisciræ XIII<sup>o</sup> die Octobris hoc termino, quod non omittat propter aliquam libertatem quin eam, &c. & levare faciat debita Regis præscripta, ita quod ea habeat hic de tempore in tempus prout ea levaverit. Et quod de cætero non fiat retorum Summonitionum, Ballivis Libertatis prædictæ donec aliter, &c. Postea Ricardus Wryghte and Ricardus Ffox ballivi villæ prædictæ venerunt coram Baronibus hic, & fecerunt finem cum Rege pro libertate sua rehabenda sicut continetur in hiis Memorandis inter Fines de hoc termino. Quo prætextu dicta libertas restituitur eisdem, &c.

Facta summa prædictorum Ricardi Wryghte & Ricardi Ffox nuper ballivorum prædictæ villæ Derbiæ in propriis personis suis, Debent XX<sup>s</sup> De quibus executio fit per Summonitionem."\*

\* Mich. Præcepta 30 Hen. VI. Rot. 3.

1460. King Edward IV. in the first year of his reign granted to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby a full confirmation of all those various liberties, &c. which had been conferred upon them by the charter of Henry VI.\*

1483. Richard III. who came to the Crown on June 22d. of this year, bestowed various privileges on the Burgesses of Derby, amongst others, those of chusing a Bailiff, and of having a gaol, &c.†

1500. The sixteenth century furnishes us with several very interesting particulars relative to the town of Derby.

1514. "Sir William Milnes, the Sheriff, was obliged to keep his assize and County Court at the Market Cross."

1517. John Beard of Derby gave to Honor' del Hay de Wirksworth and Diola his wife, all that tenement situate in the parish of St. Peter in Derby, near the Bridge.‡ The Abbot of Burton appears to have held certain lands, &c. in Derby about this time; mention is made in the Ecclesiastical Valor of two tenements and a water mill in the Borough of Derby, which paid £3. 6s. 8d. to the said Abbot.§

1534. "Two gallows were erected for hanging prisoners."||

\* Rot Pat.    † Lysons. p. 102.    ‡ Hieron's Ms. Collections.  
§ Val. Eccl. Hen. VIII.

|| The articles, distinguished by inverted commas, are extracted from a Parchment Roll, in which remarkable Events for a long series of years, are recorded by different attornies of the town of Derby.

1535. "The dissolution of Abbies commenced." The following is an abstract from "the exact Catalogue of Religious houses which was delivered to King Henry VIII. in the 26th year of his reign, with the yearly amount of each."

### DERBYSHIRE.\*

Derley Abb' Canon' S. August. ....	258	14	5
S. Mary of the Dale. Abb' Præm' .....	114	12	0
Repindon Abb' Can' S. August. ....	118	8	6
Bello Capite. Abb' Præm' .....	126	3	4
Iveley and Barrowe. Præcept' Templ'....	93	3	4½
Derby Church. All Saints', .....	38	14	0
Gresley Abb', .....	31	6	0
Chesterfield. The Gild there of the Holy Cross of St. Mary, .....	19	0	5
De Pratis Abb' juxta Derb' .....	18	6	2
Bredsall Abb' .....	10	17	9
<hr/>			
£829 5 11½			

1539. "The Earl of Shrewsbury was a ward to the town; and there was much confusion respecting the Justices of the Peace sitting in the Town Hall."

1542. By a Charter dated November 3d, 33. Hen. VIII. That King gave to the Dean and Chapter of Burton-upon-Trent the fee farm rent of the manor of Derby, which belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, during the time that the title of Earl of Derby continued in the Royal Family, as it did

\* Valor. Eccles. Hen VIII.

from the time of Henry III. till Henry VII. bestowed it on Thomas Lord Stanley, who not long before had married his mother, and was raised to this dignity by writ of Summons to Parliament.\*

1545. "Mr. Griffin was at St. Peter's Church and would have taken Mr. George Curzon away, being a ward. The town bell was rung and resistance was made."

1546. William Berners held a messuage, &c. called St. Helen's, with its appurtenances, and also a piece of land called Jewlands, situate in Derby. Thomas Sutton also held twenty acres of pasture in King's Mead, five acres of pasture in St. Mary's Close, three acres of pasture in New Close, and other hereditaments and their appurtenances there.

1547. The Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby held certain lands called Newlands, of the King. Robert and Henry Thornhill held a house in Fryer-gate Strete in the town of Derby. In 1 Edward VI. Sir William Paget, Anthony Bate, R. Harrison, John Lort, and W. Fitzherbert, held lands in Derby. Robert Babington held one croft with a pool in the parish of St. Peter belonging to the Prior of Derley. Thos. Smith also held various premises in Derby.†

1548. German Pole, who died 4 Edw. VI. held one messuage in the Street called St. Michael's, and 110 acres of land with their appurtenances, &c. in the borough of Derby.‡

\* Willis's Notit. Parliam.

† Hieron's Collections.      ‡ Ibid.



1549. About this time King Henry VI. granted Sir Richard Morrison £16. per annum out of the fee farm of Derby. The grand-daughter and heiress of this Sir Richard having married Arthur Lord Capel, the fee-farm is now payable to his decendant, George Earl of Essex. The following is a copy of the form of the receipt for this rent to the Burgesses of Derby.

“ I George Earl of Essex, son and heir of Anne Holles, late Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of William Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of Algernon Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of Arthur Earl of Essex, deceased, who was Son and heir of the Right Honourable Elizabeth Dowager Lady Capel, deceased, who was sole heiress of Sir Charles Morrison, Knight and Baronet, deceased, who was son and heir of Sir Richard Morrison, Knight, deceased: do hereby acknowledge to have received on the day of the date of these presents, of the men of the town of Derby, by the hands of Edward Ward, Gent. the sum of £16. due to me for one whole year, ending on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen. It being the sum of £16. per annum granted to the said Richard Morrison, deceased, and his heirs, by King Edward VI. by his Highness's letters patent, appointed to be had and taken of the men of the town of Derby, out of the rents of the said town yearly. Witness my hand,\*

ESSEX.

\* Lysons 101.

1555. Queen Mary granted to the Burgesses several houses, tenements, &c. The following is an abstract of these Grants.

Mary, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, to whom these shall come Greeting.

Know ye; that as well in consideration that the Bailiffs and Burgesses of our Town of Derby, in our County of Derby, may be better able to support and sustain the burdens of the same, as for the sum of £266. 13s. 4d. in hand paid to our beloved Chancellor, Edward Peckhorn, and for several other causes and considerations, Us to these presents specially moving, of our special grace and mere motion have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses :

1st. Our one messuage and tenement, and all lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and all other hereditaments whatsoever, now or late in the tenure of Thomas Lyster, in the Parish of St. Alkmund, in Derby, and lately belonging to the Abbot of Darley, and part and parcel thereof.

2nd. One barn in the possession of Nicholas Fallows, in Alvaston, in the Parish of St. Michael, in Derby.

3rd. All those annual rents and services from lands and tenements, in Alvaston aforesaid.

4th. All those our lands, messuages, and tenements, and all lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances in Alvaston aforesaid, in the several

tenures of Roger Ward, Robert Wright, and Nicholas Fallows.

5th. All tythes and hay arising of and from the meadows, lands, feedings, and pastures in Alvaston, in the possession of the said Roger Ward.

6th. One messuage and tenement, and all lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, in the tenure of John Thacker, lying in Osmaston, in the Parish of St. Peter, in Derby.

7th. All the tythes of hay arising from the lands and meadows in the Parish of St. Peter, in the tenure of William Leper, and parcel of the possessions of the Abbey aforesaid.

8th. All mortuaries, profits, and reversions from the Easter Rolls and oblations in Derby, in the possession of Hugh Lyon, belonging to the College or Free Chapel of All Saints.

9th. Two acres and a half of land in Bridgcroft, alias Bitchcroft, in Derby, in the tenure of Richard Doughty.

10th. All tythes of corn, hay, wool, and lambs, and all other tythes whatsoever in Quarndon, in the tenure of Richard Cotton, Esq.

11th. All tythes of corn, hay, lambs, and all other tythes whatsoever in Little Eaton, in the parish of St. Alkmund, in the possession of William Allestree and John Cockeram.

12th. One messuage and tenement called the Stone House Prebend. And,

13th. All lands, meadows, feedings, and here-

ditaments whatsoever, in the tenure of Oliver Thacker, lying and being in Little Chester.

14th. One barn and all lands, meadows, and pastures, &c. in the tenure of Henry Cockayne, lying and being in Little Chester aforesaid.

15th. All those lands and hereditaments called the two small prebends in Little Chester then in the possession of Anthony Lister.

16th. One messuage and tenement, and one close in Little Chester, then in the possession of William Scattergood.

17th. All manner of tythes of corn, grain, and hay, and other tythes whatsoever in Little Chester, late in the tenure of Oliver Thacker.

18th. All those messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, &c. lately in the several tenures of Agnes Stafford, Henry Barrow, Isabel Heather, John Johnson, and John Brown, lying in Derby, and to the Guild of the Holy Trinity, in All Saints' Church belonging.

19th. All those messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever in Derby, belonging to the Guild aforesaid.

20th. All those messuages, cottages, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances, then in the tenure of Thomas Woodcock, Margaret Pycock, Edward Smedley, Alice Rothwell, Lawrence Spooner, Alice Allen, widow,

**Margret Dorbudie, John Chapman, Nicholas Masters, Agnes Myles, widow, and Elizabeth Chackburne, lying in Derby and belonging to the chantry of St. Mary, in the Church of All Saints, and all those messuages, cottages, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever in Derby, belonging to the chantry aforesaid.**

**21st. And all those messuages, cottages, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances late in the tenure of Thomas Lowe, John Kingford, Thomas Mansfield, Margaret Middlemore, Robert Spencer, Henry Smith, Richard Cundy, Richard Kirk, "alias Oliver," George Carter, Edward Lowe, Thomas Ashbury, and Richard Ward, lying in Derby, and to the chantry of St. Mary's in the parish of St. Peter belonging.**

**22nd. And also all those messuages, cottages, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, &c. in the tenure of George Blake, Thomas Hodgkinson, John Hodgkinson, Richard Butler, Thomas Lenton, John Adlington, William Swinson, Richard Smith, Thomas Ward, and Christopher Smith, lying in Derby, and to the chantry of St Mary in the parish of St. Werburgh lately belonging.**

**23rd. One messuage and tenement, and sixteen**

acres and a half of arable land, &c. in Derby, then in the tenure of Robert Smith.

24th. One garden, &c. in Derby, then in the tenure of Thomas Blackshaw.

25th. Seven acres and a half of arable land, in Derby, then in the tenure of Henry Ellis.

26th. One croft in Derby, then in the tenure of Christopher Fisher.

27th. One messuage, tenement, and garden, in the Bridge-gate, in Derby, then in the tenure of Richard Bartholomew.

28th. One cottage and three acres and a half of arable land in Derby, late in the possession of Robert Bourn.

29th. One messuage, and all lands, meadows, pastures, &c. in Derby, and the fields of Derby, two gardens in Derby, late in the tenure of Agnes Yardley, and all meadows, pastures, and hereditaments in Derby, and the hereditaments thereof.

30th. One tenement, lands, &c. then in the tenure of Christopher Thacker.

31st. One tenement, &c. in Derby, late in the tenure of Cecily Smalley.

32nd. Two gardens in Derby, late in the possession of Thomas Harewood.

33rd. The advowson, donation, &c. of the vicarage of the church of St. Peter, in Derby.

34th. One messuage or tenement in Normanton, near Derby, then in the possession of William Tabberer.

35th. One other messuage in Normanton aforesaid, then in the possession of William Duffield.

36th. One other tenement in Normanton, then in the possession of Thomas Portington.

37th. One other tenement in Derby, in the tenure of Richard Stringer.

38th. All messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, &c. in the several tenures of several persons, and demised to Oliver Thacker in Derby.

39th. One garden in Derby, in the tenure of Godfrey Fletcher.

40th. One messuage or tenement in Derby, in the tenure of Roger Moore.

41st. One cottage near St. Helen's in Derby, and one other cottage near the Church of St. Werburgh, and four tofts of land, in Newland, in the parish of St. Werburgh, in Derby, late in the tenure of Elizabeth Cooper.

42nd. One tenement in Derby, then in the tenure of John Horsby.

43rd. One messuage or tenement, and ten acres of arable land in the parish of St. Peter, in Derby, then in the tenure of Robert Chatterton.

44th. Two tenements, and six acres and a half of arable land in Derby and fields thereof in the tenure of Henry Halbourne.

45th. Nine acres of meadow land in the fields of Derby, late in the tenure of Richard Heye.

46th. Three acres of land, meadow, and pasture in the town and fields of Derby, late in the tenure of Roger Moore.

47th. One mill called St. Mary's Mill, in Derby, late in the tenure of Robert Bainbridge.

48th. Three fulling mills, and one water mill, called Derwent mills, and two pieces of land called the By-flat on the East part of the river Derwent.

49th. One piece of land called the Water Wash, also the Ollers being between the Fleam and the said water of Derwent, late in the tenure of Robert Sacheverell, in the parish of St. Alkmund in Derby.

50th. One tythe barn, and tythe of corn, grain, and hay, in Alvaston and Bowton, in the parish of St. Peter and St. Michael in Derby, late in the possession (or tenure) of Christopher Gyers and William Allestry.

51st. One messuage and tenement, lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, &c. in Alvaston aforesaid, late in the tenure of Thomas Foster.

52nd. All tythes of hay in Lychurch, in the parish of St. Peter, late in the tenure of William Collyer.

53rd. The free chapel, with all its appurtenances, called St. James's Chapel, in Derby, &c. and all messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, commons, pastures, services, and hereditaments whatsoever in Derby, or elsewhere in the said County of Derby, to the said late free chapel belonging.

54th. The church of St. Michael, in Derby, &c.

55th. The advowson, donation, and right of patronage of the vicarage of Horne, (alias) Heath, in the County of Derby, and also all manner of



woods, underwoods, and trees whatsoever growing upon the premises.\* And also all rents and profits

\* Quere Lowne. Of this Church the following particulars have been furnished by Dr. Pegge.

Dear Sir,

Whittington, June 17, 1793.

The best account I can give you of my vicarage of Lowne, alias Heath is as follows: In Domesday-book it is called Lane; and in the Valor, 1291, at Lichfield, Lound; from which last I presume Lowne may be a corruption. It consisted formerly of two parts; hence in Domesday we read 'in Lane duabus habet Stainulf,' &c. that is, in both Lanes &c. Lowne and Heath are mentioned as distinct places, fourteen of Elizabeth, when licence was granted to Gervase Nevill to alienate the manor of Rowthorne, and all the Messuages' in Rowthorne, Glapwell, Heath, Lound, Harstofte, and Tibshelfe,' to Robert Roakby and his heirs: and again, fifteenth of Elizabeth, when James Hardwicke had licence to alienate the manor of Rowthorne with its appurtenances in Hucknall, Heath, Lound and Tibshelfe,' to Nicholas Hardwicke; hence we plainly see how the alias comes in. Lound is expressly called a church or rectory in the Valor of 1291: but had been before that appropriated to the Abbey of Croxton, co. Leicester, though I cannot tell when, nor by whom. The rectory continued with the Abbey till the dissolution of that house (First Fruits' Office, 1535); but Queen Mary, Anno 1<sup>o</sup> granted the advowson to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby in these terms: "advocationem, donationem, liberam dispositionem, & jus patronatus vicariæ ecclesiæ de Lowne, alias dict' Hethe;" but when it came out from them to the Cavendishes, who have it now, and have had it for many years, is to me unknown; but I should suppose by exchange, as an object desirable to them, being so near to Hardwicke, and all the parish excepting two farms belonging to them. However, one of this family, retaining the advowson, returned the great tithes, by giving them to the then vicar and his successors; so that Heath is now a Rectory, or, if you will, a vicarage endowed. If Lane of Domesday were out of the way, I have a conceit that Lound might be a corruption of Lound, as if one of the divisions of this parish might be Land, or arable; and the other Brueria, or heath: and it is certain that at this day they will often call this place The Heath.

I am, Sir,

Your truly affectionate and obliged Servant,

SAMUEL PEGGE.

Nichols' Leic. II. pt. 1. page 151. n.

whatsoever reserved from the premises, in as ample form and manner as they were heretofore enjoyed by the Abbot of Darley, or Sir Thomas Smith, or any other Master of the College, or Free Chapel of All Saints, &c. or by the Crown. All which messuages, lands, tenements, tythes, &c. amounted to the clear yearly value of £77. 2s. 7d. to hold all the premises unto the said bailiffs and burgesses and their successors for ever, to the use and behoof of the said bailiffs and burgesses under the yearly rent of £41. 14s. 11d. at Michaelmas every year.

56th. And further of our great favour we give unto the said bailiffs and burgesses all the issues, rents, &c. of the premises to have to the said bailiffs and burgesses as our free gift, hereby exonerating, acquitting, and preserving as well the bailiffs and burgesses and their successors as the aforesaid messuages, lands, &c. against us, our heirs and successors, saving and excepting the reservations before, and hereinafter mentioned, viz. £41. 14s. 11d. reserved rent, saving and excepting the services before reserved and saving and excepting one shilling paid from the guild to Thomas Ward and his heirs, and saving and excepting ten pence to be paid yearly to the chamberlains and twelve pence to be paid to the churchwardens of All Saints' parish, and also saving and excepting £13. 6s. 8d. part of the issues out of the premises and yearly to be paid to two priests and ministers performing divine service and taking care of souls in the parish of All Saints', and saving and excepting £6. 13s. 4d. part of the

premises and as the salary and stipend of a priest or minister yearly, performing divine service in the church of Saint Alkmund in the said town of Derby yearly to be paid, and saving and excepting £1. 13s. 4d. yearly to be paid to the bailiffs, and the collectors of the rents of all and singular the messuages to the college and chantry belonging.

57th. And we further will, ordain and grant that there shall be one free school, for ever to be maintained by the said bailiffs and burgesses and their successors to the master and usher £13. 16s. 8d. to be paid quarterly by equal portions every year.

58th. And further we will for ourselves and our heirs and successors ordain and grant that in the church of All Saints, there shall be two perpetual vicars, to be instituted and endowed, who shall have perpetual succession, and be instead of rectors there, and shall keep residence there, and maintain hospitality there, and have cure of souls of the parishioners there, and do and execute all other things which are known to belong to the office of a rector, or vicar.

59th. And that in the church of Saint Alkmund, there shall be one perpetual vicarage, and one perpetual vicar, who shall be instituted and endowed, shall have perpetual succession, and be instead of rector there, and keep residence there, and maintain hospitality there, shall have cure of souls of the parishioners there, and do and execute all other

things which are known to belong to the office of a rector or vicar.

60th. And we have granted to the bailiffs and their successors full authority, power and licence to erect, make, and establish two perpetual vicars, and two perpetual vicarages in the parish church of All Saints, and one perpetual vicar, and one perpetual vicarage in the parish church of St. Alkmund.

61st. And to endow the vicars so erected, made, and established, and each of them and their successors with mansion houses, to wit, to each of them one, and with the annual rents, or pensions of seven pounds, six shillings and eight pence to each of them, or in tythes, &c. to that value.

62nd. And we ordain that the vicars so to be erected and established and their successors, vicars of All Saints and Saint Alkmund shall have perpetual succession, and be in the place of rectors in those churches, and shall keep residence there, and maintain hospitality there, and have cure of souls there, and perform and execute all other things which are known to belong to the office of rector or vicar.

63rd. The vicars of the church of All Saints known by the name of perpetual vicars shall be henceforth fit, qualified, and capable in law to have, demand and receive for themselves and their successors, perpetual vicars of All Saints from the said bailiffs, &c. a mansion house, or mansion houses and the several annual pensions of seven pounds six shillings and eight pence, &c.

64th. And the vicar of Saint Alkmund's shall be

fit and qualified and capable in law to have, demand. and receive a mansion house and annuity of seven pounds six shillings and eight pence, or tythes, &c. to that value.

65th. And we give and grant special licence to the vicars of All Saints' and St. Alkmund's so to be made and established that they and every of them, may have and receive the mansion houses and annual pensions, &c. from the bailiffs and their successors, the statute of Mortmain, or any other statute, order, or provision made heretofore, or any other cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

66th. And we will, and by these presents ordain and grant that the advowsons, presentations, nominations, donations and right of patronage of the vicarages of the churches of All Saints' and Saint Alkmund's so to be erected, &c. shall belong to the bailiffs and their successors only for ever.

67th. We will and by these presents grant that the bailiffs, &c. shall have these our letters patent under our great seal without fine or fee, in the hana-per office, &c. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to become patents. Witness our-self at Westminster the 21st day of May in the first year of our reign (James the First) 1603.

By writ of Privy Seal, &c.

COTTON.

Inroll'd before Francis Neale, Auditor of the Counties of Nottingham and Derby in Michaelmas Term in the year 44 and 45 of Elizabeth now Queen—1602.

It appears from the History of England that Wolsey had a power in the year 1522 to suppress the lesser monasteries in the 13th year of Henry the Eighth's reign. A. D. 1536, all monasteries were suppressed under £200 a year, in number 376, so that 10,000 men and women were turned out at that time.

In 1538 many of the larger monasteries surrendered their charters. All the religious houses destroyed this reign and their lands seized by the Crown were 1148 houses, with lands amounting at that time to the yearly value of £183,707. 13s. 0d. Henry the Eighth died aged 56 years, reigned 38 years. It appears also that eighty years elapsed from the first suppression of monastries to the time of the above grant, or patent, which states it in Michaelmas term 1602. How the grant is called Mary's I cannot explain: according to the inrollment it says in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth of Elizabeth, now Queen, 1602. This Queen Elizabeth died in the spring of 1602. O. S. And James the First coming to the crown explains the concluding words of the grant, or patent. Witness ourself at Westminster the twenty-first day of May, in the first year of our reign, &c. So the above was inrolled Michaelmas Term, 1602, and not completed until May 21, 1603.

1554. "Great Controversy betwixt the bayliffes (id est the Bailiffs of Derby) and Humfrey Bentley for his lands." "Sir John Marriatt Vicar

of St. Alkmund's hung himself with one of the bell ropes."

1555. "Joan Waste was burnt to death in Windmill Pit in the Parish of St. Werburgh.

1556. "A great dearth of Corn."

1560. "In this year much matter about Mrs. Groomes touching Bradshaw's wife's death."

1568. "In this year the Election was altered, and two maintained in the vestry by the 24<sup>th</sup>."

1572. "The townsmen played Holofernes." The stage then exhibited none but religious subjects.

1576. "In this year a great number of persons assembled by Sir John Zouch and Sir Thomas Stanhope, should have fought, but were restrained by the burgesses and ringing the town's bell."

1585. On January 13th, the unfortunate Captive, Mary Queen of Scotts was lodged one night in the town, on her road from Wingfield Manor House to Tutbury Castle. "This day," says Sir Ralph Sadler, in whose custody she then was, "we remove this Queen to Derby, and tomorrowe to Tutbury, the wayes beinge so foule and depe, and she so lame, though in good health of bodie, that we cannot go thoroughe in a daye." Again, "I have given strait order to the bailiffs and others of Derby, to provyde that there be none assemblie of gasing people in the stretes, and for all quietness as much as may be done. I have written letters to Sir John Zouch, Sir John Byron, Sir Thomas Cokayne, Mr. John Manners, and Mr. Curzon, to be ready to attend this Quene to Derby, with but a small trayne."

So jealous was Elizabeth of any opportunity being afforded to her royal prisoner of gaining popularity, and so active were her spies in reporting the most minute occurrences, which might be supposed to have that tendency; that we find, notwithstanding all his precautions, Sir Ralph gave great offence, by granting his prisoner the accommodation of sleeping at Derby; and thus he defends himself in a letter to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. "Now, as touching the Queen's Majesties myslyking that I lodgid this Queen in Darby towne, coming hitherwarde, I assure her Majestie and your Lordship, that it was full sore against my will, if it might have ben holpen. And to avoyd that towne, if it might have ben, I sent dyvers tymes of my servants of good judgment, and ones Mr. Somer, ryding to Tutbury, to see if ther wer any way passable with coche and caryage, and convenyent places to lodge her and the company in some village or some gentleman's house, for the journey was to far in one day; and after they had hardly well sought, they reported that there was no other passable way for coche but by the common way, and scant that at that tyme of the yere, by reason of hills, rocks, and woods; and I myself making a tryal two or three myles, fynding it true, caused *landes* to be made through closes to avoyde many evyl passages; and as for gentlemen's houses in that way or any other, in dyvers miles, there was but Mr. Knyveton's house at Marraston, a small house for such



a purpose, and very little meanes in that village, and standyng in the worst way, which maketh me humbly to beseech her majestie, to think that if ther had been any other meanes, I wolde not have come by Darby, for I did fore consider of that, and therefore, I wrote long before what we must needs take. And toching the information of a great personage, dellyvered to him by some officious officer, that this Queen offered to salute and to kysse a multitude of the townes women, and of other speeches that (is sayde) she used to them. I do lykewise assure, and thereto Mr. — will be sworne, if need be, I going next before her, and he next behynd her, yea, before all the gentlemen, of purpose, savying one that carryed up her gowne, that her interteynment to those women was this. In the little hall was the good wife, being an ancient widow, named Mrs. Beaumont, with four other women, her neighbours. So soon as she knew who was her hostess, after she had made a beck to the rest of the women, standing next to the dore, she went to her and kissed her, and none other, sayinge that she was come thither to trouble her, and that she was also a widow, and therefore trusted that they should agree well enough together, having no husbands to trouble them, and so went into the parlour upon the same loe floure, and no stranger with her, but the good wife and her sister. And there Mr. Somer stayde untill the Queen putt off her upper garment and toke other things about her. And further, so sone as she was within her lodging, the gentleman porter stood still at the doore

to suffer none to go into the house but her owne people from their lodgings next adjoyning. And then I appointed the bailiffs to cause a good watche of honest householders to be at all the corners of the towne, and in the market-place, and eight to walk all night yn that strete wher she lodgid, as myself, lyeing over against that lodging, can well testify, by the noise they made all night."

"This your Lordship may boldly affirme, if it please you, upon any occasion, which I will confirme, when God shall sende me to answer it, if it shall happen to come in question. So as *he* might have ben better advised, that gave the nobleman suche information as was reported to your Lordship."

The house where the Queen of Scots was lodged has been taken down: it stood in Babington-lane, had belonged to the Babington family, and had been purchased of them by Mrs. Beaumont's husband, Henry Beaumont, Esq. a few years before. Mr. Beaumont died in 1584. This mansion was afterwards the residence of Sir Simon Degge, author of the *Parson's Counsellor*, and Editor of *Erdeswick's Staffordshire*.

1586. "The plague broke out in St. Peter's Parish."

1587. A great flood. "The Mary Bridge was broken, and the Mills (which stood at the farther end) carry'd away with the water."

1588. "There was a great affray between Mr.

Vernon and Mr. Langford's men, who were parted by the Burgesses, and the ringing of the town's bell." The following is a list of the Gentlemen in the County of Derby, who contributed to the defence of this Nation at the time of the threatened Spanish Invasion, in 1588, taken from a MS. written in that year, "when the spirited conduct of Queen Elizabeth, her Ministers, and people, was finally crowned with success. A fleet was fitted out with so much expedition, that though her preparations were but begun the 1st. of November, 1587, yet her fleet was ready to putt to sea on the 28th of December following, under the command of Charles Lord Howard Earl of Effingham. Twenty thousand land forces were disposed off about the Southern Coast. Besides two armies, one under the command of Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, was encamped at Tilbury, for the safety of the City of London; the other army under the command of Henry Cary, Lord Stemsden; there were well appointed and well disciplined troops, and the Countrey were alive to the necessity, and generally the demands of the Queen through good will doubled, weare 15 was asked 30 was raised or given, and an extraordinary aid was raised by way of loan. Here follows the names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who contributed to the defence of this Countrey at the time of the Spanish Invasion, in 1588. In the County of Derby.

*March 26.*

John Harpur, Armiger, 26 die Martij.....	£50.
John Bullock, Armiger,.....	50.
Thomas Gell, Armiger, .....	50.
John Frauncis, Armiger, .....	25.
Leonard Shallcrosse, Gen. ....	25.
James Abney, Armiger,.....	25.
Constance Edmundson, Vidua.....	25.
Thomas Leigh of Egginton, Armiger, ....	25.
Walter Horton of Catton, Armiger, .....	25.
William Blackwall, Atlow, Gen. ....	25.
Michaell Willougby, Risley, .....	25.
William Colledg of Steede, Gen. ....	25.
John Merry of Barton, Gen. ....	25.
Humphrey Dethicke, Newhall, Armiger,	25.
Arthur Porter of Howme, Gen. ....	25.
Richard Dale of Osmaston, .....	25.

*March 27.*

Sir Thomas Kokeyne, Knt. ....	50.
John Dethick of Breadsall, Gen. ....	25.
Thomas Knyveton of Mercaston, Armiger,	25.
Mrs. Frechville of Staveley, Vidua, .....	25.
Robert Sitwell of Stanley, Gen. ....	25.
Henrie Bagshaw of Ridge, Gen. ....	25.
Robert Baynebridge of Calken, Gen. ....	25.

*April 4.*

Thomas Greasley, Armiger, .....	25.
Mrs. Fielding of Derby, Vidua,.....	25.
Henry Wigley of Middleton, Gen. ....	25.

*April 5.*

Thomas Moseley of Eyam, .....	£.25.
Thomas Eire of Highlowe, Gen. ....	25.
Richard Kirkland of Normanton, .....	25.
Henrie Kendall of Smythesbie, Gen.....	25.
William Bassett of Langley, Armiger, ....	25.
John Claye of Wakebridge, Gen. ....	25.
Godfrey Folliambe of Walton, Armiger,	50.
John Long of Howne, Gen. ....	25.
William Botham of Derby, Draper, ....	25.
Richard Fletcher of Derby, Butcher, ....	25.
George Revill of Normanton, Gen. ....	25.

*April 8.*

Christofer Sclater of Barlborough,.....	25.
John Gill of Norton, .....	25.
John Parker of Norton, .....	25.
John Rodes of Staley, Armiger, ....	25.
Edward Smithe of Derby, Butcher, ....	25.

*April 14.*

James Lynacre of Lynacre, Armiger, ....	25.
Roger Columble of Derby, Gen. ....	25.

*April 20.*

Robert Spencer of Glapwell, .....	25.
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*June 15.*

Adam Beresford, Gen. ....	25.
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*June 18.*

Walter Poundrell, Armiger, & his mother,	25.
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*Julye 8.*

Francis Leake, .....	50.*
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\* From a paper in the possession of Matt. Gregson, Esq. Liverpool.

1590. "Edward Smith's corne was destroyed in the Siddals."

1592. "In October of this year the great plague began in Derby, in the house of William Sowter, Butcher, in the parish of All Saints: It also broke out in the parish of St. Alkmund."

1593. "The plague of pestilence by the great mercy and goodness of Almighty God, stay'd past all expectac'on of man, for it rested upon assodayne at what tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole p'she: ther was not two houses together free from ytt, and yet the Lord bade his Angell staye as in Davide's tyme: His name be blessed for ytt."

"In this year there was a great wind in Lent."

1595. "In this year came £104. given unto the town by Sir Thomas Whyte." William Morris of Derby gave "to Edward Ffletcher of Derby in the County of Derby, Glover; and William Ffletcher of Derby in the County of Derby, Butcher; one cottagē or tenement in a certein Strete called Saint Marie Gate in Derby, and one garden with all and singular the appurtenances, to the cottage and tenement belonging."\*

1599. "One Oker hanged in the Town hall, but not known how. In this year also the 4 Chamberlains put forth, also Mr. Jackson dismissed from the Stewardship, and Mr. Baxter chosen in his place."

1599. Francis Poole of Radbourne in the County of Derby, Gent. eldest son of Germaine Poole of

\* Papers in a chest in All Saints' Church.

Radbourne aforesaid, Esq. late deceased, by Indenture tripartite bearing date the 27th of July, 41 Eliz. 1599, and made between him the said Francis Poole of the 1st part, Germaine Poole natural brother of the said Francis, of the 2nd part, and Edward Poole and Henry Poole, brothers of the said Francis, and Edward Poole, uncle to the said Francis of the 3rd part, covenants to levy a fine or fines to Philip Okeover, Esq. and Walter Myners, Gent. and to the heirs of the said Philip of all that the manor of Radbourne in the said County of Derby, and also of all and singular the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, leasowes, feedings, pastures, commons, woods & underwoods, courts, leets, liberties, franchises, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments whatsoever, which late were the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of Germaine Poole, Esq. father of the said Francis and Germaine party thereto, cum pertin' lying and being in Radbourne, Egginton, Micleover, alias Greateore, Littleover, Heynour, Mackworth, Etwall, Dalbrye Lees, Ashbourne, Derby, Heighedge, alias Heidge, Tansley, Washington, Spondon, Hollington, Duffield & Belpere in the County of Derby or any of them. And also of all that the manor of Stoney Stanton in the County of Leicester, and also of all and singular other the manors, lands, &c. lying and being in Stoney Stanton aforesaid, Counston, Sapcott, in Broughton parish or any of them in the said County of Leicester. And also of all that the manor of Newborowe in the County of

Stafford, and of all and singular the manors messuages, &c. lying and being in Newborowe in the parish of Hanburye, and within the manor of Agerslye and Cambridge in the parish of Rocester, or in any of them in the said County of Stafford. And also of all the 4th part of the manor of Castle bytham in the County of Lincolne, and of all that the moiety of the manor of Little bytham, cum pertinen', and of all that the manor of Counthrope, and of all other the Messuages, lands, &c. lying and being in Castelbytham, Littlebytham, Carlye, Corbye, Creton, and Ednam, or any of them in the said County of Lincolne:—to sundry uses in order to continue the same “in his name, blood, and kindred.”\*

About this time Sir John Porte of Etwall Knight, who founded the Hospital there, and the School at Repton in this County, appears to have been possessed of lands in Derby, &c. which he conveyed to Sir Thomas Gifford, Knt. Richard Harpur, Esq. (afterwards one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas,) Thomas Brewster then Vicar of Etwall, John Harker, and Simon Starkey or their heirs for the maintenance of the six poor people at Etwall, and a Schoolmaster and Usher at Repton.†

1600. For many interesting particulars in the seventeenth Century we are indebted to the Parchment Roll to which we have before alluded.

\* *Ex veteri copia pen ms. J. R. (John Reynolds.) 27 June, 1775.*

† *Topog. Vol. ii. 279.*



1601. "January 2nd, St. Werburgh's Steeple fell down. A great number of soldiers that came forth of Lincolnshire, to the number of Two Hundred, to go to Ireland, set upon the townspeople, going to their prayers, (being Sabbath day) and were resisted by the Bailiffs, Burgesses, and ringing of the Town's bell. A woman burnt to death in Windmill pit for poisoning her husband."

1602. "In this year came the two standing cups with covers, price £.23 6s. 8d. to Mr. Bailiffs for ever, given by Mr. Walton : also he gave £.100 to ten poor occupiers for four years, free loan."

1603. "In this year, near about vii weeks before Mich'as, did the Burgesses begin to break open commons." These common grounds were supposed by Mr. Hutton to lie between St. Alkmund's and Derley, upon the banks of the Derwent.

1604. "The Burgesses continued their rebellion. Justices of Peace sent for to decide the matter. The Burgesses indicted at the Assizes following, three or four committed to the common Gaol.—Mr. Botham's gift of £.100 came to the Town."

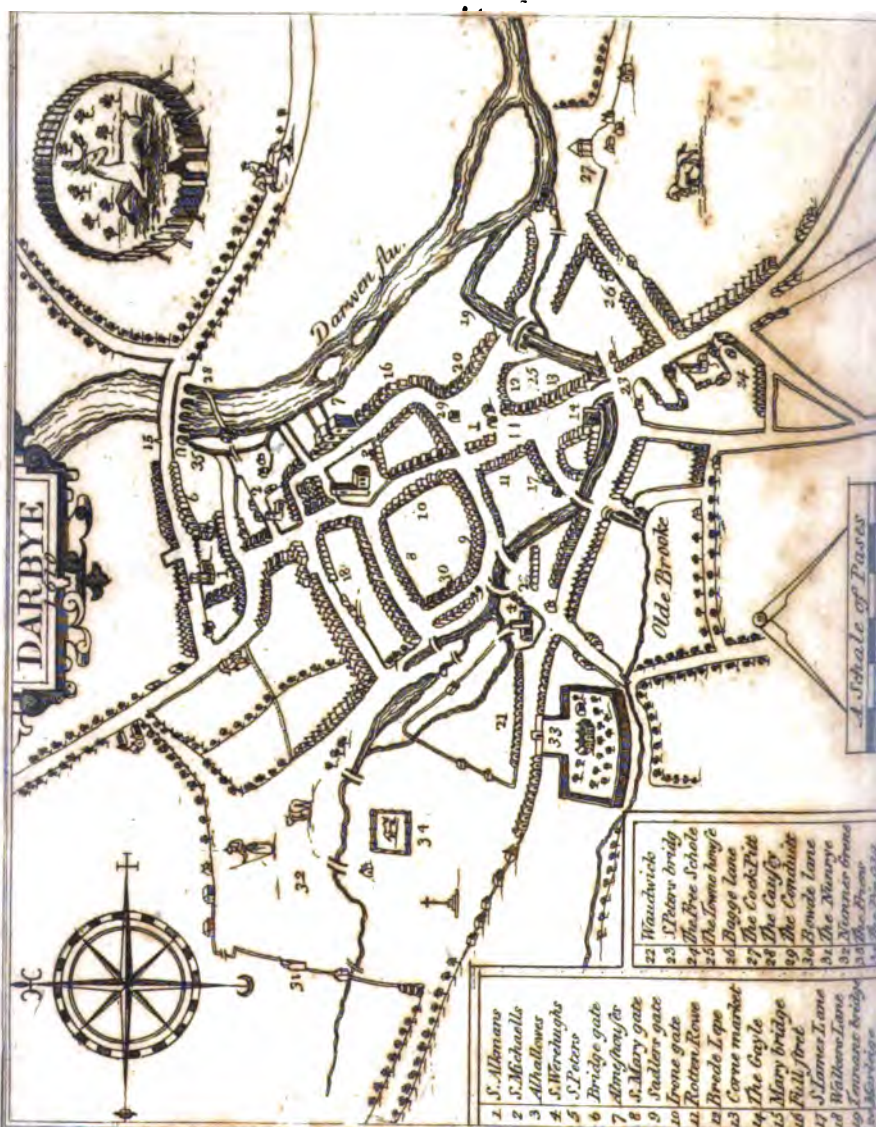
1605. "Mr. John Needham's cattle impounded for comming into the Syddalls, by the Burgesses."

1606. "The Devil in the Vault at Marton."

1607. "The old Countess of Shrewsbury died about Candlemass this year, whose funeral was about Holy Thursday. A great frost this year. A hot fortnight about James's tide. The witches of Bakewell hanged."

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS,  
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1608. "Mr. Walthal's gift of £.100 came to the town. St. Werburgh's Steeple finished."

1609. "In this year was Roger Moore, one of the Serjeants, slain most cruelly by one Henry Bennett, his mother and brother, which Henry was shortly after executed for it."

1610. "This year a Farryer was knocked in the head in the night, but nobody could tell how. Also one Thomas Jackson's wife (a weaver) was delivered of three children, and all three Christened at Church. Also the great affray between Sir Philip Stanhope and Sir George Griesly. Great Controversy about it with the town. The Assizes taken away and kept at Ashborne, for ringing the town's bell, and p'ting them with the Burgesses. It was Judge Foster's pleasure so to use the town. Mr. Thomas Burdett of Foremark was this year High Sheriff. Upon Mich'as day, in the morning, fell a great snow, (attending their office) the like was not seen many years before."—The following account of Derby, at this time, is by Speed. "Darbye, the shire towne, called in the English Saxon Tongue, Northworthig, and by the Danes, Deoraby, seated upon the West banke of Derwent, where also a small brook rising westward runneth thorow the towne under nine bridges before it meets with her farre greater River Derwent, which presently it doth, after shee hath passed Tenant bridge in the South East of the towne. But a bridge of more beauty built all of free-stone is passed over Derwent in the North East of the towne, whereon

standeth a faire stone chappell, and both of them bearing the names of Saint Maries, five other churches are in this towne, the chiefest whereof is All hallowes, whose steeple or bell tower being both beautifull and high, was built onely at the charges of young men and maids, as is witnessed by the inscription cut in the same upon every square of the Steeple." This year owing to a sudden rise of the brook, three prisoners confined in the gaol were drowned.\*

1611. On march 7th, James I. granted the town a new Charter, which confirms various privileges conferred upon the Burgesses in former reigns, and invests the Corporation with several additional liberties. By this Charter the Corporation was made to consist of two Bailiffs, and 24 Burgesses, with a Recorder, Chamberlain, and other officers. The Bailiffs, Recorder, and Town Clerk, or any three of them were empowered to hold a Court of Record, on every second Tuesday ; to have the sole return of Writs ; to keep a quarterly Session, two Court Leets, and six annual fairs ; to be toll free throughout the kingdom ; and to receive toll from all but the Dutchy of Lancaster, which was to pay only half the sums charged on the Inhabitants of other places ; that the Bailiffs should be Justices of the Peace for the year, and the year ensuing their election to the office of Bailiffs ; and that no stranger should carry on a trade in the town except at Mar-

\* Hutton, p. 227.

kets and Fairs. "There happen'd this year, 14th May, such a land flood from the brooke that in the memory of man the like was never seen. Also there happen'd a great drought this year that peas were all got in before barley." "The towne and burroughe of Derby is auncientely incorporated by kinge Henry the first, and after by kinge Henry II. his grandchild, and afterwards againe by kinge Edward III. confermed at York *anno regni sui primo* by the name of "The Bayliffs and Burgesses of the town of Derby." The Bayliffs at the time of this Visitation are William Bentley and Oliver Potter, with twenty-four Brethren belonging to the said Corporation. Moreover my Lord of Shrewsbury is Chiefe Steward; Mr. Henry Duport, Recorder of the saide towne of Derby; and Mr. Robert Alsop the Town Clerke, the 14th of August, Anno Domini 1611."\*

1614. "Mr. William Ward one of the Bailiffs died this year, some four or five weeks before Mich'as, and Mr. Thomas chosen in his room till the new election. A great snow, and after that a great drought which continued four months."

1615. "This year began the suit between the town and the Duchy, &c. In this year died old Mrs. Walker, and was carried to the Church by her four sons, all Brethren of the twenty-four for the Borough. Also there happen'd a murder this year at Marton-lane, in the night, of one Jane

\* Visitation Book in the British Museum.

Shelliton, supposed to be done by her brother. Also this year died Thomas Sutton, Esq. and was buried soldier-like. Also Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was High Steward of the town, deceased, and his brother chosen after."

1616. "In this year great controversy about choosing the bailiffs. Mr. Francis Goodwyn absent, yet chosen on Mich'as-day, and sworne two days after, and proclaimed again. Also at a Common Hall some two weeks after, Edward Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, High Steward of the towne."

1617. "In this year the election was altered, and these two (Bailiffs) maintained by the Company. There happened also a great fire at one Buxton's in St. Peter's p'she. Also another fire at the Currier's house in St. Mary's Gate. The Cockpit upon Nun's Green was made this year, paying a yearly rent unto the towne for it. Also Edward, Earl of Shrewsbury died, and the Earl of Pembroke chosen High Steward for the towne. The suit with the Duchy continued, &c."

1618. "In this year the fire at Moore's house in Bag-lane happened."

1621. "In this year Thomas Stringer killed his man."

1623. "In this year Pymme killed Jefford."

1632. "In this year the Steward was changed, Mr. Leeming went forth, and Mr. Knyveton came in."

1633. "This year King Charles was expected

at Derby, but was prevented by the Lord Gray from coming."

1634. "In this year was the great snow wherein four p'sons perished between Chaddesden and Derby."

1635. In this year King Charles was at Derby, when returning from Ripton in Yorkshire, where he had been negotiating a treaty with the Scots. On this occasion the Corporation gave to the Earl of Newcastle, by whom he was attended, a fat ox, a veal, six fat sheep, and a purse of money, that he might keep hospitality in the town. They also presented the Prince Elector with twenty broad pieces." This year King Charles I sent his Writ for ship money\* all over the kingdom.

\* This illegal tax, for in no other light can it be considered, first imposed 1635, upon Maritime towns, under the pretence of the kingdom being in danger, on account of the league lately concluded between France and the Low Countries, was a principal cause of the dispute that ensued, between the Crown and the Parliament; and its imposition on the whole kingdom, raised such a spirit of opposition among the people, which no subsequent effects of Charles could possibly overcome. Every means were used to avoid submitting to the payment, and one Gentleman, Mr. Hampden of Buckinghamshire, boldly stepped forward to contest the whole principle of the measure, and the right of the Crown to impose any taxes, without the concurrence of Parliament. In consequence of this opposition, the case was brought before all the judges in the Exchequer, and solemnly argued before them; but as the King had previously taken the precaution to obtain their assent and signature to the general proposition, of his right, "when the good and safety of the kingdom in general is concerned, and the whole kingdom in danger," to "provide for the defence and safe guard of the kingdom, and, by law, compel the doing thereof," little opposition to his wishes, could be expected, particularly, whilst the Judges held their offices only during the pleasure of the Crown, and not, as at this time,



For ships, by merchants manned, to guard the trade,  
 Large sums were claimed in specie to be paid;  
 And judges bribed, or bully'd to support  
 That tax as due by law in open court.

Derbyshire was to furnish one ship of 350 tons, 140 men, and charges £.3500. Derby was ordered to provide £.175, and Chesterfield £50.

1636. "The spring was forward. The Plague began, it was thought in the Baglane."

1637. King Charles I. granted the Burgesses a new Charter, under which the body Corporate was made to consist of a Mayor, nine Aldermen, fourteen Brethren, and fourteen Capital Burgesses. Henry Mellor was appointed the first Mayor. To this person Bancroft inscribes the 207 Epigram in his scarce volume entitled "Two books of Epigrams and Epitaphs," 4to. 1639.

"To Mr. Henry Mellor the first Major of Derby,

You seeme the prime bough of an ample tree,  
 Whereon if fair expected fruits we see.  
 Whilst others' fames with ranke reproaches meete,  
 As mel or manna shall your name be sweete."

1640. In this year in November, a Parliament begun, and Mr. William Allestrye, Recorder, and Mr. Nathaniel Hallowes were elected to serve for this borough, (seilicet Derby.)"

*quam diu se bene gesserint*: consequently, a verdict was given in favour of the right of the King to impose and collect the tax.  
 Stark's Hist. Gainsborough.

1641. "King Charles I. went through Derby to Nottingham, and erected his standard there, August 12th."

1642. "Henry Wandell, Mayor, who when he should have gone forth Mich'as following, the Fraternity of the town could not agree in the election (of a new one,) and so he was constrained to serve the next year also. In his Mayoralty, in November, came Sir John Gell to the town, and garrisoned it, and kept the Court of guard in the Town Hall." "When King Charles set up his standard at Nottingham, about twenty Derby men marched there and entered his service."—In August, King Charles marched through Derby with his army. It is said\* that on this occasion his Majesty borrowed £300. of the Corporation, and all the small arms they could furnish, both of which he promised to return at the end of the war.

1643. In the spring of this year Sir Thomas Fairfax, then Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary forces, came to Derby and stayed there three days for the purpose of procuring a supply of men from the Derbyshire garrisons.†

1645. "One Richard Cockeram was hanged at the Gallows on Nuns' Green, for killing one Mills, a servant at the Angel.—Also the plague was in Derby, and the assizes were kept in the Fryer's Close, Sir Edward Coke Sheriff."

\* Pilkington's History, ii. p. 185. † Lysons' Derbyshire, ix.

1646. The following order was sent for disgar-  
risoning the town.\*

“ An order of the Commons assembled in Parlia-  
ment, for the dismantling of the Garrisons of Derby  
and Wingfield Mannor, giving power to the Com-  
mittee for the affairs of Ireland, both of horse and  
foot. And the honourable Committee doe declare,  
that all such officers as will undertake this employ-  
ment shall have a moneth's pay before hand, and  
all other souldiers that are willing to goe shall have  
their quarters discharged till they be transported  
with other good encouragements. Published ac-  
cording to order of Parliament. London: Printed  
for J. P. in the Old Baillie, 1646.

“ *An order of the Commons assembled in Parliament.*

“ The House of Commons have referred the con-  
siderations of dismantling Derby, and the imploying  
of our forces, horse and foot in the service of  
Ireland, unto the Committy for the affairs of  
Ireland, to the intent that the kinge's adjacent gar-  
risons being now reduced, our countrey may be eased  
of unnecessary charges, and the souldiers imployed  
where there is use of them, hereupon the Com-  
mitty for the Affairs of Ireland, have thought it fit,  
that so many both of the horse and foot as are wil-  
ling, shall be entertained into that service, the rest  
disbanded, and the garrisons of Derby and Wing  
field Mannor slighted, and that they further declare,  
that all such officers as will undertake this employ-

\* The King's Tracts, in the British Museum.

ment, shall have a moneth's pay advanced unto them, and the souldiers their quarters discharged untill they be transported with other good encouragements, as you will perceive by a letter, which together with this you shall receive from themselves, and at our recommendations they have appointed Colonell Samuel Roper to command the horse, as Colonell of a Regiment, a person of great worth, and well known in Derbyshire, as being our countryman, and having an estate amongst us, besides his interest in Ireland, of whose respects and carefulnesse on their behalfe's, the souldiers may well assure themselves an advantage, wherein we suppose, they will have cause to take no small contentment. Captain Ireland is to command the foot as Colonell, who being so well known to you all and the countrey, we need not use many words concerning him, wishing you that you will give the like testimony of him that we have done. For the by-gone arrears, due both to the horse and foot, they will expect reasonable satisfaction from you, wherein we pray you to take the best course you can with all speed; chiefly they that list themselves for Ireland, must be considered as deserving particular encouragements, and that it may be known who are willing to serve the Parliament against those bloody rebels, whose hatred to our religion and Nation hath engaged them in these detestable attempts: we intreat you to communicate unto them what is intended in such manner as you shall think

most convenient; and you may assure them that we shall not be wanting in our endeavours, wherein they may be concerned: Here the perticular transaction wee must refer to your wisdoms, desiring you to shew all such respects to Colonell Roper, when he shall come unto you, as belongs to a Gentleman of his worth in a service of this nature. And that you would inform us of your proceedings, that we may contribute all wee can to so necessary a work, and we remayne,

Your assured friends and servants.

*Westminster, 23d June, 1646."*

1650. "Caddow's house burnt at the head of the Bridge Gate."

1652. "Justices of peace did marry persons."

1654. We meet with the following petition:

*"To the Supreme Authority of this nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.*

The humble petition of divers persons, inhabitants in the County of Derby, whose names are hereunto subscribed on behalf of themselves and others;

*Sheweth,*

That the Honourable House of Commons were pleased in August 1646, to order that the sum of 5000 pounds should be raised by the said County for disbanding of the Derbyshire forces which said moneys were to be repaid out of the Compositions of Delinquents estates in the said County, that £3981. 10s. part of the said £5000.

was repaid according to the said order to Sir John Curson and Sir John Cook by the Treasurers at Goldsmith's Hall, and the remaining sum being £1018. 10s. transferred to be paid out of Dean and Chapter's lands, but afterwards in September 1650, it was ordered that the said £1018. 10s. should be paid out of Delinquents Estates which shall be sold. Now because the petitioners are many of them poor men, and have been long out of their moneys, and are not able to subsist without present payment thereof, having been at great charge, and spent much money in attending to get satisfaction of the moneys remaining due to them, and which was advanced by order, and for the service of the Parliament, and for which many of them have paid interest ever since the borrowing thereof. They humbly pray your Honours to commiserate their sad condition, that you will be pleased to give order that payment of the said sum of £1018. 10s. may be made unto them by some of your Treasurers for Delinquent's Estates for Composition.

And they shall ever pray, &c.\*

*Presented September, 1654.*

1655. There was an Ordinance, by the Parliament for the decimation of the Cavaliers, whereby all that had borne arms for the King (Charles I.) or declared themselves in his interest, were to pay

\* The King's Tracts, in British Museum.

a tenth part of their estates that were left, to support the charge of the Commonwealth, without regard to future compositions, or of any articles upon which they surrendered.\*

*List of Gentlemen of the County of Derby, who compounded for their Estates.†*

	£.	s.	d.
Broughton Edward, Mavidele,.....	0180	00	00
Bullock William, Norton,.....	0040	00	00
Cavendish Francis, Debridg, .....	0750	00	00
Cockain Ashton, Ashbourne, .....	0356	00	00
Cook Thomas, Melborn, Esq.....	2200	00	00
Cock Patrick, Tibshelf, Gent.....	0031	00	00
Dixey Wolstan, Normanton, Esq....	1835	00	00
Eyre Rowland, Bradway, Gent.....	0030	06	08
Eyre George, Hethersedge,.....	0025	00	00
Every Sir Simon, p. Sir Henry Every his son, of Egginton, Com. Derb. Bart, .....	0110	00	00
Fitzherbert William, of Tissington, Com. Derb. with £55. per annum, settled on the Ministry.....	0450	00	00
Fretayle John, Stayley, Esq.....	0575	00	00
Gilbert Henry, Locked, Esq.....	0680	00	00
Goodman Edward, Manglyn, .....	0046	10	08
Hunlock Sir Henry, Wingerworth,....	1458	00	00
Harper Sir John, Cawke, Baro. ....	0578	18	02
Jackson Gabriel; Langley, .....	0008	08	04

\* Salmon's Chronol. 162.

† "A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gents. that have compounded for their estates. Printed 1655."

	£.	s.	d.
Low John, Hasland, Gent. ....	0133	06	08
Low Edward, of Alderwastle, Esq. and John and Arthur his sons,.....	0221	00	00
Milward John, Smitherton, Esq.....	1000	00	00
Merry Henry, Barton Park, Esq. ....	1640	00	00
Miles John, Ednaston, Gent. ....	0000	10	00
Maskew Robert, Dunstow, Gent. ....	0060	00	00
Miles William, Ednaston, Gent.....	0039	01	08
Nighgal Miles, Ednaston, Gent.....	0039	01	08
Peacock Richard, Ashbourn, Gent.....	2742	00	00
Pool Jervas, Wakebridge, Gent.....	0255	00	00
Shalcross John, Shalcross, Gent.....	0400	00	00
Statham John, Pantley, .....	0029	10	00
Stephenson Francis, Unstone, .....	0008	06	08
Wolley John, Ranstone, Esq.....	0150	00	00

1659. "August 12th was White's Fryday, the town then making an insurrection against the then usurped powers," an account of which is given in the following letter.

"The Copy of a letter from an Officer under the Lord Lambert, giving an account of a rising in Derby. Of Colonel Charles White, his proclaiming Booth's Declaration. And how they were dispersed. Communicated in letters from Colonel Sanders, Colonel Mitchell, and Major Barton to the Lord Lambert, with the last news from Chester and Liverpoole. August 26th, 1659.



*A letter from an Officer under the Lord Lambert, giving an account of a rising in Derby.*

*Honoured Sir,*

Since I saw you I have had little rest, for the Lord Lambert required me to wait upon him towards Cheshire; and this day being at Stafford, news was brought him of a rising in Derby; for the quelling of which he presently ordered one hundred dragoons, and about 150 horse, to march for Derby, giving the command to Major Grove, and commanded me to goe with him. Away we marcht to Utceter, (where we are now) intending resolutely to fall into them at Derby this night: but while we were refreshing, a messenger came with letters from Colonel Sanders, Colonel Mitchell, and Major Barton, to give an account that the business was at present ended. The beginning was this: Yesterday divers Commissioners being busie in raising and settling the Militia, about eleven o'clock Colonel Charles White, with some few came into the town, and openly proclaimed Booth's declaration, whereupon all the town rose, shut up their shops, seased upon many of the Militia horses with shouting. Captain Doubtey turned on their side, and drew many of his new men to him, and in the midst of this confusion, Colonel Sanders came in amongst them, asking them what they would have, drew them all to the Green, where they all desired him to own their quarrel, and be their leader; he refused and had liberty to go

home, and afterwards they drew into the town, and moultered away, so that this morning there was not one left to appear, the active townsmen crying *Pecavy*; and thus our journey is stopped, and we are upon returning, save one troop goes forward thither. Now for Chester, this was the last news, at seven o'clock this day to the Lord Lambert: that the enemies numbers doe something lessen. We have had eighteen troupe in their teethes these three daies, but can doe little for want of our foot; but we shall quickly now, for they lay the last night at Stafford: and untill they come up, for conveniency of provision and quarters, our brigade of horse lye about Drayton. They doe make much of Leverpoole, Colonel Ireland is Governor, 'tis thought some of their hot spirits begin now to coole, they will ere long be lapt closer together. I am both weary and in haste.

I remaine, Yours to serve,

S. S.

*Utceter, August 13th, 3 a'clock.*

*Thursday, September 1st, 1659.*

"Having in our last stated something touching the late insurrection in Cheshire, be pleased to take a short review of the High Sheriff and Magistrates of Derby, who having proclaimed Sir George Booth's declaration at the Marketplace immediately after being suppressed, was appointed forthwith to proclaim the Parliament Proclamation, wherein Sir George and his adherents were declared traytors,

in which it is to be noted, that they themselves were concluded guilty. Since which time there is seised the Earl of Chesterfield, Sir Henry Avory, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Grey of Risley, my Lord Stamford's son, several Aldermen, and persons of estate. The heat of the Insurrection being over, divers counties begin to look pale fac'd; especially those where the Militia revolted, more particularly Captain Doughty at Derby, who meeting Colonel White, shook hands with him, and said, they were agreed; bid the people arm, and send for the Country, shewed them where the arms and powder was, appointed officers of foot, caused the bells to be wrung backwards, and endeavoured to apprehend Captain Hope; but was prevented by Colonel Mitchel, who put a stop to the further accessions of the Countey. In this design, the Ministers did severally invite their parishes, onely Mr. Swetnam adhered to the Parliament, and said, they were fools. Yet Mr. Siden, Minister of Langley (whom Colonel Sanders had before sent into Lancashire to to dissuade their proceedings) returned so much their instrument, that he appeared before the Commissioners with his sword, and pistol cockt, declaring high words to Colonel Sanders. Colonel White, who first appeared in Nottinghamshire, and afterward put the town of Derby into combustion, is ordered to be brought up to London.\*"

\* Weekly Post, 160.

*"September 19th, 1659,*

By several letters we this day received the Intelligence of the great damage sustained in several places in this nation by reason of the great inundation of waters, but more especially in the Marsh lands of Lincolnshire, where the country thereabout is in a float, and both harvest and cattle carried away at once by the violence of the flood, and all the hopes lost of the lamenting husbandman. The like is certified from Derbyshire, and more particularly from Derby town, where although the Church standeth on an advantage of higher ground than any other place, yet some part of the Churchyard, and the Church itself,\* hath been covered by the insolence and usurpation of the waters, and the lower parts of the town being almost drowned, the Inhabitants are compelled to betake themselves, and take their goods with them into the upper rooms for their present safety."†

1660. "The new Mace made, before the Mayor had the two old ones which did belong to the Bailiffs."

*"A list of the persons' names who were fit, and qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak, with the value of their Estates, A. D. 1660.*

This Order was intended by Charles II. as a reward to several of his followers, and the Knights of it were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the King in the Oak, pendant to a ribbon, about their necks; but it was thought proper to lay it aside,

\* St. Werburgh's.

† Weekly Post, 160.

lest it might create heats and animosities, and open those wounds afresh, which at that time were thought prudent should be healed.\*

### DERBYSHIRE.

	<i>Per Annum.</i>
William FitzHerbert, Esq. ....	£.1000
Horton of Elton, Esq.....	3000
Charles Agard, Esq.....	2000
Nathaniel Bate, Esq. ....	0600
Coke of Trusley, Esq. ....	2000
Simon Degge, Esq. ....	0600
Ferrers of Walton, Esq. ....	1000
Colonel William Bullock, Esq. ....	1000

1661. "Thomas Potter, Mayor, towards the latter end of his Mayoralty the regulation of the Hall was; and Mr. Degge chosen Recorder in the stead of Mr. Chadwicke."

"The river Derwent was dried up so that people might go over dryshod.

1662. "11th November, was a terrible hurricane that blew up trees by the roots, a pillar or pinnacle off St. Werburgh's Steeple, and untiled the Towns hall and many houses in the Market place, and Full Street, and on the South side of Allhallows Churchyard, but no hurt above that Church, not a tile, scarce a straw stirred off any house.—In the beginning of November, Edward Smith's wife drowned herself, at St. James's bridge, and had a

\* Communicated to me by the late Matthew Gregson, Esq. F.S.A.  
Author of "Fragments of Lancashire."

young child in her arms, but the young child swam down to a sand bed against Mr. Spate-man's door, got breath and cryed, and was taken up alive and saved."

1664. "In February died Mr. Roger Allestrye, who was Common Clerke and a Burgess for the Town to serve in Parliament, in whose room as Town Clerke was chosen Mr. Thomas Gerye, and the Honorable Anchetill Grey, of Risley, Esq. as Burgess in Parliament.—Also William Earl of Devonshire was chosen High Steward of the town.—Also a great snow fell on the 8th of March, 1664, after three months frost."

1665. "14th March, a woman was prest to death in the Old Shire Hall as a Mute; Sir Samuel Sleigh then Sheriff."

1665. "Derby was again visited with the plague, at the same time in which London fell under that severe calamity. The town was forsaken; the farmers declined the marketplace; and grass grew upon that spot on which the necessaries of life had been sold. To prevent a famine, the inhabitants erected at the top of Nuns Green a little way out of the town, one or two hundred yards from the buildings now Friar Gate, what bore the name of the *Headless Cross*, consisting of about four quadrangular steps, covered in the centre with one large stone; the whole near five feet high; I knew it in perfection. Hither the Market people, having their mouths primed with tobacco as a preservative, brought their provisions, stood at a distance from

their property, and at a greater from the townspeople, with whom they were to traffic. The buyer was not suffered to touch any of the articles before purchase; but when the agreement was finished, he took the goods, and deposited the money in a vessel filled with vinegar, set for that purpose. A confidence, raised by necessity, took place between buyer and seller, which never existed before or since; the first could not examine the value of his purchase, nor the second that of his money. It was observed that the plague never entered the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner, or shoemaker."\*

1668. "10th July, happened a sad fire at William Taberer's, baker, in the Waldweeke, which put the town generally into a sad affright, that some p'sons were packing up Goods in the Iron-gate to remove; but, blessed be God! it did little more hurt than burn his fuell, computed to be near sixty loads, and his stable and hovels, not the bakehouse where it begun, wonderful!—Also an old incorrigible rogue cut his owne throat in the County Goal, and was buried in the Green-lane.—In the year 1668, Anne the wife of Peter Dyas, was brought to bed of a fine lusty boy, after she had been the mother of five or six children, and never knew that she was with child."

1669. "Two new bells added to All Hallows Church by subscription."

1670. "24th November, was the great Election for a Knight of the County, instead of Colonell Milward. William Sacheverell, Esq; and George

\* Hutton, page 233.

Vernon, Esq. were competitors. The poll lasted four days. The whole polled were 2875, and Mr. Sacheverell exceeded the other in number of votes 643. Cornelius Clarke, Esq. then High Sheriff."

1671. "Mr. John Spateman, Mayor of Derby, was buried June 5th, 1672."

1672. "In the Mayoralty of Mr. Roger Newton, Masters that were not Burgesses, by a Sessions Order upon the Statute of 39 Eliz. Cap. 16. were suppressed about the 20th November, 1672. Upon which twelve did agree with the Corporation for their freedom about the 25th of the same month. I, Edward Brooke, was one of them. Barley being then 2s. 3d. per strike."

1673. "13th July, happened such a flood upon the Brook that did very much hurt, by carrying away hay out of the Nunne Meadows, breaking down of bridges; it filled all the cellars with water as far as the Angel, the water came near if not to the Shambles End. It was then the Assizes. Judge Wyndham and Judge Atkins being then in town, Sir John Gell then Sheriff, a small appearance the first day both of Justices and Jurors, because of the flood.—St. James's Bridge was landed at the Pump in St Peter's parish.—December 26th about eight at night Elizabeth Morbin, widow, was drowned in the Brook, at St. James's Bridge, highly suspected wilfully."—We meet with the following account of Derby at this period.

"Derby, the Shire town, by the Saxons called Northworthig, and by the Danes, Deoraby, con-



veniently seated on the Derwent, from whence it takes its name, over which it hath a goodly Stone Bridge, where also a small brook arising westwards, runneth through the town under nine Bridges, before it entreth into the Derwent; and on the said bridge, called St. Marie's, is seated a once fair stone Chappell, which beareth the same name. This town suffered much under the cruel hands of the Danes, who here had their rendezvous; but at length that victorious Mercian Lady Ethelfleda, by a suddain and forceable surprize expelled them, became mistress thereof and repaired it, so that in the time of Edward the Confessor it had 143 burgesses. It is at present a very large, populous, well frequented, and rich Borough town, (few inland towns equalising it) numbring five parish Churches, of which that of All Saints' is the fairest, whose tower steeple, built at the only charge of the young men and maids about the reign of Queen Mary, for height and beauty is equalled by few in the nation, in which are eight tuneable bells. In this Church are several monuments; as that of the Countess of Shrewsbury, who built here an hospital for the relief of twelve poor people; and another of the Countess Dowager of Devonshire, being a stately tomb of black and white marble, for her husband and herself. In this town are several religious houses, as St. Hellen's, St. James, and St. Leonards: It is a place of good trade, chiefly for Barley, which they make into malt, and sell again in Lancashire, Cheshire, and the North of this

County. The town is dignified with an Earldom, who at present is the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley, Strange, and Lord of the Isle of Man; here is a fair Hall, lately built of Free-stone at the Counties Charge, where the Assizes are constantly kept. The Government of this town is at present committed to the care of Major, nine Aldermen, fourteen Brethren, and fourteen Common Councel, a Recorder, Town Clark, &c. doth enjoy extraordinary large immunities; its Inhabitants being freed from the payment of Toll at London, a priviledge which the Londoners are not exempted from here. It also giveth its vote in Parliament by two Burgesses; and its Market is on Frydaies, which is very great for cattle, corn, and all provisions, besides small Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The trade of this town and County might be much advanced, if the River Derwent was made navigable; which might easily be done, it wanting but six miles of the river Trent, which would convey lead, Marble, Stone, and such like ponderous Commodities; and is something of note for its excellent Ale, called Derbyshire Ale.\*

1674. "Jan. 12th. I, Edward Brooke, was sworne one of the Attornies of the Borough Court, before the Mayor, the preceeding Mayor, and the Steward Mr. George.—Feb. 18th. was the great funeral of Christiana Countess of Devonshire solemnized in

\* Blome's Britannia, p. 76, 77.

great state: The Earl of Alesbury with his son, and many other honourable p'sons and gentlemen of quality attending at the solemnity, four heralds at arms. Dr. Frampton preached the funeral sermon on Proverbs xiv. 1. In the Afternoon a funeral oration was made by Mr. Nealer on 2 Sam. iii. 38. in commemoration and commendation of Colonell Charles Cavendish, who was slaine in the Intestine Wars, about Newarke, in 1643, whose bones they brought with them, and them likewise laid up in the Vault at All Hallows Church. An hundred pounds was given as a dole to the poor of Derby.—A great many suits between the Corporation and Mr. Mellor begun both in the Town Court and in the County Court, to the number of forty about the Commons.

August 24th. One Walter Cheadle living on Vinegar Hill, being sick of a violent fever, about midnight broke the chamber window, got forth (in his shirt) to the backsides, and so to the Brook and drowned himself, and was found and taken up at Mr. Morris's Water Lagg.—In the latter end of this month (August 1674) the Apprentices with some Journeymen and others, did riotously assemble and pulled down a great deal of the fences of Mr. Henry Mellor's Intacks in the Little Field and Castle Field, and burnt many stoops and rails. The Mayor and Recorder could not disperse them, notwithstanding they acted their duty as Justices of Peace. But afterwards they sent for the rioters, imprisoned as many as were informed against, if they did not promise bail, and at a Sessions not long

after called, they were indicted and fined 6s. 8d. a piece.—Afterwards all differences between the Corporation and Mr. Mellor were referred to and agreed by Sir John Curzon, Sir John Harpur, and George Vernon, Esq.”

1675. “Sept. 20th. A great fire at Northampton which destroyed most of the town. Derby sent them £150. besides £20. from Mr. Grey.—July 14th. Mr. Thomas George, late Town Clark died, and Mr. John Bagnold was elected in his stead (18th. July) though many of the Hall opposed. Aug. 29th. a dangerous fire happened in the Iron Gate at the lower end of the yards of widow Burns, and the next above adjoining, amongst old rotten thatched buildings, occasioned by casting of lead in some of the said rooms, to the great affrightment of the town. But breaking forth in the day time was soon extinguished, with little more hurt than burning the place where it begun and one house of Edward Kirkbye’s, and a load of Peas in the straw, hay, &c.”

1676. “A very dry summer, and a hard long frost this winter.—Derwent frozen over so as p’sons went up to Darley, and waggons loaded went over the Ice upon the Brook at Tenant Bridge, and lasted from the latter end of October untill the latter end of January.”

1678. “Feb. 8th. Anchetill Grey, Esq. and George Vernon, Esq. elected to serve as Burgesses in Parliament, the 6th of March next.—A great

dispute at the Poll upon the Election, between Mr. Vernon and Sir John Gell, but Mr. Vernon exceeded in votes, (deducting all exceptions) near 50."

"Dec. 1st. was the great alarm in Derby occasioned by a letter found at Thurlaston, hinting that 500 of the Papists would rendezvouz at the Nun's Green, night following. The alarm was on the Sunday night."

1679. "In May, the Parliament prorogued.—In July following that prorogation, the parliament dissolved by proclamation.—Aug. 19th. Anchetill Grey, Esq. and George Vernon, Esq. elected Burgesses to serve in Parliament 17 October next *nemine contradicente*.—August 31st. Mr. John Dalton, the eldest Alderman, who had served the Corporation as Burgess in several Parliaments died at Nottingham (going thither to visit his sister,) and Sept. 1st. was solemnly interred in St. Werburgh's Chancel."

1680. "In the beginning of January the Parliament was dissolved, and a new one to be chosen to sit at Oxford the 21st. of March then next following.—Feb. 8th. Anchetill Grey, Esq. and George Vernon, Esq. chosen to serve as Burgesses for this borough (of Derby) in Parliament at Oxford, the 21st of March aforesaid, though Mr. Cooke of Melborne polled for it, Mr. Grey had more votes by above 30."—"Parliament dissolved at Oxford, March 28th. Mr. Edward Walker, Mayor, in whose year the Association was burnt, the Town Charter given up, and the present one obtained at near £400. charges; said to be chiefly managed by Mr. Bagnold."

**THE CHARTER**  
OF  
**CHARLES THE SECOND.**



CHARLES the second by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the faith and so forth **TO ALL TO WHOM** these present letters shall come **GREETING WHEREAS** our borough of Derby in our county of Derby is an antient and populous borough and from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary hath been a Town incorporate and the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Derby aforesaid and their Predecessors have had and held and used and enjoyed divers liberties franchises and pre-eminencies as well by charters of diverse of our progenitors and predecessors late kings and queens of England to them heretofore made and granted and confirmed as by reason of sundry prescriptions and customs in the same borough time out of mind used **AND WHEREAS** we are informed that there are certain ambiguities in several charters and letters patents to them heretofore made by reason that some things therein contained were not plainly contained nor with words proper enough granted for the good rule and government and benefit of the borough aforesaid according to the true meaning of the same charters or letters patents **AND WHEREAS** our well beloved subjects the now mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby aforesaid have surrendered unto us their aforesaid letters patents and charters and all their liberties and privileges whatsoever which

said surrender we have accepted and by these presents do accept and have most humbly besought us that all and singular the liberties privileges immunities and grants of all our progenitors and ancestors to the same mayor and burgesses and their predecessors by any name or names of incorporation made or granted WE would vouchsafe to grant a new with addition augmentation alteration and explication of certain liberties grants privileges immunities and franchises as to us should seem more proper for the good government and common advantage of the same borough KNOW YE therefore that we willing and desiring the augmentation and amendment of the borough aforesaid and also the good name state and government thereof as aforesaid that from henceforth for ever in the same borough and in the precincts thereof continually be had one certain and undoubted manner and form of and for the conservation of the Peace and good rule and Government of the People there and that the borough aforesaid from henceforth for ever may be and remain a borough of peace and tranquillity to the terror of the wicked and to the reward of the good and that our peace and the rest of our acts of justice there without further delay may be observed WE of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion HAVE willed ordained constituted and granted and by these presents for ourselves our Heirs and successors DO will ordain constitute declare and grant that the said borough from henceforth may and shall be a free borough of itself and that the burgesses of the said borough (by whatsoever name they were heretofore incorporated) and their successors from henceforth for ever may and shall be by these presents one body corporate and politick in deed fact and name by the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby in the county of Derby and them by the name of the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby in the County of Derby into one body corporate and politick in deed fact and name really for us our Heirs and Successors WE do erect make ordaine constitute confirm and declare by these presents and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession and that

they by the name of the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby in the county of Derby may and shall be in all future times persons fit and in law capable to have acquire receive and possess lands tenements liberties privileges jurisdictions franchises and hereditaments whatsoever kind nature or species they shall be to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity and also goods and chattels and all other things of what kind nature or species soever they shall be and also to give grant demise and assign lands tenements and hereditaments goods and chattels and all and singular other matters and things to do and execute by the name aforesaid and that by the same name of the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby in the county of Derby may be enabled and empowered to plead and be empleaded answer and be answered defend and be defended in whatsoever courts and places and before whatsoever judges and justices and other persons and officers of us and of our heirs and successors in all suits plaints pleas causes matters and demands real personal and mixed and others whatsoever as well spiritual as temporal of what kind nature or species soever they be in the same manner and form as other our Liege subjects of this our kingdom of England Persons fit and in law capable to plead and be empleaded answer and be answered defend and be defended and to have acquire receive possess give grant and demise may be empowered and enabled and that the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby in the county of Derby and their successors may for ever have a common seal to serve for all causes and things whatsoever by them and their successors to be done and that it shall and may be lawful for the same mayor and burgesses and their successors from time to time to break change and make new the said seal at their pleasure as to them shall seem meet AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for ourselves our heirs and successors DO grant and ordain that from henceforth there may and shall be within the borough aforesaid one of the most honest and discrete burgesses of the borough aforesaid to be



chosen in manner hereafter in these presents mentioned who shall be and be called mayor of the borough aforesaid AND that likewise there may and shall be within the borough aforesaid from time to time nine burgesses of the borough aforesaid and always dwelling and residing within the borough aforesaid (besides the mayor of the borough aforesaid) to be chosen in manner hereafter in these presents mentioned who shall be and be stiled *aldermen* of the borough and that likewise from henceforth for ever there may and shall be within the borough aforesaid from time to time fourteen burgesses of the borough aforesaid and continually inhabiting and residing within the same borough to be chosen in manner hereafter in these presents mentioned who shall be and be stiled *brothers* of the borough aforesaid and that likewise from henceforth for ever there may and shall be within the borough aforesaid from time to time fourteen other burgesses of the borough aforesaid and continually inhabiting and dwelling within the same borough to be chosen in manner hereafter in these presents mentioned who shall be and be stiled *capital burgesses* of the borough aforesaid AND we will and by these presents for ourselves our heirs and successors DO grant the aforesaid aldermen fourteen brothers and fourteen capital burgesses shall be and be called the *common council* of the same borough and shall from time to time be aiding to and assisting the mayor of the same borough of Derby aforesaid for the time being in all causes and matters touching or any ways concerning the borough aforesaid AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for ourselves our heirs and successors DO grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being and their successors that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being and such burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being who may or hereafter shall be and be called the common council of the borough aforesaid or the major part of them (of which said major part we will that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being shall be one) may and shall have full power and authority to grant constitute ordain and make from time to time all such reasonable laws statutes and ordi-

nances as to them (in their discretions as before mentioned) shall seem meet good wholesome profitable honest and requisite for the good rule and government of the burgesses artificers and inhabitants of the borough aforesaid for the time being and for declaring in what manner and order the aforesaid mayor aldermen brothers capital burgesses and artificers inhabitants burgesses and residents of the borough aforesaid shall demean carry and behave themselves in their offices vocations and employments within the borough aforesaid and the limits thereof and otherwise for the further good and publick benefit rule and government of the same borough and the victualling thereof and for the levying of money for the use and benefit of us our heirs and successors or to the necessary service of the same borough and also for the better preservation government disposition placing letting of lands tenements possessions rents reversions revenues and hereditaments to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses and their successors by these presents or otherwise given granted assigned or confirmed or to be hereafter given granted or assigned and for all accounts matters and other causes touching or in anywise concerning the borough aforesaid the state right or interest of the same And that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being and such like burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being who may or hereafter shall be and be called the common council of the borough aforesaid or the major part of them for the time being (of which said major part the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being we will shall be one) so often as they shall make ordain and establish such like laws statutes and ordinances as aforesaid in form aforesaid they may have power to impose and set such reasonable pains Penalties punishments by imprisonments of body or by fines and amerciaments or any of them to and upon all delinquents against such laws statutes and ordinances or any of them as to the mayor for the time being and such burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being who are or hereafter shall be and be called the common council of the borough aforesaid or the major part of them (of which said major part we

will that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being shall be one) shall seem reasonable and requisite And the same fines and amerciaments by distress or other lawful method whatsoever to the proper use and behoof of the mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors without account or any other thing to us our heirs and successors therefore to be given may have power to levy and have without the hindrance of us our heirs and successors all and singular which laws statutes and ordinances so as aforesaid to be made we will for ourselves our heirs and successors shall be observed under the pains therein to be contained so that such laws statutes ordinances and imprisonments fines and amerciaments be reasonable and not repugnant nor contrary to the laws or statutes of our kingdom of England And for the better execution of these our grants in this behalf we have assigned constituted nominated and made and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO nominate assign constitute and make our beloved *Edward Walker* Esq. to be and become the first mayor of the borough aforesaid willing that the same Edward Walker in the office of mayor of the same borough shall be and continue from the making of these presents untill the feast of St. Michael the archangel next ensuing and from thence untill another burgess of the borough aforesaid to the office of mayor of the borough aforesaid shall be preferred and sworn according to the ordinances hereafter in these presents expressed and declared if the said Edward Walker shall so long live an oath upon God's holy evangelists being first taken before the recorder or common clerk of the borough aforesaid for the time being the said office of mayor well and truly to execute TO which said recorder and common clerk we do by these presents give power to administer the said oath AND ALSO we will and have nominated and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO will and nominate our well beloved *Roger Newton* Gentleman to be second mayor of the borough aforesaid willing that the said Roger Newton the office of mayor of the said borough upon the feast of St. Michael the archangel which will be in

the year of our Lord according to the computation of the Church of England 1682 or upon the day of the death of the aforesaid Edward Walker which shall first happen shall have and exercise and continue in that office untill the feast of St. Michael the archangel which will be in the year of our Lord according to the computation of the Church of England 1683 and from the same feast untill another Burgess of the borough aforesaid shall be preferred and sworn to the office of mayor of the borough aforesaid According to the ordinances and constitutions hereafter in these presents expressed and declared if the said Roger Newton shall so long live an oath upon the holy evangelists before the last precedent mayor and recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being the said office of mayor well and faithfully to execute being first taken To which said last precedent mayor and recorder or either of them WE for ourselves our heirs and successors by these presents give power to administer WE also assign nominate constitute and make our well beloved *John Brookhouse Robert Wandell Roger Newton Thomas Goodwin George Blackwell John Lord John Durrige Joseph Werden and Solomon Roberts* to be and become the first and present aldermen of the borough aforesaid to continue in the same offices during their lives unless in the interim for ill government or ill behaviour in that behalf or for not inhabiting or residing within the borough aforesaid from that office they or any of them shall be removed We also will and by these presents DO assign and nominate the aforesaid Edward Walker from the feast of St. Michael the archangel which will be in the year of our Lord 1682 to be and become one of the aldermen of the borough aforesaid to continue in the same office during his life unless for not residing and inhabiting within the borough aforesaid or such other legal cause as aforesaid he shall be removed from that office WE have also assigned constituted nominated and made and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO assign nominate constitute and make our well beloved *Leonard Sudd John Francis Henry Werden John Willott John Stone Benjamin Parker Godfrey*

*Meynell Thomas Brum William Wandell John Cheshire Francis Radford John Bourne John Harryman and William Hodgkinson* to be and become the first and present brethren of the borough aforesaid to continue in the same offices during their lives unless in the mean while for ill government or ill behaviour in that behalf or for not residing and inhabiting within the borough aforesaid they or any of them shall be removed from that office WE have also assigned nominated constituted and by these presents for ourselves our heirs and successors DO assign nominate constitute and make our well beloved *Henry Cordin George Linacre Samuel Cheshire John Scattergood Samuel Fletcher Henry Holmes John Allen Henry Noton William Yates William Francis Isaac Cheshire Thomas Watson David Cooper and James Bacon* to be and become the first and present capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid to continue in the same office during their lives unless in the interim for bad Government or ill behaviour in that behalf or for not inhabiting and dwelling within the borough aforesaid they or any of them shall be removed from that office which said aldermen brethren and capital burgesses before named shall take their corporal oaths before the mayor and recorder of the borough aforesaid or one of them well and truly to execute their offices TO which said mayor and recorder and one of them we give power and authority by these presents to administer the oath aforesaid AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby aforesaid and their successors that the aldermen and brethren of the borough aforesaid for the time being or the major part of them from time to time for ever may and shall have power and authority yearly and every year on the day of the feast of St. Michael the archangel after the feast of St. Michael next ensuing themselves or a major part of them to assemble in the Guild-hall in the borough aforesaid commonly called the Moot-hall or in any other convenient place within the borough aforesaid according to their discretions to be appointed and assigned and there continue until

they or the major part of them there then assembled shall then have elected and nominated one of the aldermen of the borough aforesaid to be mayor of the borough aforesaid for one whole year then next ensuing and that then and there they may be able and capable before they thence depart to choose and nominate one of the aldermen of the borough aforesaid for the time being who shall be mayor of the borough aforesaid for one whole year then next ensuing And that he after he shall be elected and chosen as aforesaid into the mayoralty of the borough aforesaid before he be admitted to execute that office shall take a corporal oath upon God's holy Evangelists annually upon the day of election if he shall be then present or if absent then within one month then next ensuing after the said day of election before the last precedent mayor or in his absence before the recorder and common clerk of the borough aforesaid or one of them who shall be then present in the Guild-hall of the borough aforesaid or in any other convenient place within the borough aforesaid according to their discretion to be appointed and assigned truly well and faithfully to execute that office in and by all things concerning that office TO which said precedent mayor recorder and common clerk of the borough aforesaid for the time being or any one or more of them such oath to give and administer for us our heirs and successors we give power and authority by these presents and that after such oath so taken he may be able and capable of executing the office of mayor of the borough aforesaid until the feast day of St. Michael the archangel then next ensuing and from thenceforth untill one other of the said aldermen of the borough aforesaid in due manner and form shall be elected preferred and chosen to be mayor of the borough aforesaid according to the orders and constitutions of the borough aforesaid above in these presents mentioned AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby aforesaid and their successors That if it shall happen that the mayor of the same borough at any time hereafter within one year after he shall be preferred and sworn as aforesaid to

the office of mayor of the said borough shall die or be removed from that office That then and so often it may and shall be lawful for the aldermen of the borough aforesaid for the time being themselves or the majority of them within 14 days then next ensuing the death or removal of the said mayor to assemble in the aforesaid Guild-hall in the borough aforesaid or in any other convenient place within the borough aforesaid and to elect nominate and chose one honest and fit man of the aldermen of the borough aforesaid to be mayor of the said borough in the room of him so dying or removed from his said office And that he into the office of mayor being so elected and chosen a corporal oath in form aforesaid being first taken may have and exercise the said office for the remainder of that year and untill another shall be in due manner elected and sworn into that office and so often as the like case shall happen And if after the death or resignation of any of the aforesaid aldermen any one or more of the aldermen of the said borough shall die or for the causes aforesaid be removed That then the mayor of the borough aforesaid and the rest of the aldermen then living within one month then next ensuing or the major part of them in the presence of the same mayor from time to time for ever be assembled in the Guild-hall aforesaid or some other convenient place within the borough aforesaid according to their discretions by the mayor to be limited and appointed or the major part of them so assembled may have power and authority to elect and prefer one or more of the better and more discreet brethren of the borough aforesaid into the place or places of such alderman or aldermen of the borough aforesaid then dead or removed from his or their office to supply the aforesaid number of aldermen of the same borough and that he or they so chosen and preferred having taken a corporal oath the same office well truly and faithfully to execute before the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being the same office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected preferred and sworn may have and exercise during their lives unless for ill government or ill behaviour in the same or for not residing within the borough as aforesaid he or they shall

be removed and so to tie quities as the case shall happen And if any one or more of the brethren of the borough aforesaid shall die or be removed from his or their office That then the mayor of the borough aforesaid and the rest of the brethren of the borough aforesaid then being within one month then next following or the majority of them in the presence of the same mayor to be assembled from time to time for ever in the Guild-hall aforesaid or in some other convenient place within the borough aforesaid according to their discretions to be limited and appointed by the mayor or a major part of them so assembled may have power and authority to elect and prefer one or more of the better and more honest capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid into the place or places of such brother or brethren of the borough aforesaid then dead or removed from his or their place or places to make up the aforesaid number of fourteen brethren of the same borough and that he or they being so elected and chosen having taken a corporal oath well truly and faithfully to execute that office before the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being the same office or offices whereto he or they shall be so chosen preferred and sworn may have and exercise for their lives unless for ill government or nonresidence within the borough aforesaid or other lawful causes as aforesaid they or any of them shall be removed from the aforesaid place of brethren and so often as it shall happen And if any one or more of the capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid shall be removed from that office That then the mayor of the borough aforesaid the aldermen brethren and the rest of the capital burgesses then being within one month then next ensuing or the major part of them in the presence of the same mayor to be assembled from time for ever in the Guild-hall aforesaid or in some other convenient place within the said borough according to their discretions to be limited and appointed by the mayor or major part of them so assembled may have power and authority to elect and prefer one or more of the better and more discreet burgesses of the borough aforesaid inhabiting into the place or places of such capital burgess or capital burgesses



of the borough aforesaid then dead or removed from that office to supply the aforesaid number of fourteen capital burgesses of the same borough and that he or they so chosen and preferred having taken a corporal oath well truly and faithfully to execute that office before the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being the same office or offices whereto he or they shall be so chosen preferred and sworn may have and exercise for their lives unless for ill government or for nonresidence within the borough aforesaid or other legal causes as aforesaid he or they shall be removed and so often as the case shall thus happen to which said mayor for the time being we do by these presents for us our heirs and successors give power and authority to administer such oath to the aldermen brethren and capital burgesses in like manner from time to time hereafter to be chosen AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby and to their successors that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being and the aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being or the major part of them (of which said major part we will that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being shall be one) shall and may from time to time have power and authority to displace or remove such burgesses of the borough aforesaid from their office or place of common council who are or in any future times hereafter shall be of the common council of the borough aforesaid for the causes aforementioned or for any other reasonable or lawful causes or to displace or remove any burgess or burgesses of the borough aforesaid from the privileges of a burgess any act statute ordinance use prescription or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors That they and their successors from henceforth and for ever may and shall have as they antiently had and now have within the borough aforesaid one honest and discreet man

skilful in the law of England to be chosen in manner hereafter in these presents mentioned who shall be and be stiled *recorder* of the borough aforesaid And for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf we have nominated assigned appointed and made and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do nominate assign appoint and make our well beloved *Simon Degge* Knight to be and become the present recorder of the borough aforesaid to continue in the same office for and during the term of his natural life AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that from time to time and at all times after the death or resignation of the office of recorder by the aforesaid *Simon Degge* it may and shall be lawful for the mayor aldermen common clerk brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being or the major part of them in the presence of the same mayor in any convenient place to be assigned by the mayor to choose and prefer one other honest and discreet man instructed in the laws of England into the recordership of the borough aforesaid to continue in the same office during the pleasure of the mayor aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being or a major part of them (whereof the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being we will to be one) and thus so often as the case shall so happen And that he who shall be elected preferred and named into the office of recorder of the borough aforesaid at any time or times hereafter shall before he be admitted to execute that office take a corporal oath before the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being well truly and faithfully altogether to do and execute all and singular such things as appertain to the office of recorder of the borough aforesaid TO which said mayor for the time being we for us our heirs and successors give power and authority by these presents to administer such oath to the recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being and that from thenceforth he may

be able and capable to have use exercise and enjoy the same office of recorder of the borough aforesaid **AND FURTHER** we will and by these presents of our more abundant special favour and from our certain knowledge and mere motion **DO** grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that if it shall happen that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being shall be so ill as not to be able to attend the necessary affairs of the borough aforesaid or go out of the borough aforesaid for any reasonable cause allowed by the mayor and aldermen of the borough aforesaid or the major part of them (whereof we will that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being be one) that then and so often from time to time it shall and may be lawful for the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being to make and constitute from time to time one of the aldermen of the borough aforesaid for the time being to be and become the *deputy* of the said mayor for the time being so ill or for any reasonable cause so as aforesaid required to be absent to continue in the same office of deputy mayor of the borough aforesaid in the absence or sickness of the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being during the pleasure of the same mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being which said deputy mayor of the borough aforesaid so as aforesaid deputed and constituted to be deputy mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being may be able and capable of doing and executing all and singular such things as do appertain to the office of mayor of the said borough within the borough aforesaid and ought to appertain to be done and executed during the pleasure of the mayor of the borough aforesaid in his absence or sickness as fully freely and entirely as the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being had he been present might be able and capable of doing and executing and thus as often as the case shall so happen **WE** also will and grant that if it shall happen that the recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being at any time be so ill as not to be able to attend the necessary affairs of the said borough or should be absent from the

borough aforesaid on account of the affairs of the king or for any other reasonable cause then it shall and may be lawful for the recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being to depute and nominate a man honest and skilful in the laws of England to be his deputy to continue in the same office during the pleasure of the recorder of the borough aforesaid for the the time being PROVIDED always and we will that the said deputy mayor and deputy recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being shall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being respectively well and faithfully to execute the offices aforesaid before they enter upon the said several offices of deputy mayor and deputy recorder and thus so often as the case shall happen WE also will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant to the mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being may and shall have full power and authority to carry in his hand a *white staff* or *white wand* so long as he continues in the office of mayor of the borough aforesaid and no longer and at the pleasure of the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being to bear and carry a *mace* of silver or gold engraven and adorned with a royal signet of the arms of us our heirs and successors of this our realm of England before the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being every where within the borough aforesaid and the liberties and precincts of the same MOREOVER we grant for us our heirs and successors to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors that the mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors within the borough aforesaid and the liberties and precincts of the same from henceforth for ever may and shall have *view of frank pledge* of every inhabitant within the borough aforesaid and the liberties and precincts of the same twice a year to be held in the borough aforesaid before the common clerk of the borough aforesaid for the time being upon the same days and times as

to them shall seem meet and necessary and all and whatsoever belonging to the view of frank pledge and all amerciements fines profits commodities to the aforesaid view of frank pledge belonging or appertaining or thereby growing and arising AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that the mayor of the borough aforesaid and the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and his chancellor and the recorder of the borough aforesaid who shall from time to time happen to be in these offices and also *John Bagnold* Gentleman hereafter named to be the present common clerk of the said borough during his continuance in that office and the last precedent mayor for and during one whole year next ensuing after he hath executed the office of mayor of the borough aforesaid and four others of the most antient aldermen of the borough aforesaid for the time being and every of them may and shall in all future times be *justices* of us our heirs and successors as well to keep the peace in the same borough and the liberties and precincts thereof as to keep the statutes of vagabonds artificers and labourers weights and measures within the borough aforesaid and the liberties and precincts thereof and to correct and keep or cause them to be corrected And also to do and execute all and every such other thing which belongs and appertains to the office of a justice of peace And that they the said mayor bishop chancellor recorder common clerk hereafter in these presents mentioned last precedent mayor of the borough aforesaid and four other of the most antient aldermen of the borough aforesaid for the time being or any three or more of them (whereof the mayor and recorder for the time being we will to be two) may and shall for ever have full power and authority to enquire hear and determine within the borough aforesaid and the liberties and precincts of the same as well in the presence of us our heirs and successors as in the absence of us our heirs and successors all and all manner of murders felonies misprisions riots route oppressions extortions forestallings regratings trespasses offences

things matters and articles and all other things whatsoever within the borough aforesaid and the liberties and precincts of the same from time to time breaking forth or happening which to the office of a justice of peace any ways belong or are incumbent or which hereafter can and shall belong and be incumbent or which any ways may or ought to be enquired of heard and determined before justices of the peace together with the correction and punishment thereof and of holding *a sessions* to commit and discharge prisoners and also to do and execute all other things within the borough aforesaid and the liberties of the same as fully and entirely and in as ample manner and form as the justices of the peace of us our heirs and successors in the county of Derby or elsewhere within our kingdom of England by virtue of any commission act of Parliament statute law or custom or by any other lawful method whatsoever heretofore before these times had or exercised or hereafter can or may have and exercise and in as ample manner and form as if the same in these letters patents had been separately and by special words expressed contained and mentioned and this without any commission or commissions precept or other special warrant from us our heirs or successors hereafter to be had obtained or procured in that behalf the letters patents of our late most dear grandfather king James made in the ninth year of his reign or any other letters patents acts statutes ordinances provisions usages customs restraints or any other thing to the contrary thereof notwithstanding And that the mayor and recorder of the borough aforesaid and also the common clerk and likewise the last precedent mayor and the aforesaid four senior aldermen of the borough aforesaid for the time being and every of them shall take a corporal oath well truly and faithfully to execute the office of a justice of peace and the oaths in that behalf by the laws and statutes of this our kingdom of England PROVIDED to be required to be taken by a justice of the peace And that the then mayor of the borough aforesaid and his successors for the time being may have full power and authority to give and administer such

oaths to such justices of the peace by virtue of these presents without any other warrant or commission from us our heirs and successors in any manner hereafter to be sued out or prosecuted WE also will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant and command that the justices of the peace of us our heirs and successors of the county of Derby aforesaid or any of them hereafter within the borough aforesaid or the liberties of the same shall not in any wise intermeddle or have or exercise any jurisdiction of any causes things or matters whatsoever which belong or any wise appertain to a justice of the peace of the borough aforesaid by virtue of these our letters patent And that the serjeants at mace of the borough aforesaid for the time being the precepts and warrants of the same mayor recorder or justices of the peace aforesaid within the borough aforesaid for the time being and all other things shall execute from time to time as any sheriff of this our kingdom of England by the mandates of any justices of the peace in any counties of this our realm of us our heirs and successors hath any ways been accustomed to do return and execute AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the same mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors and by this charter confirm to them that as antiently there hath been so hereafter there may be *one gaol* in the borough aforesaid and that the mayor of the borough aforesaid may have the custody of the gaol aforesaid and of all the prisoners who shall happen to be taken within the borough aforesaid or the liberties of the same for any felonies trespasses or other misdemeanors causes or things whatsoever AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid that they and their successors for ever hereafter may and shall have within the borough aforesaid one honest and discrete man who shall be and be stiled *common clerk* of the borough aforesaid as antiently they had and now have who shall in all future times be assisting counselling and aiding to the mayor of the borough aforesaid AND

we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant that the said common clerk of the same borough for the time being may and shall be coroner and clerk of the peace of us our heirs and successors within the borough aforesaid the limits and precincts of the same and shall do and execute all and singular such things which any common clerk of the peace or coroner by virtue of such offices respectively might or ought to do and execute and not otherwise being unwilling that after the date of these our letters patents any person or persons shall be chosen preferred or nominated to the office of coroner of the borough aforesaid but that the common clerk in the stead and place of such coroner from time to time shall be chosen and preferred for ever to execute all and singular such things which to the office and offices of common clerk clerk of the peace and coroner respectively appertain And that no coroners of our county of Derby shall intrude themselves into the borough aforesaid the limits and precincts of the same to do and execute any office or other things to the same appertaining And for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf we have assigned constituted and made and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do assign nominate constitute and make our well beloved John Bagnold Gentlemen to become and be the present common clerk and coroner of the borough aforesaid to continue in the same office during his natural life That the aforesaid John Bagnold before he be admitted to execute the office aforesaid shall take a corporal oath upon God's holy Evangelists before the mayor and recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being or either of them or so many of the aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the same borough who shall be willing to be present well truly and faithfully to do and execute all and singular such things which to the offices of common clerk clerk of the peace and coroner of the borough aforesaid respectively appertain to which said mayor and recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being or to either of them we do by these presents for us our heirs and successors



give power and authority to administer such oath AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that from time to time and at all times after the death or removal of the aforesaid John Bagnold from the office aforesaid it may and shall be lawful for the mayor recorder aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being or the major part of them (of which said major part we will that the mayor and recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being or either of them shall be one) to choose and prefer another honest sufficient and discrete man to be common clerk of the borough aforesaid to continue in the same office during the pleasure of the mayor recorder aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the same borough for the time being or a major part of them as aforesaid having first taken a corporal oath in manner aforesaid and thus as often as the case shall happen AND FURTHER we will and declare our royal intention that no recorder or common clerk of the borough aforesaid from henceforth to be elected and appointed shall enter upon such office or offices or either of them respectively before he or they shall be approved of by us our heirs or successors any thing in these presents contained or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors or to the major part of them (of which said major part we will that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being be one) full power to nominate elect and make and that from time to time from henceforth for ever they may be empowered to nominate and choose and make *six constables* and *four serjeants at mace* and such and so many *chamberlains* and other inferior offices and ministers of the borough aforesaid as they have heretofore in the same borough chosen and that in their discretions shall hereafter seem convenient and upon the same days places and

times as is and hath been accustomed in the said borough And the same officers or ministers or any of them from time to time henceforth for ever at the pleasure of the said mayor and burgesses and their successors to displace and remove as hath heretofore in the same borough been used and accustomed and no otherwise nor in any other manner AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that they and their successors from henceforth for ever may have and hold and may be able and capable to have and hold within the borough aforesaid one *court of record* to be held in the Guild-hall of the borough aforesaid every tuesday in every second week throughout the year as they have antiently had before the mayor recorder last precedent mayor and common clerk of the borough aforesaid for the time being or before any two or more of them (whereof we will that the mayor or common clerk of the borough aforesaid be one) And that in the same court they may hold by plaint in the same court to be levied all and all manner of such and such like pleas as well real as personal and mixed actions suits and demands whatsoever trespasses made or to be made and also of all and all manner of such and such like pleas upon the case debt account covenant deceit detain of charters writings and muniments and chattels taking and detaining of cattle chattels and other contracts rights or titles from whatsoever causes or things as and which at any time heretofore by any lawful charter or grant or by any lawful custom or prescription in the same borough hath been pleaded and that such like pleas plaints and actions as well real as personal and mixed shall be there heard and determined before the mayor recorder and last precedent mayor and common clerk of the borough aforesaid for the time being or two or more of them as aforesaid by such and such like process and method according to the laws and custom of our kingdom of England and as hath been consonant to our laws and in such ample manner and form as in any other court of record in any other borough or

town corporate within this our kingdom of England is used and accustomed or may or ought to be done any thing in these presents or in any other letters patents to the said mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid or their predecessors or to the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid heretofore made and contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding WE also will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors that the serjeants at mace of the borough aforesaid for the time being or any of them all juries pannels inquisitions attachments precepts mandates warrants judgements process and other things whatsoever necessary to be done touching the causes aforesaid within the borough aforesaid the limits and precincts of the same may do and execute as it shall be commanded them according to law and according to the custom of the borough aforesaid and as is used in the like cases or ought to be done in any court of record in any other borough or town corporate within the kingdom of England And that the mayor and burgesses of the said borough and their successors may and shall have to the use and benefit of the said borough all and all manner of issues of jurors in the court aforesaid forfeited AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors that they and their successors from henceforth from time to time for ever may and shall have the *return of all writs* precepts and mandates whatsoever of us our heirs and successors and of summon fees of the exchequer of us our heirs and successors concerning all matters within the borough aforesaid the liberties limits and precincts of the same any ways arising and full execution of the same by their ministers and officers of the borough aforesaid may do and execute so that no sheriff or other officer of us our heirs and successors may enter or presume to enter the borough aforesaid the limits or precincts of the same to do any thing which to his office in that behalf belongs to be done unless

in default of the said mayor and burgesses and their successors Wherefore we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do firmly charge and command the sheriff of us our heirs and successors of our county of Derby for the time being that neither he by himself nor by his officers or ministers the borough aforesaid the limits or precincts of the same do enter or any ways intrude to execute any summons distress attachment or any other offices there to exercise or execute which to the office of a sheriff do appertain AND MOREOVER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors all and all manner of goods and chattels of felons fugitives felons of themselves persons outlawed and put in exigent and of all others whatsoever attainted convicted or condemned goods and chattels waived and deodands within the borough aforesaid or the liberties limits or precincts of the same found or hereafter to be found or from time to time happening coming or arising And that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid mayor and burgesses and their successors or their ministers without the hindrance of us our heirs or successors our justices escheators sheriffs coroners or other bailiffs or ministers whatsoever of us our heirs or successors to put themselves into possession of the goods and chattels aforesaid and the same to the use of the said mayor and burgesses and their successors to have and retain for ever without account or other thing therefore to us our heirs or successors any ways whatsoever to be yielded paid or done AND FURTHER out of our more abundant special grace and from certain knowledge and mere motion we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that the said mayor and recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being may and shall have power from henceforth for ever of receiving and recording recognizances of charters and other writings whatsoever concerning any lands tenements rents hereditaments debts goods and chattels whatsoever within

the same borough the limits and precincts thereof by whatsoever person made married women excepted AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being and the clerk to take recognizances of debts according to the form of the statute of merchants and of the statute of Acton Burnell\* by us by these presents deputed and appointed may have for ever full power and authority to take and receive whatsoever recognizances and executions thereupon to be made according to the form of the statute of Acton Burnell lately made and also all other things to do and execute which by virtue of the same statutes or either of them to any mayor or to any clerk to take recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid or either of them to be appointed or any of them do may or ought to belong AND that the same mayor and clerk for the time being from henceforth for ever may and shall have and by virtue of these presents shall make assume and apply *one seal* of two pieces one part whereof shall be a greater part and the other part thereof shall be a less part to seal the recognizances aforesaid before them hereafter to be acknowledged according to the form of the statutes of merchants aforesaid which said seal shall be and be called from henceforth for ever the seal of us our heirs and successors to seal the recognizances aforesaid within the borough aforesaid to be taken the greater part of which said seal shall always remain in the custody of the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being and the other part of the same seal (vizt.) the less part thereof shall be and remain for ever in the hands of the clerk for the time being by these presents deputed and appointed or hereafter to be deputed and appointed to write and enrol recognizances aforesaid AND for the better execution of our will in this behalf from our special grace certain

\* *Acton Burnell.* "The Statute of Edward I. A. D. 1283, ordaining the *Statute Merchant*; it was so termed from a place named *Acton Burnel*, where it was made; being a Castle formerly belonging to the family of *Burnel*, and afterwards of *Lovel* in *Shropshire*." *Termes de la Ley.*

knowledge and mere motion we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors and we do ordain by these presents that John Bagnold now common clerk of the borough aforesaid from henceforth during the pleasure of the mayor recorder aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being or a major part of them (whereof we will that the mayor for the time being be one) may and shall be the clerk of us our heirs and successors to take write down and enroll recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid and either of them within the borough aforesaid and the less part of the seal aforesaid to keep and do and execute all other things which to any clerk for recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid or either of them appointed do appertain to be done and executed And we do by these presents make ordain and constitute the said John Bagnold the clerk of us our heirs and successors for the taking writing down and enrolling of recognizances of debts within the borough aforesaid according to the form of the statutes aforesaid or either of them and to keep the less part of the seal aforesaid and further to do and execute all other things which to any clerk for recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid and either of them appointed do appertain to be done and executed during the pleasure of the mayor recorder and aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being or the major part of them (whereof we will that the mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time be one) AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors and by these presents do ordain that after the decease or removal of the said John Bagnold from the office of clerk of the statutes aforesaid the common clerk commonly called the town clerk of the borough aforesaid for the time being may and shall in all future times be the clerk of us our heirs and successors to take write down and enroll recog-

nizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid and either of them and the less part of the seal aforesaid to keep and further to do and execute all other things which to any clerk for recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid or either of them appointed do appertain to be done and executed And we do by these presents for us our heirs and successors make ordain and appoint the said common clerk of the borough aforesaid for the time being the clerk of us our heirs and successors to take write and enroll recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid and either of them within the borough aforesaid and the less piece of the seal aforesaid to keep and further to do and execute all other things which to any clerk for recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid and either of them appointed do appertain to be done or executed after the death or removal of the aforesaid John Bagnold And that the aforesaid John Bagnold during the pleasure of the mayor recorder aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being or of the major part of them (whereof we will that the mayor for the time being be one) and after the death or removal of the common clerk of borough aforesaid for the time being from thenceforth for ever may and shall be clerk to take recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid And that the same John Bagnold during the time in which he shall continue in the office of common clerk and after his decease or removal the common clerk for the time being may and shall have power & authority to do and execute all and singular such things which to the office of a clerk for recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid deputed by virtue of the same statutes and either of them do anywise appertain to be done and executed And that such recognizances so as aforesaid taken and acknowledged may and shall be of as great force and effect in law as any recognizances taken and acknowledged before any other mayors and clerk or other officers of any city or other town or borough within our kingdom of

England according to the form of the statutes aforesaid or either of them may and shall or ought to be or anyways can or may be AND that the aforesaid mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being and the aforesaid John Bagnold during the time that he shall continue in the office aforesaid and after his decease or removal the mayor of the borough aforesaid and the common clerk of the same borough for the time being and each of them all and singular other things whatsoever which by the statutes aforesaid or either of them in and about such recognizances to be done may do and perform from henceforth for ever AND FURTHER out of our special more abundant favour certain knowledge and mere motion we have given and granted and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant to the same mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that every mayor of the borough aforesaid for the time being may and shall be *escheator and clerk of the market* within the said borough the liberties and precincts thereof And that the said mayor after he hath taken his oath before the last precedent mayor recorder or common clerk of the borough aforesaid for the time being or any of them well and faithfully to execute the said offices of escheator and clerk of the market respectively to which said last precedent mayor recorder and common clerk for the time being or any of them we do by these presents for us our heirs and successors grant power and authority to administer such oath may have occupy and hold the offices of escheator and clerk of the market within the same borough the liberties and precincts thereof together with all and singular the things after what manner soever belonging or appertaining to the said offices respectively and that every mayor of the said borough for the time being may have power and authority to execute and do all things which are any ways belonging or incumbent to the offices of escheator and clerk of the market respectively within the said borough of Derby the limits and precincts thereof without any molestation or hindrance of us our heirs or successors or of any of our ministers or officers whatsoever



AND FURTHER for the melioration of the state of the said borough and that all common charges there from time to time may be the better and more easily supported we of our especial favour and from our certain knowledge and mere motion for us our heirs and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors all and all manner of *issues fines amerciements redemptions and penalties* lost and forfeited of all and singular the burgesses of the borough aforesaid and also of all and singular the inhabitants or residents within the borough aforesaid the liberties and precincts of the same and any of them in whatsoever courts of us our heirs or successors as well before us our heirs and successors as before us our heirs and successors in the chancery of us our heirs and successors and before the commissioners of our treasury the treasurers and barons of the exchequer of us our heirs and successors and before the barons of the exchequer of us our heirs and successors and also before the justices of the bench of us our heirs and successors and also before the justices of oyer and terminer of us our heirs and successors within the aforesaid county of Derby and before the justices of assize of us our heirs and successors to be held in our said county of Derby and before the justices of gaol delivery in the said county of Derby assigned or to be assigned and also before the justices of us our heirs and successors to keep the peace within the said county of Derby assigned or to be assigned to hear and determine divers felonies trespasses and other misdemeanours in the said county and before the clerk of the market of us our heirs or successors in the aforesaid county of Derby and before the mayor recorder and common clerk and last precedent mayor and four senior aldermen of the borough aforesaid for the time being or any three of them as aforesaid being justices of the peace of us our heirs and successors within the borough aforesaid the liberties and precincts of the same and before the mayor of the same borough for the time being being clerk of the market of us our heirs and successors within the same borough the liberties and precincts thereof and before the

steward and marshall of the household of us our heirs and successors within the aforesaid county of Derby and before the escheator of us our heirs and successors in the county of Derby aforesaid and also before all other justices or ministers of us our heirs and successors as well in the presence of us our heirs and successors as in the absence of us our heirs and successors and also forfeitures lost and imposed in the court leet and view of frank pledge by these presents granted And that it may and shall be lawful for the said mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and for their successors all and singular such issues fines amerciements redemptions pains and forfeitures and all and singular the premises above by these presents before granted from time to time to collect take seize and levy by the proper officers of the said mayor and burgesses and their successors and that without any writs warrants or precepts from the exchequer of us our heirs and successors or from any other courts at Westminster to be sued forth made or any ways obtained any law usage course or custom of the said exchequer or any other our courts heretofore had made or used or any other thing to the contrary thereof notwithstanding and the same issues fines amerciements forfeitures and profits to receive have and convert to the proper use and behoof of the aforesaid mayor and burgesses and their successors for ever without account or other thing therefore or any part or parcel thereof to be yielded paid or made to us our heirs and successors and without impeachment hindrance or impediment of us our heirs and successors or of the justices sheriffs escheators coroners or any other officers or ministers of us our heirs and successors PROVIDED always and we do by these presents reserve to us our heirs and successors from time to time and at all times hereafter power to remove and declare to be removed any justice or justices of our peace of the borough aforesaid for the time being from their offices aforesaid respectively at the will and pleasure of us our heirs and successors by letters under the signet of us our heirs and successors And as often as we our heirs or succes-

sors by any such letters patents under the signet of us our heirs and successors shall declare such justice or justices of the peace of the borough aforesaid for the time being to become and be removed from his or their offices aforesaid That then and from thenceforth the justice or justices so declared or to be declared to be removed from their several and respective offices may and shall forthwith be removed and without any further process bona fide to all intents and purposes whatsoever and thus as often as the case shall so happen any thing in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding And then and in such case from time to time as the case shall thus happen within convenient time after such removal another fit person or persons shall and may be elected and chosen in the respective place or places of such person or persons so removed in manner above in these presents mentioned **MOREOVER** we will and out of our especial favour and from our certain knowledge and mere motion **DO** give grant and confirm for us our heirs and successors to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that they for ever may have these *seven fairs* within the borough aforesaid and the liberties of the same every year to be held separately in manner and form following (to wit) that the same mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors may have and hold one of the said fairs at the said borough of Derby every year for ever upon Friday in Easter week and to continue and endure for all that day and the day after Another of the said fairs at the said borough on Friday next after the feast of St. Philip and St. James commonly called May day and to continue and endure for all that day and the day after Another of the said seven fairs at the said borough upon Friday in Whitsun week and the day next preceding that day and to continue and endure for the whole of those days Another of the said seven fairs at the said borough upon Friday next after the feast of the nativity of Saint John the Baptist commonly called Midsummer-day and to continue and remain for all that day and the day after Another of the said seven fairs at the said borough

upon the feast of Saint James the Apostle commonly called Saint James's day and to continue and endure for that whole day and upon the day next after the feast and the day next following Another of the aforesaid seven fairs at the said borough upon Friday next after the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel and to continue and endure for all that day and the day after And another of the aforesaid seven fairs at the aforesaid borough upon Friday next after the feast of Epiphany commonly called twelfth day and to continue and remain for all that day and the day after AND also out of our favour aforesaid we do for us our heirs and successors give grant and confirm to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors that they may have and hold and be able to have and hold within the borough aforesaid as they have heretofore been accustomed to have and hold a *free market* every Friday in every week throughout the year for ever with the tolls and all the liberties a court of piepowder and the three customs to fairs marts and markets of that kind belonging or appertaining so that the aforesaid fairs marts and markets be not to the prejudice of other neighbouring markets fairs or marts WHEREFORE we will and command for us our heirs and successors that the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors may for ever have and hold the fairs aforesaid at the said borough or within the liberties thereof every year and their markets every week as aforesaid for ever And that they may have power to have take and levy in all and singular the fairs marts and markets aforesaid such *reasonable toll* for beast cattle and other things in the fairs and markets aforesaid sold and bought as they have heretofore lawfully had and received AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors that the mayor and burgesses of the said borough of Derby and their successors shall not be obliged to appear nor be put or empannelled nor any of them to be obliged

to appear or be *put or empannelled in any assizes* juries inquisitions appeals rights injuries felonies slanders or demands whatsoever before the justices of us our heirs and successors of assize or writs of nisi prius or to hear and determine treasons felonies or other misdemeanours or for the peace within our county of Derby or before any other justices or ministers of us our heirs or successors except before the aforesaid mayor recorder common clerk last precedent mayor and the four most antient aldermen for the time being justices assigned to keep the peace within the same borough And except before the mayor recorder last precedent mayor and common clerk of the borough aforesaid judges of the court of record in the said borough as aforesaid mentioned nor shall they or any of them forfeit any amerciaments by reason thereof to us our heirs or successors but that from and of all tolls due and payable to us our heirs and successors they and every of them may and shall be from time to time acquitted & discharged AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid that if any person or persons being a burgess or freeman or burgesses or freemen of the same borough for the time being shall be lawfully named and chosen according to the manner and form in these letters patents expressed or according to the manner and form in the same borough heretofore had and used to bear and exercise any office or place in the same borough and such person or persons having due notice of such election had and made shall refuse to accept of or exercise the office or place or offices or places to which he or they shall be so nominated and chosen that then and so often it may and shall be lawful for the mayor aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being or the major part of them to *tax and impose reasonable fines* and amerciaments upon such person or persons so refusing as to the said mayor aldermen brethren and capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid or the major part of them shall seem expedient although such person or persons so nominated and elected or to be

nominated and elected to bear any office or place in the borough aforesaid at the time of such nomination and election be not or shall be resident inhabiting or dwelling within the borough aforesaid or the liberties thereof so that such person then may and shall be a burgess and freeman of the same borough AND that it may and shall be lawful for the same mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors by the chamberlains of the borough aforesaid or other their proper officers or ministers to recover levy and put themselves into seisin and possession of the same fines and amerciaments aforesaid by imprisonment of the body or by distress of the goods and chattels of such person or persons as aforesaid refusing being within the borough or liberties of the same or by any other lawful means whatsoever and the same to the use and behoof of the said mayor and burgesses and their successors to receive and detain without account thereof to be yielded to us our heirs or successors and without the hindrance of us our heirs or successors or any officers or ministers of us our heirs or successors whatsoever AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby aforesaid and their successors that no merchant or tradesman or other person using or exercising any occupation or mystery whatsoever who is or shall *not be a burgess or freeman* of the borough aforesaid may use or exercise any occupation or mystery within the said borough or the liberties of the same or have or use any house shop or station within the borough aforesaid or the liberties of the same for the sale or utterance of any merchandises there or for the use or exercise of any occupation or mystery there unless at the times of the fairs marts and markets aforesaid within the borough aforesaid and the liberties of the same to be held WHEREFORE we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO charge and command all and singular persons whatsoever besides the aforesaid burgesses or freemen of the borough aforesaid for the time being

and their servants and apprentices that neither they nor any of them shall enter the said borough or the liberties thereof or have or use or presume to have and use any house shop place or station within the borough aforesaid or the liberties thereof for the selling or uttering of any merchandises there except only at the times of the fairs marts and markets aforesaid hereafter to be held within the borough aforesaid and the liberties of the same and that no foreign butcher shall sell or expose to sale any meat or flesh within the borough aforesaid upon market days before the *ringing of the bell* and after the sun setting as hath been there used And that under such pains penalties and forfeitures as by the laws and statutes within our realm of England or otherwise may be lawfully inflicted or imposed upon such offenders for contempt of our royal command in this behalf AND MOREOVER by these presents for us our heirs and successors we give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby aforesaid and to their successors special licence power and authority to have procure receive and possess to themselves and their successors for ever any manors messuages lands tenements meadows pastures feedings woods underwoods rectories tithes rents reversions and other hereditaments whatsoever as well of us our heirs and successors as of any other person or persons whatsoever which are not held of us our heirs or successors immediately in capite nor by knight's service nor of any other person by knight's service so that such manors messuages lands tenements and other hereditaments exceed not the clear annual value of £150. per annum beyond all charges and reprises the statute of mortmain or any other statute act ordinance or provision in any other thing cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding WE also give and by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO grant to every subject or subjects of us our heirs or successors special licence and free power and authority that they or any of them may be able and capable to give grant sell devise or alien lawfully or with impunity any manors messuages lands tenements or other hereditaments

whatsoever which are not held of us our heirs or successors immediately in capite nor of us or other by knights' service to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses and their successors so that the aforesaid manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments so to be given granted aliened or devised to the same mayor and burgesses and their successors as aforesaid exceed not in the whole the clear annual value or rent of £150. per annum beyond all charges and reprises the statute of mortmain or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant licence and authority to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors that the mayor and aldermen of the borough aforesaid and their successors for the time being may be empowered and enabled to wear and use such and the like *robes and garments* at their pleasure as the mayor and aldermen of our town or borough of Nottingham now use or heretofore have used without any hindrance or disturbance whatsoever AND FURTHER we do by our like special favour and certain knowledge and mere motion for us our heirs and successors give grant and confirm to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and to their successors all and singular letters patents charters and confirmations of our dearest progenitors or ancestors whatsoever to the said mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby aforesaid or their predecessors by whatsoever name or names of incorporation in former times made granted or confirmed and all and singular gifts grants and confirmations restitutions customs ordinances and articles and all other things whatsoever letters patents or charters of whomesoever our progenitors or ancestors late kings or queens of England and also all and singular the things in the said letters patents charters grants confirmations or any of them contained recited specified confirmed or explained and all and singular jurisdictions authorities exemptions privileges liberties franchises immunities free customs



whatsoever with the alterations additions explanations and declarations above mentioned and also the borough or manor of Derby with all its appertinancies and also all and singular the lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever which the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid now have hold use and enjoy or which they or their predecessors by the name aforesaid or by the name of the bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Derby or by the name of the burgesses of the borough of Derby or by any other name whatsoever or by whatsoever incorporation or by virtue of any letters patents charters or confirmations of us or any of our progenitors predecessors or ancestors formerly kings and queens of England any ways heretofore made granted or confirmed or by whatsoever other legal manner of title custom use or prescription heretofore used had or accustomed or had held used or enjoyed or ought to have held use or enjoy We do ratify and make free and for us our heirs and successors as much as in us lies do accept and approve and all and singular the things to the said mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby aforesaid and to their successors by virtue of these presents DO grant ratify and confirm although the same or any of them have been disused or abused or discontinued and although the same or any of them may or shall be lost TO HAVE hold enjoy and exercise all and singular the premises to the said mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby aforesaid and to their successors for ever as fully freely and entirely and in as ample a manner and form as if separately distinctly and by name they had in these presents been expressed nominated declared and recited YIELDING therefore and doing yearly to us our heirs and successors all such so many the same and such like rents services tenures and demands as and which to us or our progenitors or ancestors to the same premises or any of them heretofore were due payable or answered and no others nor more We also will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors of our especial favour do grant that although the same mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid or their predecessors any authorities jurisdictions

liberties privileges franchises immunities discharges and free customs in the letters patents and charters aforesaid or any of them contained or any their customs in any case happening hitherto have not used but perhaps have abused yet they the mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors their same authorities jurisdictions liberties privileges franchises immunities discharges and free customs whatsoever totally dimissed or abused and every of them from henceforth fully may enjoy and use without the action or hindrance of us our heirs or successors the justices sheriffs coroners escheators or any other bailiffs or officers of us our heirs or successors any cause matter or thing whatsoever in times past to the contrary thereof had made or provided notwithstanding Willing and by these presents commanding and charging as well the commissioners of our treasury the treasurer chancellor and barons of our exchequer Westminster and other the justices and officers of us and of our heirs and successors as the attorney general for the time being and every of them and all other our officers and ministers whatsoever that neither they nor any of them do prosecute or continue or cause to be prosecuted or continued any writ or summons of *quo warranto* or any other our writ writs or processes whatsoever against the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid or any of them for any causes things matters offences claim or usurpation of any of them by them or any of them claimed used attempted had or usurped before the day of the making of these presents WILLING also that the mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid or any of them by any of the justices officers or ministers aforesaid in or for the use claim or abuse of any other liberties franchises or jurisdictions within the borough aforesaid limits or precincts thereof before the day of making these our letters patents be not molested hindered or compelled to answer the same or any of them AND FURTHER we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do ordain and firmly enjoin and command that the mayor aldermen brethren common counsellors recorder common clerk and all other our

officers and ministers of our borough aforesaid and every of them by virtue of and according to the tenor of these our letters patents made or constituted or hereafter to be named chosen or constituted before they or any of them to the execution or exercise of the office or offices place or places to which they may or shall be so respectively nominated appointed or constituted be admitted or otherwise in that behalf respectively enter shall take as well a corporal oath called the *oath of allegiance* and *supremacy* and all other oaths upon God's holy evangelists appointed by the statutes of this our realm of England for such officers and persons as make do and subscribe all declarations and subscriptions in any statutes by such officers and persons aforesaid in like manner appointed before such person or persons as and which for the giving and taking of such oaths declarations and subscriptions by these presents as by the statutes of this our realm of England now or hereafter may or shall be appointed and framed PROVIDED also and we will that every person from henceforth to be admitted into the freedom of the borough aforesaid before his admission shall take do and subscribe as well the distinct oath last above mentioned as the declarations and subscriptions aforesaid before the mayor and aldermen of the borough aforesaid for the time being or four of them to which said mayor and aldermen or four of them we do by these presents give and grant full power and authority to give and administer the aforesaid oaths so that there be express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises or of some of them or of the other gifts or grants by us or by any of our progenitors or ancestors to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses heretofore made any thing in these presents or any statute act ordinance provision proclamation or restraint to the contrary thereof heretofore had made set forth ordained or provided or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever notwithstanding IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents WITNESS ourself at Westminster the fifth day of September in the thirty fourth year of our reign.

By the King himself,

PIGOTT.

For a fine in the Hanaper. £6. 13s. 4d.\*

• HANAPER. One of the offices so called, belonging to the Court of Chancery. Writs relating to the business of the Subject and their returns, were according to the simplicity of ancient times, originally kept in a Hamper, "*in Hanaperio*"; and the others, relating to such matters wherein the Crown is mediately or immediately concerned, were preserved in a little Sack or Bag, "*in parva бага*," and thence hath arisen the distinction of the Hanaper Office, and Petty-Bag Office, which both belong to the Common-law Court in Chancery.

Toulmin's Law Dictionary.



1682. About

1682. About this time, I find the following address;\*

*To the King's Most excellent Majestie.*

“ Wee your Majesties most dutifull and loyall subjects the Gran-jury sworne as the representatives of the body of your Majesties County of Derby at the Assizes held at Derby, for the saide County, the twentyeth day of March, in the four and thirtyeth yeare of your Majestie's most happy raigne being filled with amazement as well as detestation at the restless attempts of that hellish faction who haveing made the murder of their royall father the glory (tho' it was the infame) of their actions and would crowne them with the destruction of your royall Majestie, your lawfull sucessors, and the very monarchy of this nation, by an association which could have no less ~~intendment~~ or construction, canot withoute stupidity and ingratitude (in this surprisinge circumstance) omitt the repeating of our loyalty to your Majestie in our just abhorrence of this wicked confederacy and all the abettors of it; resolving and humbly declaring to your Majestie and the whole world, that wee will alwayes at the expence of our lives and fortunes endeavour to support, preserve, and defend your royall p'son, your heirs and successors in the rite line, and the Government as now by lawe established against all associations, consperracyes, attempts, and pretensions whatsoever, and that no p'son who shall not have the same loyall sense with us shall have any suffer-

\* Blore's Mss. pen. W. Bateman, Arm.

adge, or voate from us for any office, employment, or trust whatsoever.

Signed by the Grand jury whose names are subscribed with the concurrence, with the Justices then and there present, and others free houlders of the saide County."

Godfrey Meynell, *High Sheriff.*

Io: Every,	} <i>Justices.</i>	Robt: Harding,	} <i>Gents.</i>
Hen: Gilbert,		Abel Litchford,	
Tho: Gladwin.		James Dalton.	

Robt: Cooke,	Hen: Balgay,	Wm: Boothby,
Wm: Fitzherbert,	Thos: Allestry,	Gilbert Clarke,
John Alleyne,	Wm: Batch,	Joseph Harpur,
Matt: Smith,	Ed: Bradbury,	Wm: Shalcross
Lion: Ffanshawe,	Ben: Edbury,	
Henrie Every,	Wm: Lee,	

1687. "Leonard Sadd put out Jan. 11th, and Ralph Brough put in by king James II."

1688. "The glorious Revolution took place." The following is a narrative of what took place at the Revolution house at Whittington."

*A Narrative of what passed at the Revolution House, at Whittington, County of Derby, in the year 1688. With a perspective view, and a plan of that Cottage.*

Being willing to preserve a representation of the Revolution House at Whittington, which probably, will not long withstand the ravages of time, I have had it engraved, with a design to present a few Impressions to some Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Friends, who had signified their intentions of celebrating that great event in that Cottage. I am now happy to have it in my power to make it better worth their acceptance, by the addition of a Letter

I received from my worthy and learned Friend the Rev. Mr. Pegge, the Rector of Whittington. These my Friends will do me the favor to accept, as a small token of the regard, with which I am

Their most obedient

Humble Servant,

*Woodhouse, Oct. 21st, 1788.*

H. ROOKE.

*To Hayman Rooke, Esq.*

DEAR SIR,

United as we are in Sentiments, both of us fast Friends, upon Principle, of that great, and ever memorable Constitutional Event, the Revolution, of which the Jubilee, or Centenary Commemoration, is intended to be celebrated at the Revolution House, in Whittington, the 5th of Nov. next, I beg Leave to present you with a short Relation, from the best Authority, of what passed at that Place, An. 1688, and occasioned the House to be called by that name.

My Narrative, Sir, will be a proper Companion to that accurate Drawing you have made of the House, and mean to distribute among your Friends at the time, and also a necessary one, since tho' many Gentlemen may have heard, in general Terms, of the House's going by that Name, yet few of them perhaps may be informed of the true cause and occasion of its taking that singular and distinguished Appellation. I am Sir, to detain you no longer,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

*Whittington, Sept. 1788.*

SAMUEL PEGGE.



*The Duke of Leeds' own Account of his Meeting the Earl of Devonshire and Mr. John D'Arcy\*, at Whittington, Co. Derb. A. D. 1688.*

The Earl of *Danby*, afterwards Duke of *Leeds*, was impeached A. 1678, of High Treason by the House of Commons, on a Charge of being in the *French* Interest, and, in particular, of being popishly affected; many, both Peers and Commoners, were misled, and had conceived an erroneous opinion concerning him and his political conduct. This he has stated himself in the Introduction to his Letters, printed A. 1710, where he says, "That the malice of my Accusation did so manifestly appear in that Article wherein I was charged to be popishly affected, that I dare swear there was not one of my Accusers that did then believe that Article against me."

\* Son and heir of Conyers Earl of Holderness.



His Grace then proceeds, for the further clearing of himself, in these memorable words, relative to the *meeting at Whittington*, the subject of this memoir.

“ The Duke of *Devonshire* also, when we were Partners in the secret Trust about the *Revolution*, and who did meet me and Mr. John *D’Arcy* for that purpose, at a Town called *Whittington*, in *Derbyshire*; did in the presence of the said Mr. *D’Arcy*, make a voluntary Acknowledgment of the great mistakes he had been led into about me; and said, that both he, and most others, were entirely convinced of their error. And he came to Sir *Henry Goodrick’s* House in *Yorkshire*, purposely to meet me there again, in order to concert the times and methods by which he should act at *Nottingham* (which was to be his Post), and I at *York* (which was to be mine); and we agreed, that I should first attempt to surprise *York*, because there was a small Garrison, with a Governor, there; whereas *Nottingham* was but an open town, and might give an alarm to *York*, if he should appear in arms before I had made my attempt upon *York*; which was done accordingly,\* but is mistaken in divers Relations of it. And I am confident, that Duke (had he been now alive) would have thanked nobody for putting his Prosecution of me amongst the glorious actions of his Life.”

\* For the Earl of Devonshire’s Proceedings at Derby and Whittington, see Mr. Deering’s Hist. of Nottingham, p. 260. Mr. Drake p. 177 of his *Eboracum*, just mentions the E. of Danby’s Appearance at York.

This affair of the Earl *Devonshire's* concerting measures with the Earl of Danby is also just hinted at by Bishop Kennet,\* but the Tradition of the place is more full and express than either the Bishop or the Earl of Danby ; " That the three noble Personages above mentioned met privately one morning, A. 1688, up *Whittington Moor*, as a middle place between *Chatsworth*, *Kiveton*, and *Aston*, to consult about the Revolution then in agitation, and that a shower of rain happening to fall, they removed to the village for shelter, and finished their conversation at a Public House there, the Sign of the *Cock and Pynot*."† This House is a Cottage, and stands at the Point where the Road coming from *Chesterfield* divides, (that on the left hand going to *Sheffield*, and that on the right to *Rotherham*) and has ever since been called the *Revolution House*. The Room marked (*d*) in the plan of the House, is 15 feet by 12 feet 10 inches, and denotes the particular Place where the Noblemen sat, and is to this day called by the opprobrious name of the *plotting Parlour*. The other Rooms marked in the Plan are as follows, (*a*) the Kitchen, (*b*) a Room called the House, (*c*) little Parlour, (*d*) as above mentioned, (*e*) Brewhouse, (*f*) Stables.

Bishop Kennet mentions The Lord *Delamere*, Sir Scroop *How*, and some few others of greatest Quality

\* Kennet's Mem. of Fam. of Cavendish, p. 148.

† The Provincial Name of a Magpye.

and interest in those parts as concerned with the Earls of *Devonshire* and *Danby* in this important Business; and these two great Patriots were indeed with the Earl of *Devonshire* at *Nottingham*,\* the 10th or 12th of Nov. and might be privy to the Confederacy, but we have no reason to think they were either of them amongst those that met on *Whittington Moor*, or at the *Revolution House*, as the Duke of *Leeds*' Narration, our most authentic account is entirely silent as to them.

On the 21st November 1688, the Earl of *Devonshire* came to Derby, with a small retinue, which some accounts assert, was composed of five hundred men. He invited many gentlemen to dinner, and openly declared his sentiments in favour of the Prince of Orange, who was then landed in England. He read to the Mayor of the town, and the Commonalty, the declaration of the Prince, and delivered the following made by himself and the Nobility and Gentry in concert with him.

*The true Copy of a Paper deliver'd by the Lord DEVONSHIRE to the Mayor of Derby; where he quartered the one and twentieth of November, 1688.†*

“ We the Nobility and Gentry of the Northern parts of *England*, being deeply sensible of the Calamities that threaten those Kingdoms, do think it our Duty, as Christians and good Subjects, to endeavour what in us lies the healing of our present

\* Deering's Nott. p. 260.

† Kennet's Mem. of Fam. of Cavendish, p. 197, 198.

Distractions, and preventing greater. And as with Grief we apprehend the sad Consequences that may arise from the landing of an Army in this Kingdom from foreign Parts; so we cannot but deplore the Occasion given for it by so many Invasions made of late Years on our Religion and Laws. And whereas we cannot think of any other Expedient to compose our Differences, and prevent Effusion of Blood, than that which procured a Settlement in these Kingdoms, after the late Civil Wars, the meeting and sitting of a Parliament freely and duly chosen, we think our selves oblig'd (as far as in us lies) to promote it; and the rather because the Prince of *Orange* (as appears by his Declaration) is willing to submit his own Pretensions, and all other Matters to their Determination: We heartily wish, and humbly pray, that his Majesty would consent to this Expedient, in order to a future Settlement; and hope that such a Temperament may be thought of, as that the Army now on foot may not give any Interruption to the Proceeding of a Parliament. But if to the great Misfortune and Ruin of these Kingdoms, it should prove otherwise, we farther declare, that we will to our utmost defend the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Rights and Liberties of the People."

Through fear the Inhabitants did not immediately declare themselves the supporters of the Prince; for a detachment of his troops entering the town a little time after, the Mayor durst not billet them: a

spirited constable, however, of the name of Cooke, sent them into Quarters.

On the 22d of Nov. the Earl went to Nottingham, where the following declaration was agreed upon:

*The DECLARATION of the Earl of DEVONSHIRE, and other the Nobility and Gentry assembled at Nottingham, November 22, 1688.\**

“ We the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty of these *Northern Counties* assembled at *Nottingham*, for the Defence of the Laws, Religion and Properties, according to the freeborn Liberties and Privileges descended to us from our Ancestors, as the undoubted Birthright of the Subjects of this Kingdom of *England* (not doubting but the Infringers and Invaders of our Rights will represent us to the rest of the Nation in the most malicious Dress they can put upon us) do here unanimously think it our Duty to declare to the rest of our Protestant Fellow Subjects, the Grounds of our present Undertaking.

“ We are by innumerable Grievances made sensible, that the very Fundamentals of our Religion, Liberties and Properties, are about to be rooted out by the late Jesuitical Privy Council, as has been of late too apparent, *First*, by the King’s dispensing with all the established Laws at his pleasure. *Secondly*, By displacing all Officers out of all Offices of Trust and Advantage, and placing others in their Room, that are known Papists, deservedly made incapable by the established Laws of this Land. *Thirdly*, By destroying the Charters of most Cor-

\* Kennet. ut supra. p. 199—202.

porations in the Land. *Fourthly*, By discouraging all Persons that are not Papists, and preferring such as turn to Popery. *Fifthly*, By displacing all Honest & Conscientious Judges, unless they would, contrary to their Consciences, declare that to be Law, which was meerly Arbitrary. *Sixthly*, By branding all men with the Name of Rebels, that but offered to justify the Laws in a Legal Course against the Arbitrary Proceedings of the King, or any of his corrupt Ministers. *Seventhly*, By burthening the Nation with an Army, to maintain the Violation of the rights of the Subjects, and by discountenancing the established Religion. *Eighthly*, By forbidding the Subjects the Benefit of Petitioning, and construing them Libellers, so rendering the Laws a Nose of Wax to serve their Arbitrary Ends. And many more such like, too long here to enumerate.

“ We being thus made sadly sensible of the Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government, that is by the Influence of Jesuitical Councils coming upon us, do unanimously declare, that not being willing to deliver our Posterity over to such a Condition of Popery and Slavery, as the aforesaid Oppressions do inevitably threaten, We will, to the utmost of our Power, oppose the same, by joining with the Prince of *Orange* (whom we hope God Almighty hath sent to rescue us from the Oppressions aforesaid) and will use our utmost Endeavours for the Recovery of our almost ruin'd Laws, Liberties and Religion ; and herein we hope all good Protestant

Subjects will with their Lives and Fortunes be assistant to us, and not be bugbeared with the opprobrious Name of Rebels, by which they would fright us to become perfect Slaves to their Tyrannical Insolencies and Usurpations : For we assure our selves, that no Rational and Unbiass'd Person will judge it Rebellion to defend our Laws and Religion, which all our Princes have sworn at their Coronation : Which Oath how well it hath been observed of late, we desire a free Parliament may have the Consideration of.

“We own it Rebellion to resist a King that governs by Law ; but he was always accounted a Tyrant, that made his Will the Law ; and to resist such a One we justly esteem no Rebellion, but a necessary Defence : And in this Consideration, we doubt not all honest Men's Assistance, and humbly hope for, and implore the Great God's Protection, that turneth the Hearts of his People, as pleaseth him best ; it having been observed, that People can never be of one Mind, without his Inspiration, which hath in all Ages confirmed that Observation, *Vox Populi est vox Dei*.

“The present restoring the Charters, and reversing the oppressive and unjust Judgement given on *Magdalen* College Fellows, is plain, are but to still the People, like Plumbs to Children, by deceiving them for a while : But if they shall by this stratagem be fool'd, and this present Storm that threatens the Papists be past, as soon as they shall be resettled, the former Oppressions will be put on with greater

Vigour ; but we hope, in vain is the Net spread in the sight of the Birds : For *First*, the Papists old Rule is, That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks (as they term Protestants) tho' the Popish Religion is the greatest Heresie. And *Secondly*, Queen *Mary's* so ill observing her Promises to the *Suffolk* Men, that helped her to her Throne. And above all, *Thirdly*, The Pope's dispensing with the Breach of Oaths, Treaties, or Promises at his pleasure, when it makes for the Service of *Holy Church*, as they term it. These, we say, are such convincing Reasons to hinder us from giving credit to the aforesaid Mock Shews of Redress, that we think our selves bound in Conscience to rest on no Security, that shall not be approved by a freely elected Parliament, to whom, under God, we refer our Cause."

" There are men still living in this town who well remember, that above ten days before the foregoing declaration was made publick, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Stamford, the Lord How, and other Noblemen and abundance of Gentry of the County of Nottingham, resorted to this town, and went to meet one another at their respective Inns, daily increasing in number, and continued at Nottingham till the arrival of Lord Delamere with between 4 and 500 horse ; this Nobleman quartered at the Feather's Inn, whither all the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen came to meet him : and 'till this time the people of the town were unacquainted with the result of these frequent consulta-



tions, when the above mentioned Lord, after he had staid awhile in the town, having a mind to try the disposition of the populace, on a sudden ordered the trumpets to sound to arms, giving out that the King's Forces were within four miles of Nottingham, whereupon, the whole town was in alarm, multitudes who had horses mounted and accoutred themselves with such arms as they had, whilst others in vast numbers on foot appeared, some with firelocks, some with swords, some with other weapons, even pitch-forks not excepted; and being told of the necessity of securing the passage over the Trent, they immediately drew all the boats that then were near at hand to the North bank of that river, and with them and some timber and boards on the wharf, with barrels and all the frames of the Market stalls, barricaded the North side of the Trent.

“ My Lord *Delamere* and his party, well pleased with the readiness of the people to give their assistance, his Lordship sent his men and some officers to the Prince of *Orange*, but himself with a few officers staid till the next day, being Saturday, which is the principal market day, when he, the Duke of *Devonshire*, the Lord *How*, &c. appeared at the *Malt-cross*, and in the face of a full market, the Lord *Delamere* in a speech declared to the people, the danger their religion and liberty were in under the arbitrary proceedings of the king, and that Providence had sent his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, under God, to deliver them from Popery and slavery; for which reason, according to the

Prince his Declaration, they were for a free Parliament, and hoped for their concurrence; this was seconded by a Speech of the Duke of *Devonshire*, and also of the Lord *How*, which was followed by the shouts of the people, who cry'd out "*A free Parliament! A free Parliament!*"

"This done Lord *Delamere* departed to follow his troops, whilst the Duke and Lord *How*, made it known that they were for raising horse in defence of their liberty, and would list such as were willing to be entertained. Whereupon upwards of an hundred men, who offered themselves, were entered the same day."\*

1692. John Sharp, Gentleman, of Derby, died possessed of the site of the Priory, late in the occupation of the Friars Preachers, 8 acres of land in St. Werburgh's parish, 9 cottages, one meadow, and one croft in Derby.†

1693. Anthony Bate, R. Harrison, John Lort, and William Fitzherbert, bailiffs of the Borough of Derby, held to themselves and their successors the Borough or Town of Derby.†

1697. "Mr. Bagnold, Town Clerk died, and Mr. Heathcote put in."

1698. "*November 5th*, a great flood occasioned a great part of St. Werburgh's Church to fall."

1705. "This year furnishes the annalist with as dreadful an instance of human depravity, and the want of parental and brotherly affection, as ever has been recorded. About the reign of Oliver Crom-

\* Deering's Nottingham. p. 260.

† Hieron's Mss. Collections.

well, or the beginning of that of Charles II. a whole family of the name of Crosland were tried at Derby Assizes, and condemned for horse stealing. As the offence was capital, the Bench, after sentence, entertained the cruel whim of extending mercy to one of the criminals ; but upon this barbarous condition, that the pardoned man should hang the other two. When power wantons in cruelty it becomes detestable and gives greater offence than even the culprits. The offer was made to the father, being the senior. As distress is the season for reflection, he replied with meekness, ‘ was it ever known that a father hanged his children ? How can I take away those lives, which I have given, have cherished, and which of all things are the most dear ? ’ He bowed, declined the offer, and gave up his life. Barbarous Judges ! I am sorry I cannot transmit their names to posterity. This noble reply ought to have pleaded his pardon. The offer was then made to the eldest son, who, trembling, answered, “ Though life is the most valuable of all possessions, yet even that may be purchased too dear. I cannot consent to preserve my existence by taking away his who gave it ; nor could I face the world, nor even myself, should I be left the only branch of that family which I had destroyed.” Love, tenderness, compassion, and all the appendages of honour must have associated in returning this answer. The proposition was then of course made to the younger, John, who accepted it with an avidity, that seemed to tell the Court, he would hang half the creation,

and even his judges, rather than be a sufferer himself. He performed the fatal work without remorse upon his father and brother, and acquitted himself with such dexterity, that he was appointed to the office of hangman in Derby, and two or three neighbouring counties, and continued it to extreme old age. So void of feeling for distress, he rejoiced at a murder because it brought the prospect of a guinea. Perhaps he was the only man in Court who could hear with pleasure the sentence of death. The bodies of the executed were his perquisite : Signs of life have been known to return after execution, in which case he prevented the growing existence by violence.”\*

In the year 1712, Mr. *Woolley* wrote the following account of *Derby*.

DERBY, the chief town in the County from which it has its name, in Latin called *Derventio*, from the River *Derwent*, on the west side of which it is pleasantly seated, its ancient name was *Deorbie* from its being situated in a country about which were a great many parks of deer, and *Duffield Forest*, from which it has its coat of arms, which are a buck couchant in a Park. It is about 100 miles from *London* northwards in 53 degrees latitude, seated in a very healthful soil, well watered, besides the River *Derwent* which runs all along the side of it, with a large brook coming from *Marton*, through *Nuns' Green*, and so running through the middle of the town, turning two mills, under eight or nine bridges,

\* Hutton's *Derby*, sub anno, 1705. Davies's *Derbyshire*, p. 185.

some of stone, into *Derwent*, after having received into it another little brook called *Tenant Brook*, that runs through *St. Werburgh's* Parish. This town suffered much under the *Danes*, but was restored again by that victorious *Mercian* lady, *Ethelfleda*, who by a sudden and forcible surprize became Mistress of it. In King *Edward the Confessor's* time it had 243 burgesses. It is at present a very large, populous, rich and well frequented Borough town, few inland towns in the kingdom equalling it, having above 700 free burgesses. It has five parish Churches, being in length from the top of *St. Peter's* Parish in the South to *Lodge Lane* at the far end of *St. Hellen's* in the North, about a mile, and from the upper end of the *Friar Gate* in *St. Werburgh's* in the west to the *Castle Hill* in the East, near three quarters of a mile. Though not very regularly built, yet it has a great many very good houses, especially on all parts of the outside of the town, mostly of brick, of which there are as good made in this town, and as cheap as in almost any part of *England*. It has many persons of good Quality, and a great number of coaches kept in it, has a very handsome Market Place, a square with good buildings about it. A very great market for all sorts of provisions on Friday, and a lesser one on Wednesday every week; six fairs in the year, viz. The first Friday in the New year, Friday in Easter week, May day, Friday in Whitsun week, St. James's day, and Friday before Michaelmas. The principal trade of the town is that of Malting, with which they supply

a great part of *Cheshire*, *Staffordshire*, and *Lancashire*, by which many good Estates have been raised; as also by the trade of a Baker, this town supplying most of the *Peak Country* with bread of hard corn, they having none but of oats amongst themselves. This town is also famous for very good ale, which the brewers send to *London* and other parts to good advantage. It is also the thoroughfare, or rather the storehouse for lead, to which place it is brought on horses from *Wirksworth* and other smelting mills, and from *Derby* carried in carts and waggons to *Wilne Ferry*, five miles off, where it is embarked in Barges and carried down *Trent* to *Gainsbro'* and *Hull*, to be shipped for *London* and other parts, and ports beyond seas. The River *Derwent* is capable of being made navigable to *Trent*, (as it has been formerly navigated by private persons with leave of the land and mill owners,) which would be much for the benefit of the trade of this town, but though attempts have been several times made to obtain an Act of Parliament for its navigation, it has always been so opposed by the towns of *Nottingham*, *Bantry*, *Chatterfield*, &c. as well as by the gentlemen whose estates lye upon the River, that those attempts have hitherto proved abortive, though the people of *Derby* are not without hopes one time or other to attain it, as well as it has been done for the navigating the *Trent* up to *Burton*, which in appearance is less practicable and beneficial. There is also a considerable manufacture for Stockings carried on here,

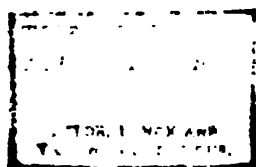
and the adjacent parts. The town has also a very large district of excellent good arable, pasture, and meadow land belonging to it all round, which makes it very easy and commodious to the inhabitants. As to the local description of the place, it is divided into five parishes.

1st.—**ST. ALKMUND'S**, which contains the North or upper end of the town. The Church is a good handsome building, of the middle size, a square steeple with six tuneable bells in it. Within this parish lie also the hamlets of *Darley* and *Little Chester*, and *Little Eaton*. The Church has its name from *St. Alkmund*, son to *Aldred*, king of *Northumberland*, slain in a battle on behalf of *Ethelmund*, Viceroy of *Worcester*, pretending to recover lands against king *Wolstan* who detained them, was therefore reputed a Saint and Martyr, and his body being interred in this Church, was supposed to do miracles, and so had in great veneration, being seated on the right hand the street called the *Bridge Gate*, about the middle thereof as passengers from the South go over the bridge, and whither the Northern people made many pilgrimages till discomposed by the *Reformation*. The Church itself has nothing remarkable in it, but two or three ordinary monuments, the most considerable thereof one of the *Bullocks* formerly of *Darley Abbey*, in the Quire, belonging to that house. It had no constant preaching in it till of late, having but about twenty marks a year belonging to it, at the disposal or patronage of the Corporation, and by them annexed



**Mr. Strutt's House.**





to that of *All Saints*'. At the upper end of the *Bridge Gate*, between that and *Nuns' Green*, was a religious house called *St. Hellens*, now converted into dwelling houses, and good orchards and an alley or footway called *St. Hellen's Lane*, in the middle of the Street called *St. Hellen's*, which and part of *Nuns' Green*, the Street almost to *St. Michael's Church* and *Derwent Lane*, all the *Bridge Gate*, and some houses beyond the bridge, make up the rest of this parish, which is taxed £84. 10s. 2d. per ann. to Land Tax of 4s. per £. rent. In the middle of the *Bridge Gate*, on the North side are situated Alms houses for ten poor men or women, founded and endowed by the family of the *Wilmots* of *Chaddesden*, about 1630, with black gowns, red buttons, facing and caps, and 1s. 6d. each per week in money. At the end of the *Bridge Gate* and upon the end of *St. Mary's Bridge*, (well built with stone over the *Derwent* with nine arches,) is the remainder of a once fair chapel, dedicated to *St. Mary*, but now converted into poor dwelling houses. There is nothing else remarkable in this parish, but a curious spring called *St. Alkmund's* well, a little way out of the town, formerly esteemed a kind of holy well. In the year 1712 Mr. *Samuel Goodwin* got the Church of *St. Alkmund* made a Vicarage, and endowed it with about £70. per ann.

2nd.—*ST. MICHAEL'S*, a small Church but meanly endowed with about £10. per ann. in the gift of the Crown, and usually annexed to *St. Werburgh's*. It is a very small parish, only remarkable as it is

the poorest in the town, by reason of the number of poor people inhabiting that part of *Walker Lane*, that is in this parish. The lanes go down to *St. Michael's* mills, and the *Full-street*. *St. Michael's* mills belong to the Corporation, but there is also adjoining thereto a Silk throwing mill, built by Mr. *Cocket*, of great curiosity on the far side, and on the hither side the Water engine, invented by Mr. *Sorocold* with a great deal of art, which at the same time with one wheel throws up water to a Cistern joining *St. Michael's* Church, which from thence is conducted in pipes, and supplys all parts of the town at a cheap rate, and turns a malt mill and bores Elm trees for pipes, all at the same time and all managed by one man. It pays to the land tax £50. 12s. 4d. per annum. Part of this parish lies in the *Irongate* encompass'd with *All Saints'* and *St. Werburgh's*.

3rd.—*ALL SAINTS'*, otherwise called *All Hallows*, the largest parish and Church in the town, tho' the minister is properly the Corporation Chaplain, as being chosen and paid by them, for the maintaining which, and *St. Almund's* and the Free School, Queen *Mary 1st.* gave them an Estate at *Little Chester*, which is about £300. per ann. This Minister has £80. per ann. paid him quarterly, besides Church dues and other perquisites, and is a very reputable and easy place, though of no great profit. It was formerly a collegiate Church, having a Dean and Canons belonging to it, but which was abolished at the *Reformation*, and turned into a Parish

Church, to whom the house near adjoining on the North side, still called the *College*, now in possession of Mr. *Goodwin*, did belong. The Church is a large antient building, having not much remarkable in it, but a good part of an aisle on the South East corner, which was built by the Countess of *Shrewsbury* for a burying place for herself and progeny, the *Cavendishes*, now Dukes of *Devonshire*. There is in it a very handsome tomb for her against the South Wall, and another in the form of a Portico in black and white marble, for *William* the 2nd. Earl of *Devonshire*, and his Countess. There are some other monuments in the Church, but of no very great curiosity or antiquity. The Steeple or Bell tower is more remarkable, being esteemed the best of that kind in *England*, built square after the Gothic manner, with great pillars or buttresses, being about 50 feet square at the bottom, and 40 feet square at the flat leaded top, to which it is mounted by a pair of stone winding stairs to the number of about 200, of about eight inches high each, in the South West corner, so that it is about 130 feet high. There is an inscription about it at the height of the Church from the ground in Gothic Letters, "**Young men and maids,**" being said to be built that height at least, though others say that the whole was built, at the charge of Young men and maids, however it was as to that, it was certainly built in the time of *Henry 7th*, and of so good stone, that it still continues in very good condition and beauty,

except the pinnacles, which are too much exposed to the stormy winds, not to be somewhat impaired by them. There is in it a ring of ten as fine and tuneable bells, as most in *England*, and as much repaired to for ringing, and a clock with very good chimes, which the before mentioned Mr. *Sorocold* improved, and has hung the bells to be very much more easy both for ringers and steeple. He also set the chimes to five tunes. The Church yard is a square handsome place adorned with trees and walls to the streets. At the East end of the Church yard is the *Full Street*, on the East side of which stands a range of stone buildings being Alms houses for eight poor men and four poor women, with pretty gardens behind, down to the river. These alms-folks have 2s. 6d. a week allowed, and 20s. per ann. for a blue gown, with silver badges (having E. S. with a crown above,) and are obliged to come in order to Church, to their seat behind the reading desk, every time there is divine service. This was built and first endowed by *Elizabeth*, Countess of *Shrewsbury*, before mentioned, the first great raiser of the *Cavendish* family to its grandeur, and has had additions made by others of the family. The men are named in by the Dukes of *Devonshire*, and are either old disabled servants of the family, or old decayed burgesses of *Derby*, recommended by the Mayor and Aldermen : And the women are every other time nominated out of the several parishes of *Derby*, three, out of which the Duke chooses one. There is one of the men that is a kind of go-

vernor in the house, that reads prayers to the rest privately. One end of the *Full Street* reaches up to *St. Michael's* parish, N. W. the other ends in the *Market Place*, S. W. There is another considerable lane in it down to the *Derwent*, as most of the houses, whereof there are several good ones, have their gardens reach down to the *Derwent*. The *Market Place* is also in this parish, on the East side of which is a handsome large pile of building called the Court, which helps to grace it much, as does the Cross, under which there is a conduit of good water brought out of the *Newlands*. On the top of the steps of the Cross are four pillars at the corners, which support a kind of Cupola that covers it. There is also the Guild-hall of the town in the South West corner of the place, where the Corporation meets, under which is the Town gaol, but it is at present a very tattered ill contrived, ill looking building. Over against it stands a good handsome Hall, erected by Mr. *Crompton*, part on the butchery on the West side of the place, and part on pillars, where the Market people that sell butter, eggs, and poultry stand, and behind it part of the *Rotton Row*. It is said he built this hall with a design to make an exchange with the Corporation for theirs : at present it is only used by some button makers, that work in it. The *Butcher Row* reaches all along the *Rotton Row* on the West side of the Market place. To the entrance thereof it is very poor ordinary building, though well stored with flesh meat. The

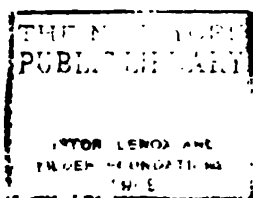
upper end of the *Rotton Row* is called the *Market-Head*, where proclamations are usually made and put up, and where the Corporation meet on common matters to assemble, as for visits to the Judges, and the like. At the lower end of the *Rotton Row* is the *Corn Market*, which is very great, where are several posts set up, about which the several sorts of grains are set and sold. The Mayor has tolls of the Market, except of such persons as live under the liberties of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, who pay but one half toll. Part of the *Morledge* is in this parish, about as far as the Bridge over the brook. It is a low dirty street, though it has some good houses in it, but much incommoded by water, so that in a flood they cannot get in or out of doors on foot. In the *Corn Market* this parish joins *St. Peter's* about *St. James's Lane*. The *Sadler Gate* is a street that leads down from the *Market Head* to the bridge over the brook near *St. Werburgh's Church*, which parish it joins about the third way down the street. It has nothing remarkable in it, but two or three of the second rate houses. The *Iron Gate* also meets the end of this street at the *Market Head*, goes up to *All Saints' Church*, has nothing remarkable, consisting of Inns and Shopkeepers. At the end of this street over against the Church Steeple, is *St. Mary's Gate*, which leads down to the brook near the North side of *St. Werburgh's Church*, over which there is a bridge, to Mr. *Osborne's* mill, over the Pool of which stands the Ducking stool. This mill I suppose was called the *Burgh Mill* and time of

Elizabeth was held by *John Skinner* by the tenure of grand Serjeanty, to find a man to carry a hawk before the King when he hawked in this county for Herons. At the lower end of this street at the North side, over against *Bold Lane*, is the Shire-hall, where the Assizes are kept. It is a handsome strong square building of free stone, leaded at the top, has a fair court before it, and a garden behind it. Its entrance is handsome, up steps to a fair walk paved with free stone, on which are two large doors, one directly against the Crown Bar, on the East or right hand, the other against the Nisi Prius Bar, on the West side or left hand, before which is a large space to contain the people that are not immediately concerned. In the East corner is the hole to put the prisoners in during the trials. In the middle between the two courts are a room for the Grand Jury below, and for the Petty Juries above. If it had a little cost bestowed in adorning it within, it would be one of the best of that kind of buildings in *England*. On the East side of *Nun's Green* also in this parish reaching to *St. Hellen's*, is a range of buildings. 14th Elizabeth, *Alan Sutton*, Esq. dyed and left to his son *Thomas*, the Scite of the Priory of *St. Mary de Pratis*, (formerly the Nuns' of *St. Austin*,) *King's Meadow*, *Nuns' Close* and *Mary Close*; which *Thomas Sutton*, Esq. built a gallery under the Steeple in *All Saints' Church*, Anno Dom. 1614. These lands are now in the possession of *Simon Degge*, Esq. These Nuns were



formerly under the Abbot of *Darley*. On the West side of *Nuns' Green*, near which is the Bowling Green, the brook parts this parish from *St. Werburgh's*. *Nuns' Green* belongs to the free Burgesses and is made use of by Bakers to lay stacks of gorse, Carpenters to lay their timber, and Brick makers. In the middle of it stands the Kennel for the Town hounds, for the scite of which the hunt are to present to the Mayor a brace of hares dressed towards his dinner on Michaelmas day, when the new Mayor is chosen and introduced into his office. The town Pound, or Pinfold also stands on *Nuns' Green*, into which comes also one end of *Walker Lane*, remarkable only for being one of the poorest streets in the town for buildings and inhabitants. The other end comes into the chief street almost over against *St. Michael's Church*, in which parish part of it is. The parish of *All Saints'* having a great deal of meadow and other land belonging to it, especially on the East of the *Derwent*, was in 1711 assessed to the land tax £301. 11s. 2d.

4th.—*ST. PETER'S*, a good handsome middling Church, a square steeple with five bells, the Parsonage worth about £.100, as having *Alvaston, Booton, Normanton, and Litchurch*, in it. The family of the *Dixies*, now Lords of *Normanton*, are Patrons. The parish begins in the Great Street, or *Corn Market*, about *St. James's Lane*, and so includes all the buildings on both sides Southward to the end of the town, and the lower end of the *Morledge*, where is a stone bridge over the brook that





**Mr. Beardsley's House, Cockpit-Hill,**

**TAKEN DOWN IN 1819.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield.

falls into *Derwent*, a little below it, over against the end of the lower wear that turns the stream down to the *Holmes Mills*, now Mrs. *Muster's*, an heiress of the *Mundy's*, younger branch of *Quarn*. The *Holmes* is a fine piece of land, encompassed with water, and planted round with trees, it is the pleasantest walk about the town. It is a common pasture belonging to the Burgesses, and is also used by them for whitening cloth. To the Westward side of the Mill stream is a good house built by Mr. *Beardsley*, on the side of the hill, on which formerly was a Castle, still called *Castle-hill*, but by others *Cockpit-hill*; beyond which is *Castle fields*, where Mr. *Burrow* builds a very good house, and has a very good seat. To the Southward of which lies *London Road*, at the entrance whereof into the town are a few poor houses called *Knock-a-down*, leads to *St. Peter's* parish Street, in the way to *Osmaston*, *Normanton* and *Litchurch*, on the top of which is *St. Leonard's*, formerly a religious house. A little beyond which to the Westward, as one comes straight up from *Green Lane*, stands the gallows for the County. Coming down from *Osmaston*, on the left hand, stands a good house and seat, built by the *Mellors*, who were a considerable family in this town, now owned by Mr. *Gregge*, it stands at the S. E. corner of *Babington Lane*, which takes its name from a family of great note in this county, the last of whom, *Anthony*, was executed for treason, in Queen *Elizabeth's* days, for

favouring *Mary* Queen of Scots, which family had their principal seat at *Dethick*, near *Wirksworth*, in the Peak, but had also a house on the other side this lane, as appears from an ancient stone gateway, over which are still the *Babington's* arms, which are A "10 torteauxes 4, 3, 2, 1, and a label of five points, with supporters, *Baboons upon Tons*," alluding to the name, and the hall has the wainscote round it full of the same *Baboons upon Tons*, carved upon it. The house is now occupied by the *Degges*. A little below on the same side the way is the Church of *St. Peter*. On the West side of the Church yard is the Free school, a convenient stone building; has two Masters paid by the Corporation, out of the Estate that was given them by Queen *Mary*, about £40. to the head Master, and as lecturer at *All Saints'* £20, and £20. per ann. to the under Master, who is reader at *All Saints'*, for which he receives £10. On the other side the street a little below the Church is *Bag Lane*, which reaches to Mr. *Beardsley's* house, and is in a manner wholly inhabited by poor people. This parish is parted from *St. Werburgh's* by *Green Lane*, and is continued to the *Corn Market* by a bridge over the brook, joining to the County gaol, a large convenient brick and stone building, out of which one enters the Corn market under a large handsome arch. This parish, as most or all the others, has considerable charitable gifts, the chief of which is *Liversege's*, who left lands to £50. or £60. per ann. value, to that end. Near the Gaol bridge is the

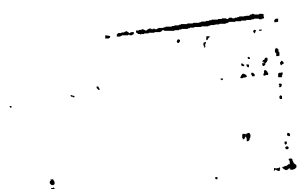


**Ancient Panel at Babington-Hall.**



**Badge of the Shrewsbury Hospital.**

**Printed by G. Jewitt, Deffield, for the Rev. R. Simpson's History of Derby.**



*Thorn tree* Ale house, long famous for the best ale in the town, and adjoining a very good house built by Mr. *Burton* of *Ollercar*, now lately bought by Mr. *Wagstaffe*. Tax, £104. 13. 2d.

5th.—ST. *WERBURGH*'s, a handsome new Church, the Steeple square, and stands at the East end of the side of the Chancel. The Church being old, on a great flood of the brook that runs near, it run into the Church yard, and getting into the ground, hollow and loose by the graves, occasioned some of the pillars that supported the body of the Church to give way, the whole fell in on the 5th of November, 1698, but at such a time that it did no hurt. The Church and Chancel have since been both very handsomely built, and very decourously, at the principal charge of the Parishioners, by the extraordinary industry, diligence, and interest of Mr. *James Walker*, late Vicar, who died a Bachelor, Anno 1710, and left a part of the Tithes of *Derby* to the value of £25. per ann. as an addition to the Vicarage, which was before worth about £80. per ann. Mr. *Charles Benskin* has been likewise a great benefactor on account of the ornamental part of the Church and Chancel, and by an additional stipend for reading prayers in the week-day. The Steeple has five good bells, but happens to be built in an unusual place, being it was built in those times when they did not so much mind ceremony, and the Church wanting light they built it there, more for the benefit of it than usual decorum. The Church has its name from an old obsolete or uncertain *Saxon*

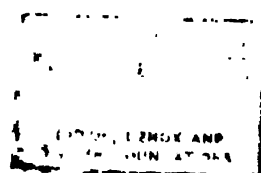


Saintess. This parish is as wealthy as any in the town, having a great many maltsters and other substantial inhabitants, who have a great many good houses. It begins at the *Green Lane* side by the brook that runs through the town. Here Mr. *Green* built a very good house, now Mr. *Barnes's*. Passing over the little brook that here joins the great one over a bridge at *Becket's well* lane end, which has its name from a curious well or fountain, formerly esteemed a holy well, dedicated to *St. Thomas a Becket*, that comes out of the *Newlands*, now a good orchard, but was formerly with *Abbe Barns'* closes a grange, belonging to *Darley Abbey*. This parish goes over the great brook over against this ; over a wooden bridge, on the right hand is *St. James's Lane*, which leads (a footway,) to the *Corn Market*, where formerly stood a religious house. It is now most or all of it part in *All Saints'* and part in *St. Peter's* parish. The parish of *St. Werburgh* goes straight forward Westward along a street called the *Wardwick*, where are several good houses of Mr. *Mundy*, Mr. *Gisborne*, and Mr. *Roberts*, to the Church, against which is a lane that leads to the *Newlands* and *Abbey barns* ; and straight beyond the Church is the *Fryar Gate*, called so from a Convent of *Friars Preachers*, or *Dominicans*, which stood where a house called the *Friers*, now belonging to Mr. *Dalton*, a pleasant seat stands. On part of it to the street is built a Presbyterian Meeting-house, being the only dissenting congregation in the whole town. A little beyond is *Nuns' Green*,



**MR. MESSOP'S HOUSE, ABERDUTH.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Darfield, for the Rev. R. Simpson's Ministry of Derby.



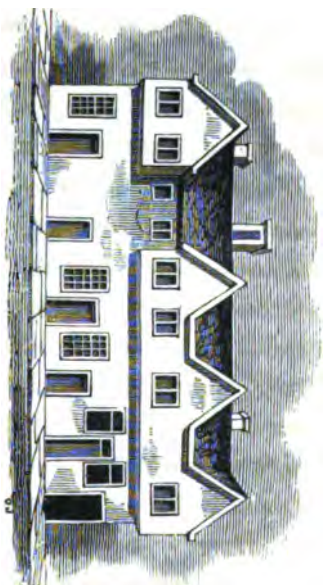
towards the far end of which, on the left hand, (before which are kept horse fairs and some of the beast fairs,) is designed to be built an hospital for ministers' widows, 8 in number, for which and the support thereof, Mr. *Edward Large*, late of this town, settled an estate of £50. per ann. for ever. At the upper end of *Nuns' Green* is a Corn mill, on the brook that comes down from *Marston*, belonging to Mr. *Mundy* of that place. The rest of the parish consists in a poor row of houses at the East end of the Church, and leading to a wooden bridge Northward that goes over the brook into *Bold Lane*, part of which is in this parish and the rest in *All Saints'*, and another Westward to a bridge of stone over the said brook to the *Sadler Gate*, where this parish and *All Saints'* again meet. As a demonstration of the healthy situation of this town, but especially this parish, the above mentioned Mr. *Walker*, Vicar hereof, did assure me about the year 1700, that every sixth person then alive in the parish was sixty years old, or upwards, which my worthy kinsman, Mr. *John Gisborne* of that parish did confirm to me, and yet said that he had 20 in his family, and not one person of 60 years of age in it. They have several considerable charities belonging to this parish, as Mr. *Ashe*, a Goldsmith, of *London*, who, as I have been given to understand was my Grandmother's Uncle, left £20. per ann. £10. to the parson, and £10. to the poor of the parish. Mrs. *Cundy* left £4. to the Vicar for two anniversary sermons, and £5. to two poor

skinner, and several other benefactions to the poor of this parish and *St. Peter's*. This parish is rated to the Land tax £208. 5s. 5d. per ann.

As to the town in general it is a very desirable place to live in, having as much benefit of all the four elements, as any town in *England*; coals for fire, being got within a few miles of the town in several places, as *Smalley, Denby, &c.* and are brought hither and laid down at 4d. per cwt. or under; for water, it has the benefit of a great river and two brooks running through and by it, besides several springs and conduits, and wells or pumps in almost every house; for earth, it has a great deal of good land, of all kinds, belonging to it, and no bad within some miles around it; and for a goodness of air, nothing can be a greater demonstration than the healthfulness of the place which is demonstrated above in *St. Werburgh's*, and is partly the same in the other parishes, particularly in *St. Alkmund's*. Its a place well inhabited, and well resorted to; its reckoned to have about 4000 inhabitants.

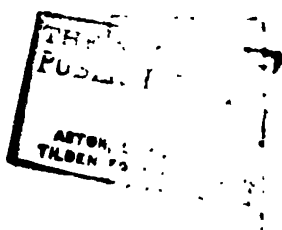
In Queen *Mary's* days, by the command of Bishop *Baynes*, at *Windmill-pit* hill, in *St. Peter's* parish near this town, was burned a Martyr to the Protestant faith, *Joan Waste*, a poor blind woman.

This town is also famous for being the birth place of *Thomas Linacre*, Dr. in Physic: a famous grammarian, residing chiefly at Rome and Florence. He translated Galen into Latin, the last volume of which he dedicated to *Abp. Wareham*. No Englishman in that age had so learned masters, viz.



**MR. PARKER'S HOUSE, Flat-Gate,  
NOW TAKEN DOWN.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield.



*Demetrius, Polician, and Hermolaus Barbarus*; so noble patrons, viz. *Lorenzo Medici*, Duke of Florence, whilst beyond seas, and *Kings Henry 7th and 8th*, to whom he was chief physician after his return into *England*; so high born scholars, *Prince Arthur*, and divers young noblemen his contemporaries; nor finally so learned friends, as *Erasmus, Melancthon Ludovicus Vives, &c.* He founded two public Physic lectures in *Oxford* and one in *Cambridge*, as also the College of Physicians in *London*. A little before his death he took to the study of the Scriptures, and reading the 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, he vowed either this was not the gospel, or we were not christians, which though censured by the relater, Sir *John Cheeke*, is capable of a good sense, as taxing men's practices so different from God's precepts. He died the 12th October, 1524, and was buried in [old] *Saint Paul's, London*, under a stately monument erected to his memory, by Dr. *John Caius*, who came into general credit as a Physician, after the death of *Linacre*.

As to the political state of the town, it is a Corporation by Charter of *Henry I. II, & Edward III.* in the 1st year of his reign, and confirmed at *York*. The chief Magistrates were two bailiffs called Bailiffs and Capital Burgesses, who had each a Mace carried before him, but by *King Charles I.* it was changed from two Bailiffs, the last of whom were *Henry Mellor* and *John Hope*, to one Mayor, and the two Maces were made one. The first Mayor was Mr. *Henry Mellor*, Anno. 1629. So that the Common Hall



consists of a Mayor, and nine Aldermen, who wear black cloth gowns faced with fur, exactly the same as the Common livery gowns in *London* are, of these four are Justices of the Peace for the town, of which the present and preceding Mayor are always two, the others are the Senior Aldermen, who choose the Mayor on Michaelmas day at *All Saints' Church*, after they have had a sermon out of their own body, and the usual method is to choose the youngest Alderman that has not been Mayor. When he is chosen they proceed to the *Market Cross*, where he is proclaimed, and then takes his place, and is accompanied home by the body of the Corporation, who dine with him, every one sending a dish of meat. The Aldermen are chosen out of the brethren, who are twelve in number, and are chosen out of the Common Council, who are seventeen in number, and they are chosen out of such as have been Chamberlains, who are four, and are chosen every year, and are receivers and payers of the Town's money, and have one key to the Corporation seal and records, and these are chosen out of such as have been Constables, whereof there are six, who are capable of performing that office in any or all parts of the town, and walk before the mayor on any public occasion with short Halberts in their hands. Then there is the Town Clerk or Steward, an Attorney who is the Mayor's Secretary and assistant in keeping Petty Courts, and in keeping the Hall orders, &c. Then there is the Recorder, who is usually some eminent Council, as Sir *Simon Degge*,

Sir *Thomas Parker*, Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, lately were in that office, whose business is to do the Corporation's Council business, and keep their Courts of Trial. Its more a place of honour than profit, the salary being about 20 marks a year: above whom is the Lord High Steward of the Corporation, who is the *Duke of Devonshire*, as it has been usually in the Cayendish family, which entitles him to be a sort of Rector or Patron at the Court or in the house of Lords for the Town. He is usually prayed for by name with the Mayor, &c. by the Corporation Preachers. All these officers are chosen by the body of the Corporation. There is one Sergeant that carries the Mace, and three others that wear the Mayor's livery, all whose business it is, to wait on him at home and abroad, and to execute the town *Caplas* and *Pones* for arresting persons and attaching goods. The town chooses two Burgesses to represent them in Parliament, who are chosen by the majority of the Common free burgesses of the town, who are to about the number of 700. All such whose fathers were burgesses when they were born, or who have an apprenticeship, to be free burgesses, have a right to demand their Burgess Oath. The Common Hall doth also sell and give the burgess-ship, and have also a power of taking it away, or disfranchising any person for misdemeanors. The poor burgesses though they have no land, are entitled to a horse gate and cow gate, in several large pastures that have been long ago given by Benefactors, and appropriated to that

purpose, as also to right of Common in several meadows, as the *Siddals*, &c. after the hay is got off, which ought to be by Midsummer day, and this is a privilege that Freeholders, as such, have not, though they have it in the Common fields. Free burgesses also pay no toll of lead or other goods passing or repassing through the town or laid on *Nuns' Green*, or in any other part of the town, which others are liable to. The tolls are the Mayor's own, for which he pays the Crown yearly £70. or thereabouts. *Derby* men are said to be free of toll at *London*, though *Londoners* be not at *Derby*. The Corporation have about £500. per ann. for supporting their dignity and charities, which arises from several lands at *Little Chester*, the *Rooditches*, and several large closes between *Derby* and *Mickleover*, which were, 24 *Edward III.* held by *Robert le Breton*, under *Thomas Lord Touchet*, and by him left to *Isabel* his daughter, married to *John de Loudham*. In Queen *Elizabeth's* reign it was Sir *Godfrey Foljambe's*, which land was bought about 80 years ago by one Mr. *Crowshawe*, and by him left to the Corporation of *Derby* for several charitable uses, mentioned elsewhere in the several parishes.

The Charter of *King James I.* dated at *Westminster*, 7th March, 9th of his reign recites, that this town had divers privileges granted by *Henry I. & II.* *King John* and other succeeding Kings which he ratifies, particularly the Bailiffs, Recorder, and Town Clerk, or any three of them, shall have a power to keep a court of Record on Tuesday in every

second week, and to be justices of the peace for the year and the year ensuing their being Bailiffs, that they shall have the return of writs and processes, and no foreign Justices to intermeddle, and have power to keep Quarter Sessions, and the Courts Leet yearly, and six fairs yearly, to be toll free throughout the kingdom, to be taken toll and tallage, as well throughout the Dutchy of *Lancaster* as elsewhere, only, to receive but half toll of the Dutchy. 3rd. King *John*, the Burgesses of *Derby* were returned into the Exchequer as owing 66 marks, for the confirmation of their liberties, and 6th of the same King, they were returned debtors 60 marks and two palfreys, for holding the Town of *Derby* at the usual fee-farm rent, and £10. increase for all services, and having such a Charter as the Burgesses of *Nottingham* have; and 12th King *John*, these Burgesses accounted for £40. for the fee-farm of the town. In the reign of *Henry III.* the King granted to the Burgesses of *Derby* and their heirs, that no *Jew* should live in the town. 4th *Edward III.* these Burgesses were summoned to show by what warrant they claimed to have toll, and that none should dye cloths within ten leagues of *Derby*, except in the said Borough, and excepting the liberties of *Nottingham*; and to be toll-free throughout the King's dominions; and to choose a bailiff every year; and to have a fair on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun week, and another of seventeen days, viz. eight days before the feast of St. James, and on the

festival, and the eight succeeding days; and to have a Coroner; and that none should be impleaded out of the Borough; and to have markets on *Sunday*, Monday, Wednesday, and from Thursday Eve to Friday Eve every week. For the privilege of Toll they produced a Charter granted 3rd June, 1 *Edward III.* whereupon the King, upon their paying a fine of 40 marks, restored their liberties, which he had questioned and seized, it appearing to him that they and their ancestors enjoyed them time out of mind, and held the said Borough, paying yearly a quit rent of £96. 16s. 0d. which is in great measure paid still to the Corporation, in whom the manor is. By a Charter, 3rd November 33 *Henry VIII.* that King gave the Dean and Chapter of *Barton-upon-Trent* the fee-farm rent of the manor of *Derby*, which belonged to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, during the time that the title of Earl of *Derby* continued in the Royal Family, of the house of *Lancaster*, as it did from *Henry III.*'s time till *Henry VII.* bestowed it on Thomas Lord *Stanley*, who had not long before married his mother, and was raised to that dignity by Writ of Summons to Parliament, 24th May 1461, 1 *Edward IV.* in which noble family the honour still continues, and is now enjoyed by James *Stanley*, 10th Earl of *Derby* of that name. *Peeverell's* were first Lords of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, after which *Richard I.* gave his brother *John* the County and Castle of *Nottingham*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*; and the honour of *Peeverell*; after which King *John* created William de *Ferrariis*,

born of the daughter and heir of *Peverell*, Earl of *Derby*. But his descendants, *William* and *Robert*, engaging in the Barons' wars, were stripped of this dignity; and great possessions belonging to *Robert* were given, by *Henry III.* to his younger son *Edmund*, which *Edward III.* by Act of Parliament gave to *Henry of Lancaster* and his heirs."\*

1712, *February 9.* "The Hall (of Leicester) ordered *George Bent* to sue the Mayor of *Derby*, and such as were concerned in taking his heifer on pretence of toll for cattle passing through the said Borough; and the charge of the suit to be paid by the Chamberlains."†

1714, *July 12.* "The Hall (of Leicester) ordered that *Mr. John Ludham* be paid thirty shillings by the Chamberlains, for two pigs of lead taken from his father, by the town of *Derby* for toll."‡

In 1715, "There were frequent riots in favour of the house of *Stuart*. There were several persons in the town who wished for the re-establishment of the Pretender on the throne of *England*. Among the Jacobites three of the established Clergymen of the town ranked themselves. *Sturges*, of *All Saints*', prayed publicly for *King James*, but after a moment's reflexion said, "I mean *King George*." The congregation became tumultuous, the military gentlemen drew their swords, and ordered him out of the pulpit, into which he never returned. He

\* *Wolley's Mem. in the College of Arms, London.*

† *Nichols' Leicestershire*, I. 443.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 444.

pleaded a *slip of the tongue*; but had he been as conversant in his New Testament as with Politics, he might have pleaded as an excuse the commandment to "*pray for our enemies.*"

1732. "There are characters who had rather amuse the world, at the hazard of their lives, for a slender and precarious pittance, than follow an honest calling for an easy subsistence. A small figure of a man, seemingly composed of spirit and gristle, appeared in October, to entertain the town by sliding down a rope. One end of this was to be fixed at the top of *All Saints'* Steeple, and the other at the bottom of *St. Michael's*, a horizontal distance of eighty yards, which formed an inclined plane extremely steep. A breast-plate of wood, with a groove to fit the rope, and his own equilibrium, were to be his security, while sliding down upon his belly, with his arms and legs extended. He could not be more than six or seven seconds in this airy journey, in which he fired a pistol and blew a trumpet. The velocity with which he flew raised a fire by friction, and a bold stream of smoke followed him. He performed this wonderful exploit three successive days, in each of which he descended twice, and marched up once; the latter took him more than an hour, in which he exhibited many surprising achievements, as sitting unconcerned with his arms folded, lying across the rope upon his back and then his belly, his hams, blowing the trumpet, swinging round, hanging by the chin, the hand, the heels, the toe, &c. The rope being too

long for art to tighten, he might be said to have danced upon the slack. Though he succeeded at *Derby*, yet in exhibiting soon after at *Shrewsbury*, he fell and lost his life. Feats of activity are sure to catch the younger part of the world. No amusement was seen but the rope: walls, posts, trees, and houses, were mounted for the pleasure of flying down: if a straggling scaffold pole could be found, it was reared for the convenience of flying; nay, even cats, dogs, and things inanimate, were applied, in a double sense, to the rope. This flying rage was not cured till August, 1734, when another diminutive figure appeared, much older than the first: his coat was in *dishabille*; his shirt and his shoes the worse for wear; his hat worth three-pence, exclusive of the band, which was packthread, bleached by the weather; and a black string supplied the place of buttons to his waistband. He wisely considered that if his performances did not exceed the other's, he might as well stay at home, if he had one. His rope, therefore, from the same steeple, extended to the bottom of *St. Mary's Gate*, more than twice the former length. He was to draw a wheelbarrow after him, in which was a boy of thirteen. After this surprising performance, an ass was to fly down, armed as before, with a breast plate, and at each foot a lump of lead about half a hundred. The man, the barrow, and its contents, arrived safe at the end of their journey; when the vast multitude turned their eyes towards the ass, which had been



braying several days at the top of the steeple for food ; but, like many a lofty Courtier for a place, brayed in vain ; the slackness of the rope, and the great weight of the animal and his apparatus, made it seem, at setting off, as if he was falling perpendicularly. The appearance was tremendous. About twenty yards before he reached the gates of the County-hall the rope broke : from the velocity acquired by the descent he bore down all before him. A whole multitude was overwhelmed ; nothing was heard but dreadful cries ; nor seen, but confusion, legs and arms went to destruction. In this dire calamity, the ass, which maimed others, was unhurt himself, having a pavement of soft bodies to roll over. No lives were lost. As the rope broke near the top, it brought down both chimnies and people at the other end of the street, this dreadful calamity put a period to the art of flying.”\*

*April 13, 1732.* “We hear that a warrant has passed the board of Treasury for the payment of £14,000. to Sir Thomas Lombe, Knt. pursuant to a late act of Parliament, a recompence for his extraordinary art of working the Engine for making Organzine Silk. Upon the receiving of which news at Derby, great rejoicings were made at the silk mill on Monday last.”

*May 18th.* “An account of the Christenings and Burials in the several Parishes, from January 1st. to April 30th, 1732.

\* Hutton, p. 245—249.

*St. Alkmund's Parish.*

January,	{ Xtened, 4. Buried, 3.	March,	{ Xtened, 0. Buried, 5.
February,	{ Xtened, 0. Buried, 1.	April,	{ Xtened, 5. Buried, 2.
Total Xtenings, 9.		Burials, 11.	

*All Saints'.*

January,	{ Xtened, 3. Buried, 3.	March,	{ Xtened, 4. Buried, 6.
February,	{ Xtened, 5. Buried, 3.	April,	{ Xtened, 3. Buried, 4.
Total Xtenings, 15.		Burials, 16.	

*St. Michael's.*

January,	{ Xtened, 2. Buried, 0.	March,	{ Xtened, 1. Buried, 1.
February,	{ Xtened, 2. Buried, 1.	April,	{ Xtened, 2. Buried, 0.
Total Xtenings, 7.		Burials, 2.	

*St. Peter's.*

January,	{ Xtened, 10. Buried, 4.	March,	{ Xtened, 1. Buried, 2.
February,	{ Xtened, 4. Buried, 3.	April,	{ Xtened, 3. Buried, 0.
Total Xtenings, 18.		Burials, 9.	

*St. Werburgh's.*

January,	{ Xtened, 8. Buried, 4.	March,	{ Xtened, 9. Buried, 6.
February,	{ Xtened, 4. Buried, 5.	April,	{ Xtened, 2. Buried, 5.
Total Xtenings, 22.		Burials, 20.	

*June 1.* “ On Saturday last came to this town George Thomasini, Chief of the Maronites in Syria, with a petition setting forth, that his Father, the King of the Maronites, was taken captive by the Turks, upon pretence of his not paying his tribute, which amounts to 50,000 crowns, and that being unable to raise the said sum, was obliged to desire the assistance of all good Christian people. He hath been well received by the Court of France, Flanders, Holland, and England, and brought with him a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty’s principal Secretaries of State, which being shewn to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of this Borough, he deputed some proper persons to attend him to the chief Gentlemen’s houses in town. He staid here till Tuesday morning, and then set forward for Chesterfield.”

*April 26, 1733.* “ A boy about 13 years of age, servant to a Gentlemen in this town, was found hanged in a hand towel, which was hung upon a roller in a place adjoining to the kitchen. He was found upon his knees, with the towel hard twisted about his neck. It is said that he had several times before turned himself round and twisted the towel about his neck, which frequent turning, its supposed, caused a dizziness in his head, and falling down insensible, was not able to help himself. The Coroner’s inquest sat this morning on his body, and brought in the verdict, *accidental death.*”

*July.* “ At the Assizes the following address of thanks, of the High Sheriff and Gentlemen of the

Grand Jury, to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart.; Godfrey Clarke, Esq.; the Right Hon. Lord James Cavendish, and the Honorable Charles Stanhope, Representatives in Parliament for the County and Town of Derby, was most humbly presented.

“Gents. We the High Sheriff and Grand Jury for the County of Derby, beg leave to take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere and hearty thanks for your unwearied and steady application in behalf of ourselves, and the rest of our fellow subjects, when our liberties and properties were of late so remarkably attacked.

“Gents. It shall ever be our study, upon all occasions, to acknowledge the obligation we lie under to you, and to assure you with what zeal and esteem we desire to be accounted,

Honoured Gents.

Your most obliged,

Humble Servants, &c.

*Signed by the High Sheriff and  
Gents. of the Grand Jury.*

Sept. 13. “On Thursday night last dyed, after a very short illness, Thomas Haughton, Gent. one of the Aldermen of this Borough, possessed of a plentiful Estate, the bulk of which he has by will distributed amongst his relations. He has left several handsome legacies to some of his friends and acquaintance. By his death an estate of about £80. per annum, (which he made over in his life time,) falls to the parish of St. Werburgh’s, where he lived, to put out poor boys, &c. to trades. His corpse

was handsomely interred on Sunday night last in St. Werburgh's Church."

*Sept. 20.* "On Monday last began the first of the two new fairs (as advertized in this and several other Newspapers) lately granted by his Majesty to this Borough: About eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Worshipful the Recorder, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Clerk, in their formalities, attended by many of the Capital Burgesses, met at the Town Hall, and in the Market Place publicly proclaimed the said fair with the usual ceremonies; from thence they proceeded to Nuns' Green, preceded by the Mace-bearer with the Mace, and musick playing all the way, where the same was repeated. At the said fair vast quantities of cheese was bought, which sold from 16s. to 20s. per hundred."

*Nov. 15.* "On Monday night last, being the time (at first) appointed for the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Orange, in honour thereof Mr. Henry Franceys, one of our Aldermen, gave a very elegant entertainment to several ladies and gentlemen, at his own house. After supper was ended, was drank the healths of the Princess Royal and Prince of Orange in *Burgundy*, then was brought in a salver of orange coloured cockades, which were distributed amongst the company: and the healths of the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family being cheerfully drank in the same liquor, the night was concluded with great joy."

*1734, May 2.* "On Saturday last came on the

**Election of Members of Parliament for this Borough.**  
 The Candidates were the Lord James Cavendish, uncle to the Duke of Devonshire ; the Hon. Mr. Charles Stanhope, brother to the Earl of Chesterfield ; William Curzon of Kensington, Esq. brother to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. ; and Richard Harpur of Littleover, Esq. About four o'clock the pole was closed by the consent of all the Candidates, when casting up the books it stood thus :—

Lord James Cavendish, ..... 296.

Mr. Charles Stanhope, ..... 286.

William Curzon, Esq. .... 222.

Richard Harpur, Esq. .... 188.

Accordingly the two former were returned duly elected."

*May 16th.* " This day came on the election for the County, and upon closing the poll this evening the numbers were as follows :—

For Lord Charles Cavendish,... 514.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, ..... 238.

Henry Harpur, Esq. .... 218.

After which the pole was adjourned to tomorrow evening.

*May 23.* On Monday last in the Evening ended the poll for Members to represent the County, when the numbers stood thus :—

For Lord Charles Cavendish,.. 2081.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. .... 2043.

Henry Harpur, Esq. .... 1796.

And the two former were returned accordingly.

After which an outrageous mob assembled before the County Hall, in order to oppose the Lord Charles Cavendish from being chaired, whereby a great deal of mischief ensued, several being wounded on both sides, a great many windows broken, and one man, endeavouring to prevent the said mob entering the gates of the Hall-yard, had a stick, (supposed to be sharp at one end,) thrust with such force near one of his eyes into his head, that he dyed yesterday about 11 o'clock of the said wound; and this day the Coroner's Jury sat on the body, but have not yet given in their verdict, having adjourned to tomorrow evening for a further enquiry. The two Members were not chaired till Tuesday at 11 o'clock."

*October 24.* "Yesterday morning dyed at his house on Cockpit-hill, in this town, Thomas Bailey, Esq. who some years ago represented this Borough in Parliament."

*October 31.* "On Monday about three in the morning, an earthquake was felt by a great many of the inhabitants of this place, and at several neighbouring places."

1735, *Jan. 9.* "On Sunday morning last dyed, at his house near All Saints' Church, in this town, Darcy Wyville, Esq. uncle to the present Sir Marmaduke Wyville, Bart. and Collector of his Majesty's Duties of Excise in Derby, &c."

*June 5.* On Sunday morning last, the wife of one Hood, upon the Cockpit-hill, in this town, was safely delivered of three fine boys, who were

the same morning baptized by the names of Thomas, William, and John, and are all likely to live."

*Epitaph on Thomas Locker, a famous High Church Clog-maker, who died in Derby, June 28th, 1735, Aged 64.*

Under this stone here lieth one,  
Whom bribes could ne'er prevail upon,  
From being for the Tories hearty,  
In spite of all the Whiggish party :  
He always cried up Church and King,  
And scorned to do a knavish thing :  
Free from vain flattery and pride,  
As such he lived, as such he died.

"In this year the steeple of All Saints' was within a few minutes of being consumed by fire. This was occasioned by a plumber, who, going to close some leaks in the leaden roof, made a fire on the top of the steeple, upon a hearth of loose bricks, which he carelessly left unextinguished. Some days elapsed before a smoke was observed issuing from the battlements, and it was some time before any one would venture upon the dangerous, but necessary business of exploring it. At last, however, this was done ; the aspect was dreadful ; the roof was melted, the sleepers burnt, and the main beam consumed to the very edge of the wall which supported it."

1736, *Sept.* 2. "On Saturday last dyed, at his lodgings in the Iron-gate, in the 89th year of his age, Mr. John Jekyll, brother to the Right Honor-



able Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt. Master of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery."

*Dec. 16th.* "On Monday last at 7 o'clock in the evening, the whole town was terribly alarmed by a sudden fire, which broke out in an outhouse belonging to one Mr. Bancroft, a Baker, in the Cornmarket, occasioned, as 'tis said, by a neighbour's brewhouse chimney taking fire, on the backside of which, in the said outhouse, was lodged a great quantity of hay, &c. which also taking fire, continued burning for some time, but by the ready assistance of the people, who flocked from all parts of the town, and a great supply of water, it was happily extinguished without any considerable damage. The neighbourhood was put in great confusion from the great danger of the place, which consisted of old thatched buildings, filled with hay, goss, and wood kids, &c. Several of them stripped their houses and were hurrying their goods away, fearing they should see the whole street in flames."

1787. "We learnt from private accounts, well attested, that *Thomas Topham*, a man who kept a public house at *Islington*, performed surprizing feats of strength; as breaking a broomstick, of the first magnitude, by striking it against his bare arm; lifting two hogsheads of water; heaving his horse over the turnpike gate; carrying the beam of a house, as a soldier his firelock, &c. But, however belief might stagger, she soon recovered herself when this second *Sampson* appeared at *Derby*, as a performer in public, at a shilling each. Upon

application to Alderman Cooper, for leave to exhibit, the Magistrate was surprized at the feats he proposed; and, as his *appearance* was like that of other men, he requested him to strip, that he might examine whether he was *made* like them; but he was found to be extremely muscular. What were hollows under the arms and hams of others, were filled up with ligaments in him. He appeared near five feet ten, turned of thirty, well made, but nothing singular; he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual decider of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post, which he should clasp with his feet; but the driver giving them a sudden lash, turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk broke his thigh. The performances of this wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, were, rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds, as a man rolls up a sheet of paper—holding a pewter quart at arms length and squeezing the sides together like an egg shell—lifting 200 wt. with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. The bodies he touched seemed to have lost their powers of gravitation. He also broke a rope, fastened to the floor, that would sustain 20 cwt.—lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a cwt. was hung to the extremity: a piece of leather was fixed to one end for his teeth to hold, two of the feet stood upon his knees, and he raised the end with the weight higher than that in his mouth. He took *Mr. Chambers, Vicar of All Saints*, who weighed

27 stone, and raised him with one hand, his head being laid on one chair and his feet on another, four people, 14 stone each, sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure—he struck a round bar of iron, one inch diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a bow. Weakness and feeling seemed fled together. Being a Master of music, he entertained the company with *Mad Tom*. I heard him sing a solo to the organ in *St. Werburgh's Church*, then the only one in *Derby*; but though he might perform with judgment, yet the voice, more terrible than sweet, scarcely seemed human. Though of a pacific temper, and with the appearance of a gentlemen, yet he was liable to the insults of the rude. The hostler at the *Virgin's Inn*, where he resided, having given him disgust, he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantle piece, and bent it round his neck like a handkerchief; but as he did not chuse to tuck the ends in the hostler's bosom, the cumbrous ornament excited the laugh of the company, till he condescended to untie his iron cravat.\*"

*July 14th.* "Yesterday being the birth day of the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter, who with his Lady arrived at his house in this Town on Tuesday the 5th Inst. all the bells in each of our parishes were rung on that occasion."

1738, *July 13th.* "On Monday morning last betwixt three and four o'clock, a shock of an Earthquake was felt by a great many of the Inha-

\* Hutton, p. 260—264.

bitants of this Town; and we are informed that the same was felt for several miles round at the same time; and that part of an old barn was thrown down by it, belonging to Samuel Saunders, Esq. of Cauldwell, near Burton-upon-Trent."

*Dec. 14.* "This morning dyed William Dewick, servant to Dr. Harding, of a mortification in his leg occasioned by the prick of a pin, which carried him off in three days.

The following distich, occasioned by the death of the Rev. John Curzon, M. A. late Rector of Kedleston near Derby, who died 28th of January, 1738-9, was written by a clergyman in Derby.

*Carmen Lapidarium.*

Corpus, Facta, animus, tumularum, grata, serenus,  
Est, florent, fruitur, pulvere, laude Polo.  
Dilexit, Docuit, volvit, superavit, adivit,  
Pierides, Populum, biblia, Damna, Deum.

*July 5th.* "On Sunday last the famous Quaker, Mrs. Drummond, was carried from the King's head in this town, in a chariot, to the County Hall, where she preached to abundance of people both morning and evening."

1740, *Dec. 11.* "On Tuesday morning last we had the greatest inundation of water here, that ever was known, occasioned by the falling of a great quantity of snow and rain, which began on Sunday afternoon, and continued (almost without intermission) till Tuesday morning; at which time, by the

overflowing of the brooks, several streets and all the rooms upon the ground floor, were laid a great depth under water, so that the inhabitants were that day confined to the upper rooms of their houses, many of whom were in great terror, fearing they and their little tenements would have been swept away by the torrent of water. Great damage has been done not only to the houses of the inhabitants and their furniture, &c. but several walls have been thrown down, bridges and great quantities of wood carried away, and numbers of cattle swept from the pastures have perished. The parish Church of St. Werburgh received considerable damage, it having made so great a breach in the pavement throughout the Church, that it must be new paved."

1741, *March* 26. "Between four and five o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the Virgin's Inn here, which being perceived by some persons in the street, they immediately alarmed the whole neighbourhood by the outcry of fire, which was repeated in a dismal manner from the windows of the said Inn, by the servants, &c, who found a wainscoted room all in flames. A Gentleman who lay over the said room calling out for help, was taken out of the chamber window by the assistance of a ladder, and his life saved thereby. The engines being sent for and assistance coming from all parts of the town, it was happily extinguished about seven o'clock. It has done considerable damage to some of the rooms and furniture of the said Inn; and as at first it seemed to spread, having made its way into Mr.

Meynell's the adjoining house, his goods were all brought into the market place, as was the goods of the present Mayor, whose house was next, and several other neighbours were carrying away their effects to prevent their being destroyed."

*May 11th.* "On Saturday last came on the Election for a member to serve in Parliament for this Borough, in the room of the Lord James Cavendish, the Candidates were the Right Hon. the Lord Duncannon, son-in-law to his grace the Duke of Devonshire, and German Pole, Esq. of Radburne, near this Town. The Poll began about ten o'clock in the Morning, and continued till six in the Evening, at which time the Worshipful the Mayor adjourned the further proceedings thereon till Monday Morning at nine o'clock, pursuant to which they met and the Poll continued till about two in the afternoon. Upon closing the poll books the numbers stood thus:—

For the Lord Duncannon,..... 346.

German Pole, Esq. .... 300.

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Majority,..... 46.

Upon which the former was declared duly elected.

It has been the strongest contest that has been known here for many years, but was carried on in as peaceable and friendly a manner, as the nature of so strenuous an opposition would admit of; the chief disturbers were a number of country men, who would have prevented my Lord's being chaired after

the election was over, which as soon as Mr. Pole was informed of he immediately sent several Gentlemen, and others of his friends, to intreat them to desist from such proceedings, and to be peaceable and quiet, which had the desired effect, and his Lordship was chaired without any insult being offered him.”\*

1745. One of the most important events recorded in the annals of the last Century, is the Scotch Rebellion of this year, when Derby became distinguished as the furthest place in England reached by the army of Charles James Stuart, the grandson of James II. but more generally known by the appellation of *Pretender*. This misguided wanderer, with a handful of adventurers, deceived by the expectation of a more general rising in his favour, left Scotland on his march to the Metropolis, and arrived at this town on Dec. 4th, in the above year.

“James, son of James II, after his two unsuccessful attempts to reinstate himself on the throne of his ancestors in the years 1708 and 1715, was compelled to take an assylum at Rome; where Pope Clement VII. granted him an annuity of about £3000. This fugitive prince, during his residence at Rome, publicly professed the popish religion, and was treated with every external appearance of royalty.—His eldest son was styled Prince of Wales, and treated as the presumptive heir of a crown; and

\* The Paragraphs within inverted commas are extracted from the Derby Mercury.

the younger son retained the imaginary title of the Duke of York.

Charles Edward, which was the name of the elder son, and the second who bore the name of Pretender, was now in the twenty-fifth year of his age. His person was tall, genteel, and graceful: his manners free, generous, affable, and engaging: his spirit brave, active, and enterprising. Since his disappointment of the intended invasion of England in 1744, the young adventurer was wholly intent on raising an insurrection in that country. The ambitious hopes of ascending a throne perpetually fired his heart; this was his principal meditation, and this he was determined to attempt.

A strong party had been forming in his favour, among the discontented and disaffected chiefs of the northern parts of Scotland; which, together with the succours expected from the French, raised very sanguine hopes of success in the breast of the young Prince. Impatient to visit Scotland, he took leave of the old Chevalier (for that was the title which the first Pretender had assumed after his Scotch expedition in 1708,) at Rome, and went to France, where he was furnished with some supplies.—On the fourteenth of July 1745, he embarked on board a frigate of eighteen guns, with seven of his exiled adherents at port St. Lazare in Bretany; and on the twenty-seventh of the same month, landed at Moidart, between the islands of Skey and Mull.

He was joyfully received, by the chiefs of many



of the clans, who resorted to their favorite prince, and paid him every external mark of respect; and the young Pretender soon assembled upwards of two thousand men. About the end of the month of August, the rebels, left their encampment in the neighbourhood of Fort William, and directed their march through Badenoch and Inverness to Perth and Dundee, where they proclaimed the Pretender, and increased their numbers to four thousand men. The young Chevalier marched from Perth on the eleventh of September; he passed the Forth on the thirteenth; on the sixteenth, at night, he arrived in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; and at five the next morning the city was surrendered to him without any resistance. He made his public entrance in the highland habit, at the head of one thousand of his best looking men, who conducted him to the royal palace of Holyrood-house.

The Pretender's army, amounting to upwards of five thousand men advanced to the village of Duddington, and from thence on the twentieth of September to the neighbourhood of Preston-Pans. There, the young Chevalier, after a short and animating address, led his men against the royalists, who were soon thrown into confusion, broke, dispersed, and totally routed. About four hundred of the royal forces were killed in this engagement, and the prisoners amounted to near twelve hundred men. Among the slain was Colonel Gardener, who fell, covered with wounds, near the walls of his own garden. The loss of the rebels was very trifling.

The consequences of this victory were highly advantageous to the Pretender.—Great numbers of eminent persons now openly professed their attachment to him, and his army was continually increasing, till they became sufficiently formidable to think of invading England.

This determination was put in execution very shortly. On the first of November they decamped in three divisions; the first column led by the young Pretender, the second by the Duke of Perth, and the third by the Earl of Kilmarnock; who taking different routs, through Tweeddale, Lauderdale, and Tiviotdale, assembled near Carlisle on the eighth, invested it on the ninth, and summoned it to surrender on the tenth: which, however, it did not do until the fourteenth. The rebels had no intention of continuing at Carlisle; but to march forwards with all possible expedition, in hopes of arriving in London, while a general panic was scattered over the nation. They left a garrison of two hundred men in the castle of Carlisle, and began their march southwards on the twenty-first of November. After entering Penrith, they advanced to Lancaster on the twenty-fourth: from whence they proceeded to Preston on the twenty-seventh, and the next day took possession of Manchester. Here they continued only one day, for they set out on the thirtieth for Derby, in two divisions, which united at Macclesfield on the first of December:] the next day they resumed their march in two columns, one of which

entered Congleton, and the other passed near Gawsworth : on the third, the one division proceeded to Leek, and the other to Ashbourne : from whence they marched on the fourth, and united at Derby.\*”

Previously to their appearance in the town, steps had been taken to provide for the safety of the Inhabitants, and to oppose their progress towards London. On Sept. 13th, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire addressed the following letter to Mr. Joseph Hayne, at that time Clerk of the Peace.

*Duke of Devons' L're with ye Privy Councils L're  
to disarm Papists, &c.*

Chatsworth, Sept. ye 13th, 1745.

Sr.

The inclosed Letter of Council came to me by last night's Post, which I desire you to lay before the Justices of the Peace in the usual manner.

I am, Sr.

Your most obedt.

Humble Serv't.

DEVONSHIRE.

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*Copy of Privy Council's Letter.*

After our hearty Commendations to your Grace.

WHEREAS the Eldest son of the PRETENDER, hath presumed, in open violation of the laws, to land in the North West part of SCOTLAND, and has assembled a considerable number of Traiterous and Rebellious Persons in arms, who have set up a standard in the name of the PRETENDER, and in an audacious manner have resisted and attacked some of his Majesty's forces,

\* Memoirs of the Duke of Cumberland. Davies. 188—193.

and are now advancing further in that part of his Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain ; and there is the greatest reason to apprehend, that these wicked attempts have been encouraged, and may be supported by a Foreign force : And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the first year of the late King William and Queen Mary, entituled, " An act for the better security of the Government by disarming Papists and reputed " Papists," it was enacted, that it should and might be lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace, who should know or suspect any person to be a Papist, or should be informed that any person was, or was suspected to be a Papist, to tender, and they were thereby authorized and required to tender to such person so known or suspected to be a Papist, the declaration set down and expressed in an Act of Parliament made in the thirtieth year of the late King Charles II. entituled, " An Act " for the more effectual preserving the King's person and government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House " of Parliament," to be by him made, repeated, and subscribed ; and if such person so required, should refuse to make, repeat and subscribe the said Declaration ; or refuse, or forbear to appear before the said Justices, for the making, repeating, and subscribing thereof, on Notice to him given, or left at his usual place of Abode, by any person Authorized in that behalf, by warrant under the hands and seals of the said two Justices, he was by that Act prohibited to have or keep in his house, or elsewhere, or in the possession of any other person to his use, or at his disposition, any arms, weapons, gunpowder, or ammunition, other than such necessary weapons as should be allowed to him by Order of the Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter Sessions, for defence of his house or person ; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, by warrant under their hands and seals, by virtue of that Act, might authorize and empower any person or persons in the day-time, with the assistance of the Constable, or his Deputy, or the Tythingman, or Headborough, where the search should be, to search for all arms, weapons, gunpowder, or ammunition, which

should be in the house, custody, or possession of any such Papist, or reputed Papist, and seize the same for the use of his Majesty. And further, that no Papist, or reputed Papist, so refusing or making default, should or might have, or keep in his own possession, or in the possession of any other person to his use, or at his disposition, any horse or horses, which should be above the value of £5. to be sold; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, by warrant under their hands and seals, might and should authorize any person or persons, with such assistance as aforesaid, when the search should be, to search for and seize for the use of his Majesty, all such horse and horses, which should be above the value of £5. to be sold. And whereas by another Act made in the said first year of the reign of their said late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, entituled, "An Act for the abrogating the oath of Supremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths," all persons who should refuse to take the oaths therein directed to be taken, after the tenders thereby directed to be made, and should refuse to make and subscribe the said declaration, in the said Act of the thirtieth year of the reign of the said late King Charles II. should suffer all pains, penalties, forfeitures, and disabilities, as Popish Recusant Convict, and be taken and deemed a Popish Recusant Convict, to all intents and purposes whatsoever. And by an Act made in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, every Popish Recusant is to repair to the place of his usual dwelling or abode, and not at any time to remove above five miles from thence, unless thereunto licensed according to the direction of that Act, or of a subsequent Act made in the third year of the reign of the late King James I. We do therefore in his Majesty's name, and by his express command, hereby pray and require your Grace, forthwith to signify his Majesty's pleasure to the Justices of the Peace of your County, that they do, with the utmost diligence, put the laws in execution against Papists, reputed Papists, and Non-Jurors, being dangerous to his Majesty's Government, and that they tender to them the said Oaths and Declaration,

and take from them their horses and arms, and use their endeavours to confine them to their usual habitations: and that the said Justices do likewise use their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies; and put in due and strict execution all laws made for preventing, or for the more speedy and effectual suppressing and punishing the same in such manner as by law is directed. And your Grace is to require the said Justices of the Peace to return to you an exact account of their Proceedings herein, which you are desired to transmit to this board. And so we bid your Grace very heartily, Farewell.

From the Council Chamber at Kensington, the 5th day  
of September, 1745:

Your Grace's very loving Friends,

<i>To his Grace the Duke</i>	Hardwicke, C.	Granville.
<i>of Devonshire, Custos</i>	Dorset, P.	Will. Yonge.
<i>Rotulorum of the Coun-</i>	Pembroke.	T. Warrington.
<i>ty of DERBY.</i>	Cholmondeley.	

On the receipt of the Privy Council's Letter, his Grace deemed it expedient that a meeting should be called in order to devise the best plan for frustrating the designs of the Rebels; accordingly, the following advertisement was published in the Derby Mercury, appointing a meeting on Sept. 28th.

"Whereas his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby, has thought fit to appoint a meeting at the George Inn at Derby, on Saturday the 28th of this instant September, at 12 o'clock, to consider of such measures as are fit to be taken for the support of the Royal Person and Government of his Majesty King George, and our happy constitution in

Church and State, at a time when Rebellion is carrying on in favour of a Popish Pretender. And there not being time sufficient to send to every particular Gentleman in the County, his Grace has directed such meeting to be hereby made known, and he desires the company of the Gentlemen and Clergy of this County at the said meeting."

In order to obtain as large and respectable a meeting as possible, the following letter was sent by Mr. Hayne to several of the Gentlemen of greatest note and influence in the County.

*Letter which I sent to the Gents. to meet the Duke.*

26th Sept. 45,

SIR,

Derby.

As his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby, thinks it proper to consider with the Gentlemen of the County, of such methods as are fit to be taken for the support of his Majesty's Royal Person and Government, and our happy Constitution in Church and State, at this time when a Rebellion is carrying on in favour of a Popish Pretender; I am therefore ordered to desire you to meet his Grace, and the Gentlemen and Clergy of the County, at the George Inn, in Derby, on Saturday the 28th of this instant September, at twelve of the Clock.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

To

JOSEPH HAYNE,

Mr. —

Clerk of the Peace.

The following is the account of the meeting, held pursuant to the above requisition, published in the Derby Mercury.

October 3rd. "Last Saturday Morning his

Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of this County, with the Marquiss of Hartington, his Grace's Eldest Son, came to the George Inn, in this Town, to meet the Gentlemen of this County, (pursuant to an advertisement in our last week's paper) to consult upon proper measures to be taken in defence of their King and Country, in this critical conjuncture; when there was the greatest appearance of Gentlemen ever seen here, who having entered into an Association, cheerfully signed the same. A grand entertainment was provided for them at the aforesaid Inn, the expence of which was generously defrayed by his Grace. After dinner a subscription was begun, and signed by the Gentlemen present, which amounted to a considerable sum, and many more have since subscribed.

This day another meeting for the same purpose was held at the King's Head, where his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquiss of Hartington, and a great number of Gentlemen again attended in order to compleat their worthy and honourable designs. We hear the subscription was carry'd (notwithstanding some little opposition it met with from several Gentlemen, who proposed raising the Militia, instead of the present scheme,) and that it was agreed to raise six hundred men, formed into two Companies, of which the Marquiss of Hartington, and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. the two Knights of the Shire, in Parliament, were appointed Colonels."



On the 21st. of October the following Proposals were sent to his Grace for his approbation.

*Proposals taken from Sir Nathaniel Curzon and Mr. Vernon, at Kedleston, to be sent to the Duke of Devonshire, which I delivered that day to Mr. T. Gisborne, to be sent accordingly.*

21 Oct. 45. 7

Derby. 5

Sir,

I waited this day upon Sir Nathaniel Curzon with Mr. Vernon, and they agreed that the following proposals should be laid before the Duke of Devonshire for his consideration, which I am informed you will send to him, if not I've orders to do so.

I am, Sir,

Your most h'ble Serv't.

JOSEPH HAYNE.

They propose to meet his Grace at Derby on Friday next, and that the principal Gentlemen of the County be made acquainted with the meeting.

That A Captain's Pay per day shall be, .... 0 8 0

A Lieutenant's, ..... 0 4 0

An Ensign's, ..... 0 3 0

That there be 2 Serj'ts to each company  
and that their pay be to each 1s. 6d.

per day, ..... 0 3 0

And 2 Corporals at 1s. 3d. per day.... 0 2 6

One Drummer at ..... 0 1 3

Fifty Private Men in each Company,

1s. a-piece, ..... 2 10 0

Per day, .... 3 11 9

That the Captains shall choose their Subalterns.

That each private man shall have 5s. advance.

That the Officers which Sir Nathaniel Curzon shall think fitt to name shall be appointed and approved at the next meeting.

The Soldiers not to be regimented, but be in 12 independent Companies.

That the Officers' pay shall comence from the date of of their Com'ns or from the next meeting, and all their Com'ns be of equal date.

That as many of the Gentlemen's tenants or their sons above 20 and under 40 as have a mind to list as private men, shall be entertained.

That the arms shall be deposited in the Grand Jury Room till further order.

M'd'm. That the Clothiers and hatters be spoke to, to make their p'posalls at the meeting next friday.

	£.	s.	d.
Expences for 1 month, . . . . .	1205	9	0
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	<hr/>		
	2410	18	0

For the purpose of consulting on the above proposals, another Meeting of the Gentlemen was appointed to be held on the Friday following, of which the following notice was given.

*Copy of my L're to the High Constable to give notice of meeting.*

To Mr. Charmasson,

at Chatsworth.

21 Oct. 46,  
Derby.

Sir,

I have it in comand from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, (Lord Lieutenant of this County,) to send to You his pleasure, that You give immediate notice to the Gentlemen within Your hundred, that he intends to be at the Talbot in Derby, on friday next, at 12 o'clock, where he will be pleased to meet them, to consider and determine upon proper methods for raising, and establishing the ffiores before agreed upon to be raised in this County.

I am, Sir,

Your h'ble Serv't.

JOSEPH HAYNE.

On the 22nd of October, the following letter was sent, together with a Copy of the Association, and Subscription book, in order that those persons who had not before subscribed, might be solicited to enter their names, and give their donations in aid of the Association.

22 Oct. :45.

Sir,

Derby.

You will herewith receive a parchment, with the Association wrote at the head of it, also a Subscription book. And you likewise by this receive the sentiments of the Lord Lieutenant, Justices of the Peace, and principal Gentlemen, who have already entred into the Association and Subscription that is open, that you may wait upon the Gentlemen and Clergy, and principal Ffreeholders within your hundred who have not already engaged therein, to tender to them what I've here sent, that such of them as are willing and desirous to associate and subscribe, may have opportunity to do so. I send you also some printed sheets of the Association already entered into, by which you may know who to apply to.

I am Sir,

Your h'ble Serv't

JOS. HAYNES.

*Derby, the Twenty-eighth of September, One thousand Seven hundred and forty-five,*

WHEREAS, a most wicked and unnatural Rebellion is begun in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, by the eldest Son of the Pretander, against our rightful Sovereign King George, in order to subvert our Religion and Liberties, and to entail Popery and Slavery on us and our Posterity: We his Majesty's most Loyal Subjects, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby declare, our utmost abhorrence of so wicked an attempt; and in the most solemn manner engage, that we will, at the hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, Support, and defend our

excellent Constitution in Church and State, and oppose all attempts against his Majesty's Person and Government, particularly the Rebellion now carried on in favour of a Popish abjur'd Pretender. And we hereby promise and engage to meet together from time to time to concert and execute such measures as may be necessary for effecting the purposes of this our Association.

Devonshire,  
Hartington,  
Sir Nathaniel Curzon,  
Sir Thomas Abney,  
Sir Woollaston Dixie,  
Robert Coke,  
George Venables Vernon,  
Littleton Poyntz Meynell,  
Sir John Statham,  
Sir Robert Burdett,  
Sir Henry Harpur,  
William Cotton,  
James Shuttleworth,  
German Pole,  
Samuel Sanders,  
Bache Thornhill,  
Joseph Offley,  
William Fitzherbert,  
Leake Okeover,  
John Gilbert Cooper,  
Rowland Morewood,  
Edward Mundy,  
Henry Coape,  
John Rotherham,  
Chambers Bate,  
Rowe Port,  
Brook Boothby,  
Henry Bourne,

Robert Wilmot,  
Joh. Gisborne,  
Christopher Orton,  
Edward Wilson,  
Richard Harpur,  
Samuel Crompton, Jun.  
John Addenbrooke,  
John Griffith,  
John Stone,  
John Simpson,  
Jonathan Peake,  
Richard Wilmot, D. D.  
Clement Rosington,  
Matthew Pilkington,  
Robert Newton,  
John Taylor,  
Lucas Spilsbury,  
James Gisborne,  
Henry Mainwaring,  
Thomas Beighton,  
Thomas Borrow,  
William Asteley,  
John Mark Morgan,  
William Hope, M. D.  
Obadiah Bourne,  
James Gisborne, jun.,  
Samuel Bristow,  
Thomas Barker,

Henry Every,	Henry Fletcher,	William Turner,
Hugh Bateman,	Exuperius Turner,	Robert Greensmith,
Samuel Burton,	John Wood,	Joseph Hayne,
William Bagshaw,	John Holland,	John Wilkinson,
Nathaniel Hurd,	Henry Peach,	William Bateman,
William Hunter,	John Hieron,	Robert Wood,
John Hope,	Francis Barber,	Samuel Pole,
John Flamstead,	John Rolaston,	Richard Clayton,
William Newton,	James Brough,	Thomas Fisher,
John Gisborne, jun.	William Daniel,	Joseph James,
John Clayton,	Philip Gell,	John Bayley,
Nicholas Twigg,	Thomas Shipton,	Linley Simpson,
John Wall,	George Pascall,	Joshua Winter,
Hugh Bateman, jun.	William Alsop,	Goodere Fletcher,
Samuel Heathcote,	Benjamin Blyth,	Thomas Boulton,
Nicholas Thornhill,	Thomas Everard,	Francis Rivett,
Robert Holden,	Richard Bateman,	John Edwards,
Chaworth Hallows,	Robert Fletcher,	Richard Milnes,
Thomas Seaward,	Anthony Tissington,	William Brookes,
Humphrey Booth,	Samuel Crompton,	Samuel Fox,
Joshua Smith,	Benjamin Granger,	Edward Wilmot,
Thomas Docksey,	Brabason Hallows,	Gilbert Cheshire,
Strelley Pegge,	William Roberts,	Charles Hurt,
Richard Pyott,	Richard Milnes,	John Pickering,
Leonard Fosbrook,	Henry Green,	Henry Eyre,
Richard Bagshaw,	Gilbert Rhodes,	Eardley Wilmot,
Thomas Chetham,	Thomas Gisborne,	Thomas Boufoy,
John Fitzherbert,	Thomas Bennet,	William Bowyer,
Robert Dale,	John Longden,	Edward Goodwin,
William Locket,	William Clarke,	Lawrence Bourne,
William Bagshaw,	William Osborne,	Edward Lowe,
John Rotton,	Henry Peter Lalonel,	Samuel Cooper,
George Brentnall,	Benjamin Clive,	William Evans,
Thomas Chambers,	John Morton,	Henry Clutton,
Thomas White,	Richard Whitby,	Gilbert Icox,
Wm. Hodgkinson,	Sampson Copestake,	Joseph Bateman, jun.

Thos. Beard, *Clerk*, John Town, *Clerk*, R. Heathcote, *Clerk*,  
 Thomas Holland, Benjamin Taylor, Thomas Leecroft,  
 Thomas Harris, Ferdinando Lowe.

N. B. That several of the Gentlemen and Clergy of distant parts of the County, from DERBY, meet at *Chesterfield* on *Monday* next, being the last day of this month, to sign this Association. And several others being ill, or absent, the same will be conveyed to them for that purpose.

*Note also.* That another Meeting of the Lord Lieutenant, Gentlemen, and Clergy, is appointed to be at the *King's Head* in *Derby*, on *Thursday* next, being the 3rd of *October*.

Each Petty Constable is to give immediate notice of the next Meeting at *Derby*, to all Gentlemen and Clergy within their respective districts.

JOSEPH HAYNE,

*Clerk of the Peace.*

This Association was submitted to his Majesty, as appears from the following,

*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Derby.

WE, Your Ma'ties most dutyfull and loyal Subjects of this County, desirous in these times of imminent danger of testifying our affection and zealous attachment to YOUR Royal Person, Family and Government, and our detestation of the wicked and traiterous attempt, in favour of a Popish Pretender, have this day with unanimous concurrence entered into a solemn Association, which wee beg leave humbly to lay before YOUR MAJESTY.

THE ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS a most wicked and unnatural Rebellion is begun in &c. [See page 224.]

According to the directions above stated, the following letter was sent to all the Petty Constables in the several hundreds, for the purposes therein stated.

*L're from the High Constable of Rep. and Gr. Hundred to  
his pt. Constables abt. Subscription.*

DERBYSHIRE. }  
*Repton & Greisly* } *To the Constable of*  
 Hund. }

PURSUANT to an ASSOCIATION already enter'd into, by the Lord Lieutenant, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and others, of the said County; for the better Security of his MAJESTY's Person and Government; as also for the Suppressing a wicked and most iniquitous REBELLION, conducted by the eldest son of the PRETENDER; and now carried on with great violence and fury in NORTH BRITAIN: and as for the effecting these most laudable ends, Subscriptions and Contributions have been generally made thro' the said County: and in order to make 'em the more extensive, I am directed by the said Lord Lientenant, as also his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to apply to you, to propose a contribution to such of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and others, as have not already enter'd into the general subscription. And I am further to propose it as expedient, that you notify it to the Minister, or principal parishioners within your Constablewick, desiring them to be aiding you in the said proceedings. And that the money collected be immediately paid into the hands of *Samuel Crompton, Jun.* or *Samuel Heathcote*, of Derby, Gent. who are appointed to receive the same. It is hoped that the Contributions will be free and large, considering the necessity of a defence of the persons and properties of the Inhabitants of this Country: and that all the Landholders are so much eased by not being called to the Charge of the Militia, (which is a great one,) and from which they are now freed, by the large subscriptions of many of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of this County, whose example is surely fit to be followed by all who wish well to their Country.

On Friday 28th Oct. a meeting was held at the Talbot pursuant to advertisement, which was attended by the Lord Lieutenant, and many of the principal Gentlemen of this County. At this meeting the officers were appointed for raising the two regiments agreed upon at a former meeting, and received their Commissions accordingly. To each of them a letter was presented from the Duke of Devonshire, of which the following is a Copy.

*Copy of the Duke's L're to a Capt. with a Draught for money, and the Establishment of a Company.*

Chatsworth, 1st. Nov. 1745.

Mr. Crompton, Jun.

Pay to Captain Edward Lowe or Order, Seventy-five Pounds on account, and place the same to the Account of the Association.

DEVONSHIRE.

Sr.

Chatsworth, 1st. Nov. 1745.

You herewith receive my draught on Mr. Crompton, Junior, for Seventy-five Pounds, which with One Hundred and Twenty-seven Pounds nine shillings, of which Twenty Pounds are for Bounty and Trophy money: seventy-five Pounds for Cloathing, fifty private men, and one hundred pounds and nine shillings for the pay of a Company for four weeks, according to the Establishment on the other side of this paper. The Officers are entitled to their pay from the date of their Commissions, and the non-commissioned officers and private men from the time of their enlisting. You will therefore please to send Mr. Joseph Hayne, Clerk of the Peace for this County, once a fortnight, a return of the strength of your Company, till it is compleat, with the time of each man's inlisting, that the account of the Expence of your Company may



Church and State, at a time when Rebellion is carrying on in favour of a Popish Pretender. And there not being time sufficient to send to every particular Gentleman in the County, his Grace has directed such meeting to be hereby made known, and he desires the company of the Gentlemen and Clergy of this County at the said meeting."

In order to obtain as large and respectable a meeting as possible, the following letter was sent by Mr. Hayne to several of the Gentlemen of greatest note and influence in the County.

*Letter which I sent to the Gents. to meet the Duke.*

26th Sept. 45,

SIR,

Derby.

As his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby, thinks it proper to consider with the Gentlemen of the County, of such methods as are fit to be taken for the support of his Majesty's Royal Person and Government, and our happy Constitution in Church and State, at this time when a Rebellion is carrying on in favour of a Popish Pretender; I am therefore ordered to desire you to meet his Grace, and the Gentlemen and Clergy of the County, at the George Inn, in Derby, on Saturday the 28th of this instant September, at twelve of the Clock.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

To

JOSEPH HAYNE,

Mr. —

Clerk of the Peace.

The following is the account of the meeting, held pursuant to the above requisition, published in the Derby Mercury.

*October 3rd.* "Last Saturday Morning his

Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of this County, with the Marquiss of Hartington, his Grace's Eldest Son, came to the George Inn, in this Town, to meet the Gentlemen of this County, (pursuant to an advertisement in our last week's paper) to consult upon proper measures to be taken in defence of their King and Country, in this critical conjuncture; when there was the greatest appearance of Gentlemen ever seen here, who having entered into an Association, cheerfully signed the same. A grand entertainment was provided for them at the aforesaid Inn, the expence of which was generously defrayed by his Grace. After dinner a subscription was begun, and signed by the Gentlemen present, which amounted to a considerable sum, and many more have since subscribed.

This day another meeting for the same purpose was held at the King's Head, where his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquiss of Hartington, and a great number of Gentlemen again attended in order to compleat their worthy and honourable designs. We hear the subscription was carry'd (notwithstanding some little opposition it met with from several Gentlemen, who proposed raising the Militia, instead of the present scheme,) and that it was agreed to raise six hundred men, formed into two Companies, of which the Marquiss of Hartington, and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. the two Knights of the Shire, in Parliament, were appointed Colonels."

On the 21st. of October the following Proposals were sent to his Grace for his approbation.

*Proposals taken from Sir Nathaniel Curzon and Mr. Vernon, at Kedleston, to be sent to the Duke of Devonshire, which I delivered that day to Mr. T. Gisborne, to be sent accordingly.*

Sir,

21 Oct. 45. }  
Derby. }

I waited this day upon Sir Nathaniel Curzon with Mr. Vernon, and they agreed that the following proposals should be laid before the Duke of Devonshire for his consideration, which I am informed you will send to him, if not I've orders to do so.

I am, Sir,

Your most h'ble Serv't.

JOSEPH HAYNE.

They propose to meet his Grace at Derby on Friday next, and that the principal Gentlemen of the County be made acquainted with the meeting.

That A Captain's Pay per day shall be, .... 0 8 0

A Lieutenant's, ..... 0 4 0

An Ensign's, ..... 0 3 0

That there be 2 Serj'ts to each company  
and that their pay be to each 1s. 6d.

per day, ..... 0 3 0

And 2 Corporals at 1s. 3d. per day .... 0 2 6

One Drummer at ..... 0 1 3

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The Soldiers not to be regimented, but be in 12 independent Companies.

That the Officers' pay shall comence from the date of of their Com'ns or from the next meeting, and all their Com'ns be of equal date.

That as many of the Gentlemen's tenants or their sons above 20 and under 40 as have a mind to list as private men, shall be entertained.

That the arms shall be deposited in the Grand Jury Room till further order.

M'd'm. That the Clothiers and hatters be spoke to, to make their p'posalls at the meeting next ffriday.

	£.	s.	d.
Expences for 1 month, . . . . .	1205	9	0
	1205	9	0
	<hr/>		
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For the purpose of consulting on the above proposals, another Meeting of the Gentlemen was appointed to be held on the Friday following, of which the following notice was given.

*Copy of my L're to the High Constable to give notice of meeting.*

To Mr. Charmasson,

at Chatsworth.

21 Oct. :45,  
Derby.

Sir,

I have it in comand from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, (Lord Lieutenant of this County,) to send to You his pleasure, that You give immediate notice to the Gentlemen within Your hundred, that he intends to be at the Talbot in Derby, on ffriday next, at 12 o'clock, where he will be pleased to meet them, to consider and determine upon proper methods for raising, and establishing the fforges before agreed upon to be raised in this County.

I am, Sir,

Your h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOSEPH HAYNE.

Majesties most Hon'ble Privy Councill, and Knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

To

WHEREAS I am Impowered by his Majesty for the Encouragement of those of his Loyal Subjects in the County of Derby who are willing to enter into an Association for taking up arms for the defence of his Majesty's person and Government, to form them into Troops or Companys BY VIRTUE therefore of the power aforesaid I do in his Majesty's name nominate, constitute, and appoint you the said

And you are hereby nominated constituted, and appointed Captain of a Company of foot, to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, two Serjeants, two Corporals, one drum and fifty private men, who are willing to associate themselves for the purposes aforesaid in the said County of Derby You are therefore to take into your charge and care the said Company, duly to exercise the inferior officers and soldiers of the same in arms, and also to use your best care and endeavour to keep them in good order and discipline, commanding them to obey you as their Captain, and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from his Majesty or Myself, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you and your duty to his Majesty. GIVEN under my hand and seal this fourteenth day of October, in the nineteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno. Dom. 1745.

Commission for Lieutenant the same *mutatis mutandis*.

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*Copy of my L're to High Constables, to inform me of their success in the Subscriptions, and to collect the first payment.*

4 Nov: 45.  
Derby.

Sir,

You are desired to inform me of the success You have had in procuring subscriptions within your hundred, that his

Grace the Duke of Devonshire may be acquainted therewith. And you are likewise desired to get the first paym't of the Subscriptions made as soon as possible, to Mr. Crompton and Mr. Heathcote, or to Yourself to be by you transmitted to one of those Gentlemen.

I desire yo'r answer by the bearer, or as soon after as is possible, for the Duke requires your despatch, to

To	Sr.
Mr. Calton, at Ashborne,	Yo'r h'ble Serv't,
High Constable of	JOSEPH HAYNE.
Hundred of Wirksworth.	

---

*Mr. Cotton's L're about his Son accepting the Com'n.*

Donington, 4 Nov. 1745.

Sir,

I rec'd yours last night at this place, and am a little surpriz'd to hear my Son had any thoughts of accepting a Com'ission now, after having refused it before; I can not but think my L'd D—— mistook him: however I will write to him directly, and you shall be inform'd of his resolutions as soon as I receive his answer. I am truly,

My son is at Thoresby.	Y'r sincere friend
To Mr. Joseph Hayne,	and humble Servant,
in Derby.	R. COTTON.

---

MR. HAYNE,

I thank you for the letter I found from you when I came home to day. I believe I may answer for my son that he has no thoughts of accepting the Commission. I propose calling upon you soon, and am Sir,

Etwall, 5 Nov. 1745.	Y'r friend and humble,
To	Servant,
Mr. Joseph Hayne,	R. COTTON.
in Derby.	

*Mr. Gretton's L're about his Com'n.*

Sr.

I desire the Favour to know whether the Captain is appointed, because I am in great distress how to act in this Affair in regard to the Men that I have enlisted, it is a great disadvantage to this Affair, because I have refused a great many since you had my Commission, if You'll please to ask Sr. Nathaniel Curzon what I must doe, you'll very much oblige,

Sr,

Derby 9<sup>th</sup>ber, 6<sup>th</sup>.

Your very humble Serv't,

To

GEO: GRETTON.

*Mr. Haines Attorney at Law,  
in Derby.*

---

*Capt. Lindley Simpson's L're with his Muster Roll.*

Sir,

Having compleated my Company of Private men, I here inclosed transmit you a Muster Roll of the same, allso the names of my Subaltern Officers, and of my Serjeants, Corporals and Drum,

I am Sir,

Eckington, 7<sup>th</sup> Nov. 45.

Your most Ob: Serv't

*To Mr. Joseph Hayne,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
in Derby.*

---

LINDLEY SIMPSON.

*Sir Nathaniel Curzon's L're ab't Ensign Revell.*

Kedleston, Nov. 9, 1745.

Sr.

I accept your excuse for the family of the Burtons: and at the same time at the request of Mrs. Wilmot of Osmaston, and Mrs. Mac Cullock, desire you will put Mr. Revell's name into the Ensign's Com'n in Captain Buxton's Company: in doing which you will, as always you have done, oblige,

Sr. Your Faithfull

Friend and Serv't,

N. CURZON.

Nov. the 10: 1745.

Sr.

I think myself extreamely Obliged to you w<sup>th</sup> relation to this Affair, and beg you will accept my thanks. I have returned to you Sr. N. Curzon's Letter. I expect Iriss tomorrow, having wrote to Mr. Revel to day. I am quite at a loss to know whether Iriss shou'd immediately go to the Captain or first be Cloath'd, if you can inform me 'twill be an additional obligation confer'd upon

Sr.

Y<sup>r</sup>. Obliged Humble Servant,

A. MAC CULLOCK.

*Mr. Wright's L<sup>r</sup>e with his Muster Roll,*

Sr.

I went down to Chatsworth yesterday thinking to have given You the inclosed, but not finding you there, am obliged to trouble you with this. If S<sup>r</sup> you happen to hear any business in this part of the world that I'm able to do, to save you the expence of sending a Clerk or Messenger, I shall always be ready to execute your pleasure. The off<sup>r</sup>ner I receive your comandes the happier I shall think myself, for I well know that I shall never be able to return the favours received from you and ffamily.

I am, Sr. Your m<sup>t</sup> obliged and

12 Nov. 45,

m<sup>t</sup> faithful Serv<sup>t</sup>,

Eyam.

THOS. WRIGHT.

We have four men in pay besides those y<sup>t</sup> I have sent you an acc<sup>t</sup> of. Sho<sup>ld</sup> not you have sent me a rec<sup>t</sup> to have signed for 52 firelocks, 52 ffroggs, and 24 Cartouch Boxes! I have waited for one, so have not sent a rec<sup>t</sup> to the Duke.

To

*Mr. Hayne, Clerk of y<sup>e</sup> Peace,  
at Derby.*



*My L're to Crompton for an acc't of the Defaulters in paym't  
of Subscription Money.*

13th Nov. 45,  
Derby.

Sr.

I have his Grace of Devonshire's Comands to state and settle the acc'ts of the Muster Rolls of each Captain and their Disbursm'ts, and also to write to ev'ry Gent. who have defaulted in paym't of their first Subscription Money, to press their payment imediately, but the latter I can't do w'thout yo'r information who these defaulters are w'ch I desire an acc't of as soon as 'tis convenient to you, for on Sunday next I purpose to go from home and to wait upon the Duke the next morn. And then we shall be able to compute how much longer these forces may be kept upon the present Establishm't w'thout calling for the second paym't of the subscription money.

I am, Sr.

Your h'ble Serv't,

JOS: HAYNE.

*The Duke's L're.*

Chatsworth, Nov. the 14th, 1745.

Sr.

I should be glad if the J'ces will be so good as to adjourn the Sessions till some time in the next week. If you have a list of the Officers I should be glad to see it. Those in Scarsdale and this way I know. In the draughts I made to the Captains upon the Receivers, there was nothing for cloathing the Serjt's, Corporals, and Drum of each company, if I knew the Price I would draw for it. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Thornhill have compleated their companies, and Mr. Hallowes did not want above four or five when I heard from him last. If you have any further acc't of the Companies ab't Derby and the South part of the Country, I should be glad to have them.

I am, Sr.

Your very humble Serv't,

DEVONSHIRE.

*Cop. of my L<sup>r</sup>e to the Duke in answer to his.*

My L<sup>d</sup> Duke,

14 Nov: 45,  
Derby.

I am honored with YOURS of this date and shall take care that the Sessions shall be adjourned to Ffryday next, which again shall be adjourned to any further time that may be most convenient to yo<sup>r</sup> Grace. Sev: of the Captains in this part have not sent in their lists, and to expedite 'em, messengers are gone out for 'em, and YOUR Grace shall receive 'em soon after they come to hand. The Captains have not fixed upon the value of the Cloaths for their Serj<sup>t</sup>s, Corporalls and Drums, but that estimate shall also be sent with the other.

By My L<sup>d</sup> Duke, &c.

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*High Constable Rotheram's notes on those who refused to  
Subscribe.*

Sir,

I have sent you by the bearer a Coppy of the subscription Booke as far as is subscribed, which I think amounts to above £80. and this day I have sent orders to the Constables in the hundred with Coppys of the book to collect one half of the money and pay it to me at Chesterfield on Saturday the 30 of this Instant. I think that several persons which was not at home when I was in the parishes will do something to the Constables, and then I will send you the original Booke with the Association. On Monday last I was at Pleasley, but all the Freeholders wholely but the parson, which is expected to subscribe, were gone to Lenton fair.

*In the Libertie of Sawley.*

Mr. Joseph Bright,

Mr. Rodger Newham,

Mr. William Millas,

Mr. Francis Millnor,

Mr. Wm. Hollingworth, of Brook,  
and Wm. Hollingworth, of Handley

Wood, and Mrs. Froggatt,

} Refused  
Subscribing.

And when I was at Killamarsh Mr. Wm. Ward refused, and

Mr. Billam and Mr. Francis Atkin were not at home. Mr. Pole of Park-hall, refused subscribing to me, but said that he would do it at another place, which I take to be at Chesterfield, because several Gentlemen have subscribed there. In Brampton severall of the Freeholders have subscribed at Chesterfield, and I was with the others last week, but not one subscribed, but said they would consider of it and would do something when collected. There are others which refused and were not at home but when the first payment is over I will give a more Exact account.

Is from your Humble Serv't,

Mosbrough,

WM. ROBOTHAM.

November the 16, 1745.

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*Capt. Simpson's L're.*

Sir,

According to my Lord Duke's Instructions, on compleating (which I did the 7th inst.) my Company, I drew up a list of my Commissioned and non-commissioned officers and private men, which I inclosed in a letter to you of that date, and sent it by a special messenger to Chesterfield in order to be sent you by the Post, but instead of delivering it to Jonathan, I find on enquiry it was left with the Post Mistress, who has sent it you by the General Post, and I presume you will have received it yesterday. I have made up the account of my Company's pay and subsistence to the 7th inst. inclusive, which I make to amount to £49. 19s. and as we are directed to pay our men once a week, I have therefore added two days pay which comes to £7. 3s. 6d. which added to the former is £57. 2s. 6d. and is the full amount of the pay of my Company to Saturday 9th inst. inclusive. If this should not agree with the account you are to make up, please to advise me, and you'll very much oblige,

Sir,

Your most ob. humb. Serv.

Eckington, 16th Nov. 45.

L: SIMPSON.

*To Mr. Joseph Hayne,  
Derby.*

*An Association to be entered into by the Officers and Soldiers of each Company.*

THE ASSOCIATION of Captain Edward Lowe's Company engaging to serve his Majesty within the Kingdom of Great Britain, for the Suppression of the Rebellion.

WE, the underwritten, being well affected subjects to his Majesty King GEORGE the Second, in the County of Derby, Do accordingly at this time of danger freely and willingly associate and bind our selves and every one of us to the other of us, jointly and severally to take up arms for the com'on defence. And do hereby in the presence of Almighty God faithfully promise and engage to oppose, fight with, and destroy his Majesties Enemies when thereunto com'anded by his Majesty, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, or other the officers set over us by his Majesty or the said Duke of Devonshire, and to obey all such orders as we shall from time to time receive from his Majesty, the said Duke of Devonshire, or such officers as are or shall be appointed to com'and us. AS WITNESS our hands this fourteenth day of October, 1745.

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*An account how I delivered out the Com'ns.*

Capt. Wright—sent by Mr. Seaward Com'ns for his Lieutenant and Ensign.

Capt. Lindley Simpson—sent by Mr. Stones Com'ns for his Lieutenant and Ensign.

Capt. Edw. Lowe—sent by . . . . . Com'ns for his Lieutenant and Ensign.

Capt. Rivett—sent by J. Bateman Com'ns for himself, Lieutenant and Ensign.

Capt. Thornhill—sent by Do. the same Com'ns.

Capt. Turner—I d'l'd the same to him.

Capt. Bate—I del'd the same to him.

Capt. Taylor—d'l'd to Mr. Heathcote the same Com'ns.

Capt. Hurt.—I delivered the same to him.

R

Capt. Boothby—sent Com'ns for himself, Lieutenant & Ensign by the Post.

Capt. Barnes—reserved in my hands till further order from Sr. N. Curzon, delivered afterwards to Mr. Heathcote.

Capt. Chaworth Hallows—sent Com'ns for his Lieutenant and Ensign by .....

*Expresses from L'd Lonsdale to the Duke of Devonshire of the march of the Rebels.*

Kendall, 17th Nov. 8 at night, Sunday.

I arrived at Newcastle on Ffryday night last and delivered Colonell Grayham's Letter to Marshall Wade, who sent me word that he had nothing to send back to the Colonell but his Humble Service. Marshall Wade with his army consisting of 16000 men march'd yesterday about 10 o'Clock from Newcastle towards the Rebels, and was to go the first night to Ovingon and the next night to Hexham, but c'd not learn the place they w'd march to next. They had employ'd so many horses to draw and carry their Baggage as I c'd not get one for a Messenger to bring a letter here, but was forced to ride most of last night to get here soon. On Ffriday last the town of Carlisle surrendered and shortly after the Castle, the Militia, officers and Govern'r allow'd to go to their respective houses upon parol of Honour not to bear arms any more ag't the Pretender. This Indulgence was given them upon condition of their delivering up all their arms and Horses, w'ch accordingly they did. I can at present give you no account of the Rebels but that they still remain at Carlisle. I think to stay a few days longer here and shall continue to give you as good acc'ts as possible.

I am, &c.

JAMES HASELDEN.

The Militia in Carlisle behav'd exceedingly Gallantly until the Town's People Capitulated without acquainting their Military friends. You may depend upon the Veracity of Marshall Wade's March as I was an Eye Witness to it.

J. H.

*Penrith, Nov. 18th, 1745.*

Nothing of Importance has fallen out since the unhappy affair of Carlisle w<sup>ch</sup> I doubt not but you have had a Circumstantial Relation of. None of the Rebels have yet advanced thus far, We have expected them every day, and black Cattle coming down our fell have sometimes most horribly alarmed us. We now begin to pluck up our Spirits, hoping we shall be happily delivered from a visit, By the near approach of M. Wade's army—By an Express last night we are assured he will be up with them on or before Wednesday, being by sev'l acc'ts at Hexham last night with the main body of his forces and the Van at Hatwhistle—How they behave at Carlisle we really do not know, But I am informed by Capt. Coweley this morning that they regard no truce, pretending to have found a flaw in it by some of the Canon being nailed—We are informed they don't intend to go far from Carlisle having issued out orders y't none of their gang go above 4 miles from the City.—We doubt not a few days will give us just foundation for the Greatest thankfulness and chearfull rejoicing, as every such cursed attempt as this must be the means of Establishing our happy Constitution.—Yours, &c. SAML. LOWTHION.

*Lancaster, 19th Nov.*

Jon'n Holland is just come hither, he left Penrith ab't 6 yesterday Evening and came 5 miles on foot, he said he saw L'd Elcho march into Penrith with ab't 200 Horse, he talked with one of the Rebels who told him they wanted quarters for 2000 foot y't night, and y't the Pretender w'd be at Penrith, as this day.

*Penrith.*

The Highland Army is swarming in here all this day like Bees. Those we had last night are all gone the Lancashire Road. The heads we have had are Lord George Murray, Lord Elcho, Lord Nairn, Glenbucket, C. D. of Perth (who I was just now with) the Prince is expected every hour. His Quarters T: Simpson's, all Publick Money demanded under

pain of Military Execution. They have rec'd the Excise. The whole body is undoubtedly moving this way. There are all Forced Marches. Numbers never stop. Emont Bridge will bring me the whole Number: Near two thousand have passed hear already.  
Past ten at Noon.

PENRITH, Nov. 20, 1745.

The Highlanders have been coming in here ever since 4 in the afternoon till 9, some houses have 100 a piece. The whole body we have good reason to believe is moving Southwards. We have above 3000 in Town, what in the neighbourhood we cannot judge. Tomorrow is to bring us several thousands more. I have been twice call'd upon before the Commissioners C't for the Post Office Account here; They talk high but I have agreed to wait on their principal or even their prince himself before I can settle.—Express to Mars: Wade went at 7 this evening. Marshall Wade was at Hexham yesterday. His advanced Guard at Hayton Bridge—The Chevalier's Van Guard gone to Lord Lonsdale's and adjacent places at two this afternoon.

Rout Lancashire.

Penrith 12 at Night.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Cowper to the Post Master of Brough.

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*Copy of an Express from Coll: Ellison to the Duke of Devon.*

My Lord,

I take the opportunity of writing to your Grace by an Express (which we dispatch from time to time with a Route for the Duke of Kingstone's Regim't to march to Warrington) that nine Flanders Regiments of Foot, Ligoniers Horse with Bland's & Kerr's Dragoons are on their march for Lancashire. These Troops with the six new Regiments of Foot of Bedford, Mountague, Grandby, Hallifax, Cholmondeley and Gôre, and those of Horse of Mountague and Kingston, are under the comand of Sir John Ligonier, Anstruder and the Duke of Richmond serve as Lieutenant Generals: Bland and Skelton

as Major Generals: Bligh, Douglas, Price and Lord Semple are brigadiers. And his Majesty has been pleased to appoint me Quarter Master General with the rank of Colonel, a mark of his Royal favour, I neither Merited nor cou'd expect. The heat of our Foot are now about Litchfield, and we shall push them forward as fast as possible to take possession of the Passes at Warrington and Stockport on the River Mersey, and shall advance into Lancashire if the Rebels give us time to assemble on that side, but if they march by long or forced marches we must assemble sooner about Stone or Macclesfield.

The Duke of Kingstone's are ordered to Warrington, and the Duke of Mountague's to Stockport.

An express was sent on Saturday last from London to Cornwallis at Coventry to march from thence with the utmost expedition to Chester with 200 pickt Men, and throw himself into that place where Cholmondeley's new Regiment then was, and Lord Gower's shou'd be by this time. By the present disposition the other new Regiments of Foot under General Ligonier's Comand are to be put into Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Warwick and Birmingham. If YOUR Grace shou'd receive any intelligence that you should think necessary to communicate to Sr. J: Ligonier be pleased to forward it to Litchfield, where he will be in a few days. Major General Bland who is with me begs your Grace will accept of his best Complements.

I have the honour to be my Lord,

Your Graces most H'ble Serv't,

Northampton, 19 Nov.  
1745.

L: ELLISON.

*The Duke's L're to write to the Captains to be ready to march.*

Chatsworth, Nov. 21st. 1745.

Mr. Hayne,

I desire you would write to the Captains of the 12 Companies raised by Subscription in the County of Derby to acquaint them that it is my desire that they would hold them-



selves ready to march w<sup>th</sup> their respective Companies immediately upon the receipt of instructions for so doing in writing from me,

I am, Sr.

Your very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
DEVONSHIRE.

*The Dukes L're to the Justices and Deputy Lieuten'ts.  
Copies sent out.*

Chatsworth, Nov. the 23, 1745.

Gentlemen,

Having at the beginning of this week rec'd a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, signifying to me his Majesty's pleasure, that in case the Rebels should attempt to come into the County of Derby, the most effectual measures may be taken for obstructing their passage and distressing them by all possible means; and also for supplying his Majesty's Troops with Subsistence and Forage; and hav'g this morning rec'd an authentick acc't that the Rebels were passing through Penrith on the 20th and 21: towards Lancashire; I should be very glad of an opportunity of advising w<sup>th</sup> you, and therefore desire the favour of you to meet me on Monday next the 25th inst't. at the Post House at Ashbourne at eleven o'clock.

I am,

Gentlemen,

*To the Justices of the Peace  
and Deputy Lieutenants for  
the County of Derby.*

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>,  
humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
DEVONSHIRE.

*The Duke's L're to give notice to the Justices, Deputy Lieuten'ts,  
and the 12 Captains to meet him at Ashborne the 25.*

Chatsworth, Nov. the 23,  
1745.

Sr.

I inclose you a letter to the Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants to desire them to meet me on Monday at Ashborne. I chose that place because it is nearer, and the roads much better, and I must be back at night, w<sup>ch</sup> I could

not do from Derby. I will take care to give notice to the Gentlemen in the North Part of Scarsdale and the Peak, so desire you to send notice to those South of Chesterfield, Matlock and Winster. You may order my serv't to go by Ashbourne to morrow morn'g in his way home and the Post Master will send you letters to the Gentlemen thereabouts. All the Gentlemen in the Commission of Peace are Deputy Lieutenants, and those that reside will have their Commissions by that time. Pray write to the Captains to desire them to meet me at the same time, or if it be not convenient, to send an officer. I will take care to give notice to Capt's Simpson, Hallows, Wright, and Thornhill. I must also desire you to send the inclosed draughts; accord'g to the estimate you left me, the cloathing the 2 Serj'ts 2 corporals and the Drummer will come to £8. 15. 0. per Comp. so there will remain £3. 5. 0. for Powder and Ball. I inclose Copies of two letters that were sent me by L'd Scarsdale and came hither in the night in a letter just come by Express from the D. of Newcastle. His Grace informs me that the King had order'd His Royal Highness the Duke to go and take the Command of the Army marching to meet the Rebels w'ch are to be augmented by two Battallions of Guards. I am

Sr,

Your most obed't humble

Serv't,

DEVONSHIRE.

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*Copy of L're sent to the Justices and Deputy Lieutenants to meet the 25 Nov. the Duke at Ashbourne.*

23th Nov. 45,

Derby.

Sir,

This Even: at 8 I rec'd from the Duke of Devonshire a Letter signifying his Ma'ties pleasure that in case the Rebels should attempt to come into this County the most effectual means shou'd be taken for obstructing their passage and distressing them by all possible means, and also for supplying his Ma'ties Troops with subsistance and Fforage.

R 4

His Grace also sent me two Expresses from L'd Lonsdale shewing that the Rebels were passing thro' Penrith the 20 and 21 instant, and making forced marches for Lancashire. Wherefore his Grace desires your favour to meet him at the Black Moores head in Ashborne, on Monday next the 25 instant at eleven o'clock to advise with you and the rest of the Gentlemen of the County upon these unhappy affairs.

I am, Sr.

Yo'r m't obed't Serv't.

*Copy of my L're to the Captains to give me a state of their Companies and to cloath them and be ready to march.*

23d Nov: 45.

Derby.

Sr,

The Duke of Devonshire's pleasure will be best understood by a transcript of his Grace's Letter sent to me w'h is subjoined. And I have it further in command to desire you assoon as possible to send to me the present state of your Company, and that you will cloath them immediately. I carried your account out to the 10 instant, which compleated the month. Another draught for money will be sent you very soon.

I am, Sr.

Yo'r m't obed't Serv't.

*Mr. Barker's Letter with Draughts for the Captains.*

Chatsworth, 23 Nov. 1745.

Sr.

Inclosed you receive draughts for the seven Captains undermentioned

Lowe  
Bates  
Barnes  
Boothby  
Turner  
Rivett  
Hurt.

You will please to forward them to 'em and desire they will send my Lord a receipt for them.

You will receive a letter from my Lord to send to the Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace on your side of a meeting next Monday at the Post House in Ashborne. My Lord desires Mr. Vernon may be made acquainted with it as soon as possible.

You will please to order the Messenger that brings you this to call at Ashbourn in his return to morrow and order Dinner at the Post House, to be ready at one o'clock exactly. By express from the D. of Newcastle to my Lord, we hear the Duke of Cumberland is coming down to command the army going against the Rebels, which army is to be reinforced by 2 battalions of the Guards. If you see my Bro'r George, desire he will use all possible expedition in giving the Gentlemen the Deputations.

*To Mr. Joseph Hayne,  
Clerk of the Peace at  
Derby.*

I am Sir and very  
much yours  
ALEX'R BARKER.

*My Letter to the Duke ab't the Meeting at Ashborne.*

24 Nov: 45,  
Derby.

My L'd Duke,

I've receiv'd all your Grace's commands and have acted accordingly. Permit me my Lord to say that you ordered the meeting to be at the Post Office, and to observe to you that the Post Office is kept at a private house, the Post master being a tradesman, and being at a loss where to appoint it, I consulted Mr. Gisborne, who thinks that the Black Moores head is the most convenient house for such an \* \* \*

*My L're to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 29 Nov: 45.*

Sr.

The Duke of Devon: came to town last night at 6 and sent for me to order all the Captains to bring their Companies to Derby assoon as possibly they can, and I expect that they will be all in to day and to morrow, but how they are to be disposed of afterwards is not yet determined, but presume their destina-

tion will be to the Extream parts of the North of the County to guard the passages in those parts. His Grace is in his military habit in the uniform with his captains, and intends to comand the Corps de Garde, and went this morn to Litchfield to complim't the Duke of Cumberland and returns hither in the Evening. The last express we had was that some small party of the Highlanders were got near Manchester. They made no stay at Lancaster further than to refresh themselves.

Warrington Bridge is pulled down, and if their Rout should be towards Stockport the bridge there must have the same fate as well as all others in their passage thro' the Kingdom, to stop this rapid progress.

Their numbers do not exceed 7000 by computations made in their passage over 2 bridges.

The Militia of Lancashire are discharged and disarmed upon a jealousy of their fidelity.

The Dutches of Devonshire and the rest of the ffamily with their most valuable and portable moveables are removed to Hardwick to go thence as their safety may dictate to 'em.

If this hurrying tedious account proves acceptable to You the only end aim'd at is sufficiently recompenced to

Sr.

&c.

General Wades army is greatly diminished by death.

Nov. 28. At a Common Hall held on Tuesday last by the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of this Borough, it was agreed, (in order to procure the most certain and speedy Intelligence of the progress of the Rebels) to fix upon proper persons to bring despatches from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, immediately after his grace receives them, to the Mayor of this Borough; one of which came yesterday, and brought an account that seven or

eight of the Rebels came to Preston in Lancashire, on Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock, the rest, about 1000 were expected there in the afternoon.

*The following is a general account of the conduct and proceedings of the Rebels during their stay at Derby, which may be depended upon for fact.*

Derby, Dec. 12th. The chief business of late, amongst all Ranks of People here, and in our neighbourhood, has been concerning the progress the Rebels have made in England since their first step into it, little imagining they would have advanced so near the Metropolis of this kingdom, as the Capital of our County ; though for several days before they approached near us, we were not without our fears, and had proper persons constantly out to watch and bring us an account of their motions. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire (who has been indefatigable in his care for the preservation of his County) left Chatsworth about a fortnight ago, with the Marquis of Hartington his eldest son, and came to the George Inn here, where they continued some days, waiting the event, and to concert the most proper measures for the safety of the publick at a time of so much danger. We had also in town near 600 men lately raised by a subscription of the Gentlemen of this town and county, besides above 120 raised by his Grace, and kept at his own expense ; these were reviewed by his Grace, &c. on Tuesday the 3d Instant ; and went through their exercise to the great satisfaction of all present ; his Grace also reviewed two or three other companies

then in the field; and we were then all in high Spirits, By some tidings just received that the Duke of Cumberland's army was near the Rebels, and 'twas expected a battle would ensue the next day. But alas! how soon were we thrown into the utmost confusion, on hearing about an hour after, of the approach of the Vanguard of the Rebels towards Ashburne: the hurry was also much increased by the number of soldiers and their immediate orders to march out of town, and nothing but distraction was to be read in every countenance. The best part of the effects and valuables had been sent away or secreted some days before, and most of the principal Gentlemen and tradesmen with their wives and children were retiring as fast as possible. About four or five o'clock the same evening all the soldiers were drawn up in the Market place, and stood under arms a considerable time, when they were ordered again to their quarters to refresh themselves: and about seven the same evening Captain Lowe of Hazzlewood, marched into town, at the head of a company of brave men. About ten the drums beat to arms, and being again drawn up, they all marched off by torch-light towards Nottingham, headed by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, &c. The next morning (Wednesday) about eleven o'clock two of the Rebels vanguard rode into the town, and at their entrance gave a specimen of what we were to expect from such villains, by seizing a very good horse belonging to young Mr. Stamford; after which they rode up to the George, and there enquiring for the

magistrates demanded billets for 9000 men or more. In a short time after the Vanguard rode into the town, consisting of about 30 men, cloathed in blue, faced with red, most of 'em had a scarlet waistcoat with gold lace, and being likely men made a good appearance. They were drawn up in the market place, and sat on horseback 2 or 3 hours: at the same time the bells were rung, and several bonfires made, to prevent any resentment from 'em, that might ensue on our shewing a dislike of their coming among us. About 3 in the afternoon Lord Elcho with the life Guards, and many of their chiefs, also arrived on horseback, to the number of about 150, most of 'em cloathed as above; these made a fine shew being the flower of their army. Soon after their main body also marched into town in tolerable order, six or eight abreast, with about eight standards, most of them white flags and a red cross. They had several Bagpipers, who play'd as they marched along; and appeared in general to answer the description we have long had of them; viz't most of their main body a parcel of shabby, lousy, pittiful looking fellows, mixed up with old men and boys; dressed in dirty plaids, and as dirty shirts, without breeches, and wore their stockings made of plaid; not much above half way up their legs, and some without shoes or next to none, and numbers of them so fatigued with their long march, that they really commanded our pity more than our fear. Whilest the Market place was filled with them, they ordered their pretended Prince before he arrived, to



be publickly proclaimed, which was accordingly done by the common Cryer: they then insisted upon the magistrates appearing in their gowns, but being told they had sent them out of the town, were content to have that ceremony excused. Their Prince (as they called him) did not arrive till the dusk of the Evening; he walked on foot, being attended by a great body of his men, who conducted him to his lodgings (the Lord Exeter's) where he had guards placed all round his house. Every house allmost by this time was pretty well filled, (tho' they kept driving in till 10 or 11 at night) and we tho't we should have never seen the last of them. The duke of Athol had his lodgings at Thos. Gisborne's Esq.; the Duke of Perth at Mr. Rivett's; Lord Elcho at Mr. Storer's; Lord George Murray at Mr. Heathcote's, Lord Pitsligo at Mr. Meynell's, Old Gordon of Glenbucket at Mr. Alderman Smith's, Lord Nairn at Mr. John Bingham's, Lady Ogilvie, Mrs. Murray and some other persons of distinction at Mr. Francey's: and their other chiefs and great officers were lodged at the best Gentlemen's houses. Many common ordinary houses, both public and private had 40 or 50 men each, and some Gentlemen near 100. At their coming in they were generally treated with bread, cheese, beer and ale, whilst all hands were aloft getting their suppers ready; after supper being weary with their long march, they went to rest, many of them upon straw and others in beds. Being refreshed with a night's rest they were very alert the next day, running

about from one shop to another, to buy or rather steal, tradesmen's goods, viz't. Gloves, buckles, powder flasks, buttons, handkerchiefs, shoes, &c. and the town being filled with them, look'd like some fair in the Highlands: nothing was more common for them if they liked a person's shoes better than their own, to demand them off their feet, and not give them any thing, or however what they pleas'd for 'em. The longer they stayed the more insolent and outrageous they grew, demanding every thing by threats, drawn swords, and pistols clapp'd to the breast of many persons not only by common men, but their officers; so that several persons were obliged to abscond to preserve their lives. They appointed prayers to be read about six this evening at the great Church, which was accordingly performed by one of their Priests. They order'd the Cryer to make public proclamation about the town for all persons that paid any excise to pay what was due by 5 o'clock the same Evening, on pain of military execution; by which means they collected a considerable sum of money. They also demanded what money the Gentlemen had lately subscribed and paid, towards raising men in this town and county, which many Gentlemen were obliged to pay. They also made a demand of a £100. upon the Post Office, and afterwards insisted upon £50. which not being comply'd with, they took the post chaise along with them. They broke open closets, chests, boxes, &c. at several Gentlemen's houses, took away all the guns, pistols, swords,

and all other arms they could find, in every house : pilfered and stole linen, stockings, shoes, and almost any thing they laid their hands on. In short they committed almost all manner of outrages, which were they to be particularized, would more than fill our paper. We esteem'd them very civil fellows who did not threaten us, but went away quietly without paying their quarters : and those that did pay it was so small 'twas scarce worth th'accepting. They beat up for volunteers, offering five shillings advance and five guineas when they came to London, but met with very little success ; only two or three loose fellows entertain'd, who serv'd their master but a short time, two being taken the next day, viz. one Cooke, a journeyman blacksmith, who we hear is in Nottingham jail : the other is one Sparks of this town, who was taken plundering at Squire Meynell's at Bradley, and brought here last Saturday night : and being examined before our Justices, was the same night committed to jail ; when they were taking him thither the populace shew'd so just an abhorrence of his actions, that it was thought they would have ty'd him up, before they could have got him into custody. The other is Hewitt a butcher, who we hear, is still with them. These and such fellows it is thought were our greatest enemies, by informing the Rebels of many particulars concerning the Gentlemen in this town and neighbourhood. Early on Friday morning their drums beat to arms, and their bag pipers play'd about the town ; no one then knowing their

route, but most people imagined they would march to Loughborough for London, their advanced guard having secured the pass at Swarkstone bridge. However we were soon undeceived by their precipitate retreat the same road they came, marching off about 7 o'clock in the morning. The reason for their return back was not known, but thought to proceed from their fear of being surprised by the Duke of Cumberland's army: their Chiefs seeming much confused, and all in a great hurry: many of their men left their horses, swords, pistols, targets, shot, powder, bullets and other odd things behind them where they quartered: a plain proof of their confusion. Their pretended Prince, mounted upon a black horse (said to be the brave Colonel Gardiner's,) left his lodgings about 9 o'clock, and riding cross the market-place went through the Rotton Row, then turned down Sadler-gate towards Ashbourn, preceded and followed by the main body of his army. We were rid of them all (except a few stragglers) by 11 o'clock. Their Hussars were a parcel of fierce and desperate Ruffians, and were the last body that quitted the town. They rode out to the neighbouring villages, plundering most of the Gentlemen's houses for arms and horses, of which they got a great number. The honest farmers hereabouts are all great sufferers, many of 'em having scarce a horse left, and others forced to go with their artillery. We had little or no market last Friday; nor no divine service at any of the Churches

last Sunday. But as we are now pretty well settled again, hope we shall soon overcome our late misfortunes, and see all things roll again in their proper channel.”\*

“ On their arrival at Derby, the rebel chiefs held a council of war ; but the only resolution they appeared to have formed, was that of levying money on the inhabitants. Having obtained a list of those persons who had subscribed for the support of the lawful government, they obliged them to pay an equal sum towards the support of the Pretender. They demanded the produce of the land-tax, excise, and post-office ; the latter was refused them ; but from the two former, added to the contribution, they actually procured a sum little short of £3000. Articles of dress were every where applied for, for they were very much wanted, as many of the misguided men were but half covered : some they procured with money, but when that was wanting, they did not hesitate to take them without payment. The conduct of the inhabitants towards their unwelcome visitors, was humble and obliging, and every care was taken to prevent insult and depredation : but all efforts to attain this end were ineffectual. On the second day, they seized on all kinds of property, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that many of the more respectable inhabitants, thought it prudent to conceal themselves. During their stay they beat up for volunteers, at five shil-

\* Derby Mercury.

lings advance, and five guineas, which was to be paid on their arrival in London: but they were joined by only three idle and unprincipled fellows; —*Cook*, a travelling journeyman blacksmith; *Edward Hewit*, a butcher; and *James Sparks*, a stocking-maker: men of degraded lives and sullied characters.

“On the evening of the second day, instead of marching forwards, as was expected, another council of war was privately held at the head quarters. Their situation by this time appeared critical; and many of the chiefs assumed a bold and commanding tone; so warm at last did their debates grow, that they were overheard by Alderman Eaton, who constantly attended the Duke of Perth, and was waiting for him near the Prince’s Lodging. It was urged by the chiefs, that;—“they had followed their Prince with alacrity; that their love for his cause, was equal to the hazard they ran. That the French had not fulfilled their engagements in sending the necessary supplies, nor in making a diversion in the West to draw the military attention. That the English promises were still more delusive; for they had been given to understand, as soon as the Prince’s standard should be erected in England, the majority would run with eagerness to join it; instead of which, they had raised only one slender regiment in their long march, which barely supplied their travelling losses. That the English were extremely loyal to the House of

Stuart, when warmed by a good fire and good liquor; but the warmth of their fire, their liquor, and their loyalty, evaporated together. That they were then in the centre of an enemy's country, with a handful of men: to retreat was dangerous; but to proceed must be certain destruction."

"The situation of the Pretender at this time was most critical: the Duke of Cumberland had encamped his army on Meriden-common, near Coventry; while Marshal Wade was advancing by rapid marches from the town of Newcastle. These dispositions of the royal forces, threw the rebels into the greatest perplexity, as they found themselves enclosed by two considerable armies; and the nearest of them under the command of a young, intrepid, and well-esteemed General. Their fear naturally bred confusion, and their danger created distrust. Their councils were agitated with all the disorder and passion, attendant on men in their dangerous situation, and desperate circumstances. Some were for advancing, and giving the Duke battle: but the majority were for returning to Scotland, and joining the forces under Lord John Drummond, before they were cut off from all possibility of effecting their retreat.

"It was therefore determined upon, to re-tread their steps towards Scotland: and early on Friday morning the drums beat to arms, and their bagpipers played about the town. The pass of Swarkeston-bridge had been previously secured, and it was

therefore expected, that they would march thither, and pursue their route towards London. But about seven o'clock, they left the town, and took the road to Ashbourne. In their retreat the Prince rode a black horse, said to have been Colonel Gardiner's, slain at Preston-Pans. Their hussars rode into the adjacent country, and plundered the inhabitants of horses, and every other kind of valuable property. Two of the rebels went to Clifton near Ashbourne, and demanded a horse, which being refused, they shot the person to whom it belonged. They likewise in the same violent manner, took away the life of the inn-keeper at Hanging-bridge, between Ashbourne and Leek.

“The Pretender's army, on their abandonment of Derby, marched with such expedition through Ashbourne, Leek, Manchester, Leigh and Wiggan, that they re-entered Preston on the twelfth, and continued their march northward with the same celerity; but they shewed a warm spirit of resentment for their disappointment, by plundering the country, and levying contributions wherever they could. Soon after the departure of the rebel army from Preston, the royalists under the Duke of Cumberland came up, and very much harrassed its rear: which, together with that of Marshal Wade in front, placed the rebels in a dangerous situation. But after a skirmish at the village of Clifton, the Pretender led his troops to Carlisle, from whence they



proceeded unmolested; and crossing the Eden and Solway, re-entered Scotland, in two columns, and directed their march towards Glasgow. From Glasgow they proceeded to Stirling, in the neighbourhood of which, they had an engagement with the royalists, and defeated them. On the twenty-ninth of January, 1746, the rebels left Stirling, and retiring over the Forth at Frew, proceeded to Perth; there they separated into three columns, with the intention of forming a junction at Inverness. Here they remained until the fifteenth of April, when the army under the Duke of Cumberland arrived in the neighbourhood of the town. The young Pretender, immediately drew out his army on Straghallan-moor, near Culloden-house, four miles to the East of Inverness, where he intended opposing the progress of the royal army.

“The hour was now approaching, to determine all the expectations of the rebels, who principally depended on their personal strength, and dexterity in the management of the broad sword. The royal army decamped from Nairn; and after passing a morass, came in full view of the rebels, who were drawn up in line of battle, behind some huts and old walls, on the moor, near Culloden-house. About one o’clock on the sixteenth of April the engagement commenced; and the rebels, after a desperate struggle of twenty-five minutes, dispersed in a general confusion. Their flight was precipitate; and the royalists pursued them with a dreadful slaughter.

“The fatal battle of Culloden dispelled every remaining hope of success, entertained by the Pretender and his adherents. Many of the principal Scottish chiefs were made prisoners by the royalists, and afterwards fell by the hand of the executioner: while the young Chevalier himself escaped with the greatest difficulty. He sustained an innumerable variety of hardships, before he could leave Scotland: but he continually eluded the most vigilant search of the royal forces, until the third of September, when a privateer from St. Malo, arrived at Loch-anach, and delivered him from his melancholy situation, by carrying him to Morlaix in France; accompanied by a few of his faithful friends, who had long wandered with, or followed him from shore to shore, and from island to island, surrounded with imminent dangers, encountering incredible difficulties, and partaking of all his calamities. Soon after this unsuccessful expedition, the Pretender retired to Rome, where, this last but one, of the imprudent Stuarts, died in the year 1788.

“Thus was a rebellion, which had created a most unprecedented alarm throughout the whole country, happily quelled: and though it is to be regretted, that after so complete a victory as that of Culloden, the scaffold should have streamed with blood; yet, every liberal mind must rejoice, that his country escaped the tyranny of an usurper, who believed in the divine right of kings, and their absolute power, and was a slave to the grossest superstition.”

*The following is an exact account of the rebels as they were quartered in the various parishes.\**

---

Parish.	First night.	Second night.
All Saints',.....	2979 .....	3027
St. Werburgh's, 1590 .....		1641
St. Peter's,.....	1091 .....	1001
St. Michael's,....	724 .....	724
St. Alkmund's,..	714 .....	755
	<hr/> 7098 <hr/>	<hr/> 7148 <hr/>

“ The fate of a gentleman, son to Mr. Birch of Manchester, is particularly deserving of notice. Arriving at Derby in the evening of the second day from the Duke of Cumberland, he was stopped by the Guard attending the artillery on Nuns' Green (which consisted of thirteen pieces,) and being suspected as a spy, was closely confined in the house of Lord Exeter. The next morning, before it was light, when the main body was leaving the town, he leaped from a window, six yards high, into the garden. Attempting to pass a spiked part of the wall at the end of it, he fell into the river Derwent, but swam to some steps in an adjoining garden. Thinking himself not safe in this situation, he took off all his clothes, and left them with a gold watch

\* Davies. p. 196—204.

and some money, which soon fell into the hands of the rebels. He then plunged again into the river, and followed its course, four miles, to Alvaston : in his way thither frequently swimming across it. When he came to the village, he took refuge in a farm house, where, after the surprize of the family had subsided, he met with the utmost care and attention. After having procured some clothes at another house, he escaped to Nottingham, and the day following passed through Derby on his way to his friends in Manchester.”\* “After the whole of these unwelcome intruders had quitted Derby, the magistrates ordered a return to be made of the numbers quartered in every house during both nights ; when the aggregate on the first night, appeared to be 7098 : and on the second, 7148 : exclusive of women and children. The entire number of effective men, including the Prince’s guard, the guard of the Artillery, and the various patrols and centuries, may be safely estimated at about 8000. With this small force was the kingdom agitated to its centre : and had the conduct of the individuals which composed it, been as ferocious and brutal as that which disgraced the victorious party after the battle of Culloden, their footsteps would have been marked with blood ; and the names of thousands, who are now living happy in the bosom of their families, become extinct for ever.”†

\* Pilkington, ii. 192.

† Beauties of E. & W. iii. 357.

1748, June 2d. We find the following Address  
*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Town Clerk, Brethren, and Capital Burgesses of your Majesty's ancient Borough of Derby in the County of Derby, in Common Council Assembled.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty, upon the late important success of your Majesty's forces, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke (of Cumberland) and animated by his great prudence and Courage, against the most wicked and unnatural rebellion designed to subvert our happy Constitution in Church and State, in order to introduce Popery and Arbitrary power.

This Victory is never to be effaced from our memories, which (through God's Providence) has wonderfully brought back to us, the fruition of those real and inestimable blessings, of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, so much of late endangered by the Parricides and Invaders of your Majesty's most lawful and rightful dominions in favour of a Popish and long abjured Pretender.—We of this Borough are the more sensible of this blessing, because the enemies to your Majesty's kingdom and Government made this place their last scene of Action before their return into Scotland, and inexpressible were the Horrors and confusion they brought hither, attended in many instances with violent and open acts

of rapine and plunder. May your Majesty, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a continuance of Descendants, from your Majesty's own Royal family, always reign and live triumphant and victorious over rebellious Subjects and their Abettors, and hand down to us and our posterity the blessings we now enjoy, to the end of time. Given under the Common Seal of the said Borough the 2nd day of June, in the nineteenth year of your Majesty's reign:

ROBERT HAGUE,  
MAYOR.

1746, Dec. 4. "The annual return of this day will always be remembered with concern by the Inhabitants of this town, on account of the great confusion and horror they were under last year, on the approach of about 7000 Rebels, who then had possession of this place, and thereby deprived us at once of all the happy privileges we had always before enjoyed. And with Gratitude it ought for ever to be remembered by the same inhabitants, that on the 6th of December they were again restored to the peaceable possession of their houses, their families, their friends, &c. by the precipitate flight of that abandoned Crew from hence ; who have since justly suffered for their madness and folly."

1747, Feb. 26. "Last Saturday night some rogues broke off and carried away several brass knockers from off the doors of some Gentlemen's houses in the Wardwick and Friar Gate; and last night the

same was repeated at a Gentleman's door in the Iron-gate, and some other small robberies were committed about the same time. Search has been made in order to discover the villains, but at present without any effect."

1747, July 2nd. "On Saturday last about ten in the morning, came on the Election of two burgesses to serve in the next Parliament for this Borough. The Candidates were our two Representatives in the last, viz. the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Duncannon and the Honourable John Stanhope, Esq. who were opposed by German Pole, Esq. The last Gentleman desisted between five and six in the Evening; when the numbers were

For Lord Viscount Duncannon,	400
John Stanhope, Esq.....	400
German Pole, Esq. ....	251

The number of voters at this Election was 646, being exactly the same number polled at the last contested Election for this town, May 8th, 1742."

1748, Dec. 23rd. "The Election of a member for this Borough began on Monday morning last and ended on Tuesday night, when after a fair and free Poll, Thomas Rivett, Esq. of this town, a person of approved loyalty to his Majesty King George, was declared duly elected and returned accordingly. On this occasion there was a great appearance of Gentlemen of distinction and fortune, and of great worth and honour. The whole was carried on with

great order and tranquillity notwithstanding the great concourse of people. The Poll stood thus:—

Mr. Rivett, ..... 382

Mr. Stanhope, ..... 311

1750, Aug. 2nd. “On Tuesday last about six in the evening, we had one of the most terrible tempests of lightnings, thunder and rain here, that was ever known ; the lightning or (some say) a fire ball made its way down a chimney into the house of one James Charlesworth a Gardener, the back-side of Walker Lane, and split a deal box all to shivers : it also split a flint stone that was in the said box ; after which it ran along the house floor, and extinguished itself imperceptibly ; though there were six or seven persons in the room at the same time, who received no damage thereby. At another house in the same yard, it tore a large piece of wood from a beam, fixed at a gable end of the said house, split the window shutters, and broke the windows there.”

1752, March 19. “Last Friday about noon, a violent storm of wind and rain happened here, which we hear was attended with much thunder and lightning in the neighbourhood ; whereby the stable of Mr. Wm. Holden, of Nether Thurveston, about five miles from hence, was set on fire, which in a short time consumed it and burnt a great part of his house, and household goods, besides destroying a quantity of corn and cheese, &c.”

April 8. “Last Saturday morning dyed Miss



Catharine Bayley, daughter to the late Thos. Bayley, Esq. who was Member of Parliament for this town, and niece to the present Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. It is impossible to do this lady's character justice : She had a form given her above most mortals : but she never let vanity be the result of it : her chief care, was to let it express the noble mind that inhabited this beauteous structure. She had the cardinal virtues united in her : which, with her wisdom and piety, enabled her to bear her Creator's pleasure, in this abode of trials, till she was permitted to receive the reward of the Righteous. It may truly be said, though she was very young, she was worthy of being imitated by persons of all ages. All the consolation her acquaintance have, is to reflect on her happiness, and to practice her virtues, which will be their gain."

1753, Jan. 8. " Last Saturday, at the Chapel at Sheldon, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, were solemnized the nuptials of a widow Gentlewoman, of that place of about 80 years of age, to a young lad, (by the consent of his parents) of about 14. As she was rendered incapable of walking, by a complication of disorders, she was carried in her chair, from her house to the Chapel, about 100 yards distant, attended by a numerous concourse of people ; where the ceremony was performed with becoming seriousness and devotion ; after which she was reconducted in the same manner, the music playing, by her orders, the Duke of Rutland's hornpipe, before her ; to which (as she was disabled from

dancing,) she beat time with her hands on her petticoats, till she got home, and then called for her crutches, commanded her husband to dance, and shuffled as well as she could. The day being spent with the ringing of the bell, and other demonstrations of joy; and the populace, (mostly miners) being soundly drenched with showers of excellent liquor, &c. that were plentifully poured upon them. The new marry'd couple, to consummate their marriage were at length put to bed, to the side of which, that well polished and civilized company were admitted, the stocking was thrown, the posset drank, and the whole concluded with all the decorum, decency, and order imaginable."

1753, Feb. 22. "Last Tuesday morning dyed, at her lodgings at Mrs. Dawson's, in St. Alkmund's Church yard, Mrs. Warren, aged 104. She was a maiden gentlewoman of good character, and a relation to Borlace Warren, Esq. of Stapleford, near Nottingham. It is remarkable that she retained her senses to the last, particularly her sight and hearing in a very extraordinary manner."

1763. "It may not hereafter be an unacceptable anecdote to recite the following particulars relative to the war which broke out in the year 1756, between the English and French Nations; which at the beginning was badly conducted; till that truly great Statesman, WILLIAM PITT, Esq. took upon him the management of affairs, when this nation seemed to be on the brink of ruin. From the moment of his administration every department be-

came spirited ; and success attended our arms, in every quarter of the globe, by sea and land. During which the English took and destroyed almost the whole of their fleets, landed often on their coasts ; and for many years, never had less than twenty-five or thirty THOUSAND of their seamen Prisoners, who were allowed by the KING of GREAT BRITAIN six-pence each man per day :—During this glorious war, the co'merce of the nation was never known to be greater, while the finances of the Grand Monarque was much reduced, and the poverty of his subjects so great, as wholly to incapacitate them from affording these people any manner of relief.—These men were dispersed into many parts of the Nation. THREE HUNDRED being sent on parole to this town about July, 1759, where they continued till the end of the war in 1763.—Their behaviour at first was impudent and insolent ; at all times vain and effeminate ; and their whole deportment light and unmanly—and we may venture to say, from our observation and knowledge of them, that in any future war, this nation has nothing to fear from them as an enemy.—During their abode here, the road from this place to Nottingham was by Act of Parliament repaired ; the part from St. Mary's bridge (which by reason of the floods was impassible) being greatly raised ;—Numbers of these people were daily employed, who worked in their *bag-wigs*, *pig-tails*, *ruffles*, &c. &c. a matter which afforded us much merriment. But to their honour let it be remembered, that scarce *one* act of fraud or theft

was co'mitted by any of them, during their stay among us. June 20th, 1763. .

The above was inserted by us, and we believe the contents to be true,

Samuel Fox, }  
Geo: Richardson, } Church Wardens.

S. Bennet, Jun. Richard Ironmonger,

Wm. Chase, Jun. Sam: Wilde.\*

John Whitehurst,

Wm. Partridge,

Ino: Homfray,

John Cantrell,

1768, Sept. " Christian VII. King of Denmark, accompanied by his Grand Chamberlain, Count Bernsdorff, passed through Derby and slept at the George Inn.†"

1768. An Act was passed " for selling part of a Green called *Nuns' Green*, in the borough of *Derby*, and for applying the money arising from the sale thereof in the improvement of the remaining part of the said *Green*," the preamble of which recites, " Whereas there is within the borough of *Derby*, a certain piece of Ground called *Nuns' Green*, containing by estimation forty-eight acres or thereabouts, on which the Freeholders, Owners, and Occupiers of Messuages, Lands, and tenements, and Burgesses within the said borough, have right of common : And whereas several small buildings have lately been erected thereupon and great da-

\* All Saints' Parish-books. † Hutton. 277. Lysons. 110.

mage has been done to the said Green by Persons digging gravel thereout, to the no small detriment and loss of the said Freeholders, Owners, Occupiers, and Burgesses having right of common thereon, as well as to the prejudice of the health of the Inhabitants of the said borough, by reason of the stagnated water and other nuisances : And whereas the said borough is by the increase of trade become very populous, and there is a real want of more dwelling houses for the Inhabitants : And whereas if the said nuisances and incroachments on the said Green were removed and prevented, and power given to sell part thereof for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses and buildings thereon, and the money arising from such sale were applied in removing the said nuisances and incroachments, and in improving the said *Green*, it would greatly tend to the benefit and advantage of the said Freeholders, Owners, Occupiers, and Burgesses, as well as of the other Inhabitants of the said borough ;

*May it therefore please your Majesty,*

That it may be enacted : And be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that the Mayor and Recorder of the Borough of *Derby* for the time being, the Right Honourable *Frederick Cavendish*, commonly called Lord *Frederick Cavendish*, the Right Honourable Lord *Scarsdale*,

*Thomas Allsepp, Thomas Bainbrigge, Philip Barnes, John Bingham, Joseph Bingham, John Bloodworth, Theophilus Browne, John Bingham Junior, Samuel Crompton, Thomas Coke, William Evans, Thomas Eaton, Thomas Evans, William Fitzherbert, Gilbert Fox, William Fowler, Samuel Fox, Francis Fox, John Gisborne, Samuel Heathcote, William Hope, M. D. John Heath, John Harrison, Charles Horsley, Thomas Lord, Thomas Lowe, William Merrill Lockett, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, George Mellor, Thomas Macklin, Ralph Melland, the Reverend Thomas Manlove, Richard Noton, James Shuttleworth, Joshua Smith, Thomas Stamford, Anthony Stephenson, the Reverend John Seale, Henry Tatam, Joseph Tatlow, James Tomlinson, Snowden White, M. D. Samuel Wilde, Richard Wright Senior, John Webster, Richard Whitby, Richard Ward, the Reverend Richard Wilmot, D. D. the Reverend Joshua Winter, and the Reverend Henry Offley Wright, shall be, and they are hereby, appointed Trustees for the putting this act and the several powers therein contained in execution.”—The land vested in the above trustees is “such part of the said *Nuns’ Green* as extends in length from the late dwelling house of *Gilbert Cheshire*, Esquire, to the dwelling house of Master *George Manyfold*, known by the sign of the *White Lion*, and in depth not exceeding forty-five yards (except such part thereof as is included within the site of Ground belonging to the Goal for the County of *Derby*.”*

1792. An act was passed “for paving, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places, within the borough of *Derby*; and for selling a certain piece of Waste Ground, situate within the said borough, called *Nuns’ Green*, towards defraying the expence of the said Improvements.”

END OF THE FIRST PART.

A  
COLLECTION OF FRAGMENTS  
ILLUSTRATIVE  
OF THE  
**History and Antiquities**  
OF  
**DERBY,**

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES,

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BY THE  
REV. R. SIMPSON, M.A. F.R.S.L. F.S.A.

Minister of Warlew and Elkstone, in the County of Stafford.

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PART II.  
**TOPOGRAPHY.**

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DERBY:  
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## ANCIENT STATE OF DERBY.

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Castle, Religious Houses, &c. &c.

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### THE CASTLE

Formerly stood at the South East corner of the town, but at what precise period, or by whom it was erected, we have no means whatever of ascertaining. It appears to have existed even in the tenth century, for we are told by the Saxon Chronicle that in or about the year 918 the Danes were in possession of it, and that the heroic Æthelfleda boldly attacked it, and after a severe struggle, in which she lost four of her bravest and most valuable generals, broke down the gate and walls, and took it by storm.\* In the year 1266 this Castle was granted by King Henry III. to his younger son Edmund Crouchback. About two centuries ago there were some remains of this Castle in exist-

\* Henry Huntingdon. Lysons. vii.

ence. Mr. Hutton thus describes the vestiges of this Castle, discovered on the summit of Cockpit-hill, "one of the mounds, 80 yards long, runs parallel with the houses on Cock-pit-hill, perhaps one hundred yards behind them; also, parallel with those in *St. Peter's parish*, but twice the distance. This place of security then stood out of the town in an open field, no houses were near it. It was guarded by the Derwent on one side, and on the other ran the London road. This, I apprehend, was the chief approach, because the passage afterwards bore the name of *Castle Street*. From thence also the fields towards the East, now Mr. Borrows' park, acquired the name of *Castle-fields*."\*

### RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Ancient authors inform us that there were various religious houses in the town and neighbourhood of Derby. Some of them were in existence at the time of the suppression of the Orders by command of Henry VIII. A. D. 1535, but others had previously gone to decay. Of these institutions, the most ancient was that of

#### ST. JAMES

Which was a small priory, originally a cell of Clugniac Monks belonging to the Abbey of Bermondsey in Southwark, near London, to which monastery the Church of St. James in Derby, was given by Waltheof, son of Swein. This Waltheof was an unfortunate nobleman beheaded by William the

\* Hutton's Derby, p. 24.

Conqueror about the year 1074. He was the first in England who fell by the axe. This priory, with the whole order, was subject to the Abbey of Clugny in France. In the wars between Henry V. and the French they were all detached from the mother Abbey, and St. James's amongst the rest. This priory afterwards depended on the religious house at Lenton, in the County of Nottingham, which was of the same Order.\* In 14 Henry III. this priory at Derby was protected as a poor hospital. In the reign of Edward I. it was returned as alien, and was called "*Prioratus Sancti Jacobi de Derby, de Aldenna.*"† This cell formerly paid to the Monastery of Lylleshull, in the County of Salop, 2s. for rent, as appears from the following entry, "*Hospitali Sancti Jacobi apud Derb' pro terris in Blackfordby ijs.*"‡ This religious house continued till the Dissolution, at which time the King was accounted founder, and the yearly income was supposed to be about £11. 15. 11. Before the Reformation the Chamberlains of Derby rendered annually to the monks of this house two pounds of wax for the privilege of passing over St. James's bridge.¶ This house was situated on the North of St. James's lane near the brook. In digging near the place where the Chapel of this religious house formerly stood, a stone coffin was discovered, and in it a body of prodigious size, which the first motion

\* Hutton. 180.

† Prynne. 707.

‡ Valqr. Eccles. Hen. viii.

¶ Lysons. 113.

shook into dust. It is probable that the foundations of this house were not considerable, towns never being esteemed proper situations for religious houses, which require a considerable space of ground for courts, orchards, and gardens ; hence the most celebrated monasteries were placed at short distances from towns.\* We have not been able to learn what became of the site of this priory after the reformation, unless, which is very probable, it be the same as was granted to the Corporation, by the name of the “ Free Chapel of St. James, with all the lands, &c. thereto belonging.” The Prior of St. James’s, Derby, is stated to have received £5. 8. 4. from the deanery of Akele.†—The order of monks stiled Clugniacs arose about the year 927. William, Earl of Warren, son-in-law to King William the Conqueror, is reported to have been the first who introduced this order into England. The first house they possessed in this Country was built for them by the said Earl at Lewes in Sussex, about the year 1077.‡ There were 27 priories and cells of this order in England governed by foreigners, afterwards made Denizens.||

### THE ABBEY OF ST. HELEN

Was founded in the reign of King Stephen by Robert de Ferrariis, second Earl of Derby, partly out of some of the Crown monies granted him by King Henry I. or Stephen, and partly out of his

\* Description of England and Wales, iii. 110.

† Taxatio Pap. Nichol. ‡ Tanner’s Notitia. || Rees’ Encyclop.

own estate. He placed an Abbot and Canons in it, and by various endowments provided for their support. The following is the account of the foundation of this religious house as given by Dugdale,\*

“Robertus de Ferrariis Waltero Coventriensi Episcopo et omnibus filiis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ, et maxumè omnibus baronibus, et omnibus hominibus sui honoris, salutem. Ego fundavi Domum unam religionis in Derby in fisco regio, consensu, et confirmatione regis Stephani, et consensu regis Henrici, et posui in eam Abbatem et Canonicos. Abbatem vero presentavi utique regem; et dedi eis de terris meis et de redditibus, Imprimis, Ecclesiam de Uttolishathara et Cruche cum omnibus suis appenditiis, et decimam denariorum redditus mei de Derby, et tertiam partem de prato que est ex utraque parte de Oddabroc, quam ego et pater meus, tenemus hereditario jure de heredibus Stephani Comitis et postea Regis: et sex solidatas terre Osemundeston, et oratorium cum cemeterio, et sex acras in Hordwica apud Aldwerke; et quantum possit imperpetuum attrahere cum una carrata de bosco de Duffield, vel de Chaddesten. Hec omnia que dedi eis, concedo et confirmo predictæ ecclesiæ Dei et Sanctæ Mariæ pro me et meis tam vivis quam defunctis; et suscipio ipsam ecclesiam cum omnibus tenuis suis in meam custodiam, et advocacionem, in bosco et in plano, et in omni loco, salvâ dignitate regis in ipsâ ecclesiâ. Et concedo eis omnes libertates quas habeo in predictis tementis, viz. Tol et Tem, et sacca et socca, et Infangethese, que omnia rex concessit et confirmavit carta sua, etc.”

In the succeeding reign, Hugh, Dean of Derby, gave, with the consent of his son Henry, all his lands in Little Derby, near Derby, to Albinus, at that time Abbot, and to the Canons of St. Helen's for the purpose of building thereon a church and monastery. He gave them, moreover, the church of St.

\* Mon. Angl. li. 231.

Peter, in Derby, with its appurtenances. In the sequence of this grant, the Monks of St. Helen removed to Darley, and an oratory was left at Helen's, where, before the year 1261, Nicholas official of Derby, founded a hospital consisting of certain poor brethren and sisters governed by a Warden and Master. In 1271, the master of the hospital is accused of encroaching. "Juratores dicunt quod Magister domus Sancte Helene fecit quoddam fossatum nimis prope viam regiam in longitudinem centum pedum, et in latitudine duorum pedum. In the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas, we have the following account of the temporalities of this house.

*Anno Dom. 1291. Taxacio bonor' temporal Magistri domus Sancte Elene apud Derb'.*

	£.	s.
Magister domus Sancte Elene Derb'}		
habet apud Derb' de redd' assis'....}	i.	vj.
Et habet 120 acras terre & val' per ann,	iij.	—
Et habet ibidem 3½ acras prati, per ann,	—	vij.
Et capitale Messuagium, val' per ann,	—	iiij.
Summa, ...iiijl.	xvijs.	viijd.
Dacime,....	—	ix. ix. qd.

De ecclesiis taxat' infra decem marcas & ultra sex m.

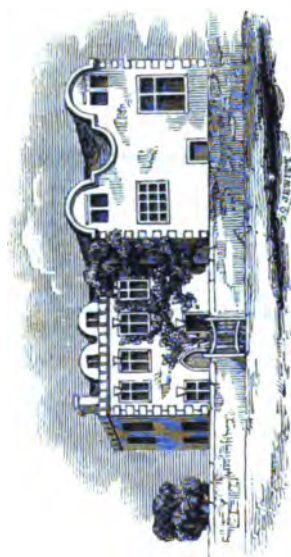
Magister domus Sancte Elene Derb' vl. xjs.

Mr. Woolley, to whose interesting manuscript we have made such frequent allusions, observes in reference to this religious house, "at the upper end of the Bridge Gate between that (St. Alkmun

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**ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS**





**The Bunnery of St. Helen.**

IN 1792.

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield.

and the Nun's Green was a religious house, called St. Helen's, now converted into dwelling houses and good orchards, and an alley or footway called St. Helen's Lane in the middle of the street called St. Helen's."\* This house does not appear to have been in existence at the time of the general suppression by order of Henry VIII. In 1544, William Berners died seized of a messuage in Derby called St. Helen's, and in 1585 Sir Godfrey Foljambe also possessed a house in Derby of that name.—This House was situated on the North side of Derby, in the parish of St. Alkmund, and in the street which is now called St. Helen's. "The site is now the property of Mr. Brown, who carries on there his marble manufactory. In lowering the grounds, to render the access to the new manufactory more convenient, during the course of the past September the workmen discovered a great quantity of skulls and human bones, as well as several skeletons. Two of the latter were found in coffins, the sides of which were formed of thin flag stones placed edgewise on the Earth, the natural soil serving for the bottom. The covers also were composed of flags placed close together but not jointed. Most of the other bones were lying in confusion, without presenting any marks of a particular mode of interment, and scarcely deeper in the earth than 18 in. or 2 ft. These remains render the opinion probable, that this was the cemetery of the monastery, particularly as human bones have been found through the space

\* Ms. History of Derby.

of 36 or 40 yards. In the skull of an adult lately met with in this spot, and now in our possession, the teeth of both jaws are complete, and perfectly sound, though, judging from circumstances, it must have been interred several centuries ago."§

### ST. LEONARD & MAISON DE DIEU.

In the reign of Henry II. there was in Derby a hospital for leprous persons called *Maison de Dieu*, or *House of God*, which was under the government of a Master. There was also an old hospital of royal foundation, consisting of a master, (whose place was in the gift of the crown,) and several leprous brethren, dedicated to St. Leonard, the Master of which paid to the Abbot of Derley an annual rent of 5s. 6d.\* There are some good reasons for supposing that this is the same as the *Maison De Dieu*, for Pat. 5 Edward III. m. 32. is placed to both of them.† The brethren of St. Lazarus, held in Spondon two parts of a fee in the time of Edward I.‡ The place where this house stood is ascertained by an adjoining close, which bears the name of Abbey barns.||

### ST. MARY DE PRATIS, OR KING'S MEAD,

Was a small nunnery of the Benedictine order, situated on the North side of Nuns' Green, anciently called King's Mead. It was founded by the Abbot

§ Beauties of England and Wales, iii. p. 375.

\* Valor. Eccle. Hen. 8. † Tanner 83.

‡ Escea. 25 E. 1. n. 51. || Hutton's Derby.

of Darley about the year 1160, and was placed under the Abbot's superintendence by Walter Durdent Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, by whom permission was granted to the Abbot to consecrate the virgins received into it.—Walter Durdent was Precentor of Lichfield, and Prior of Christ's Church, Canterbury, and created Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the year 1153. He was a man of considerable learning, especially in Divinity. To this Bishop King Stephen granted the liberty of coining money at Lichfield. He also gave him some lands at Cannock and Rugeley. He died in 1161, and was buried at Coventry.\*—The nunnery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called, "Prioratus de Derby," or the "Priory of King's Mead." Henry III. ordered five pounds to be paid every year by the bailiffs out of the fee farm rent of the town of Nottingham, to procure the prayers of the Prioress and Convent for the Salvation of his father King John.† The prioress of Derby paid a fine into the King's Exchequer for permission to hold a lay fee in Langley, &c.‡ Dugdale§ gives the following account of the

*Extenta terrarum.*

"Extenta terrarum in Derby ad abbatiam de Derby vacante pertinentium, etc. Jur' dicunt quod dicta Abbatia percipit annuatim de diversis tenentibus in Derby quatuordecim libras, et sex marcas argenti pro tribus molendinis aquaticis super Hoddebroke. Extenta manerii de Aldewerk, et manerii de

\* Harwood's Lichfield, p. 134. † Davies' Derbyshire, p. 138.

‡ Rot. Brev. 245. a. § Mon. Ang. ii. 897, 898.

Normanton, et manerii de Botterleg, et manerii de Wytanton pertinentium ad Abbatiam de Derby. Extenta Abbatis de Derbis. Jur' dicunt quod est ibidem una placea super quam Abbatia fundata est, cum quodam gardino et curtilagio, et valet per annum viginti solidos. Sunt ibi quatuor carucate terre in dominico quarum quaelibet continet sexaginta acras terre, etc."\*

In the reign of Edward III. "*Abbas de Marie de Derby dat triginta libras pro licentia acquirendi X messuagia, I molendinum, IV Shopas, VI collagia, L acras terre, X acras prati, et X solidatus redditus cum pertinentiis in Derby.*"†

In Dugdale we meet with the following Charters granted to this House.

### *Carta Regis Henrici IV.*

"Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, et Francie, Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum, ut accepimus, Dominus Henricus quondam rex Anglie post conquestum tertius, progenitor noster, nuper per litteras suas patentes in augmentationem et sustentationem status dilectarum nobis in Xto Priorisse et Conventus monialium tunc Prioratus de Pratis de Derby, dederit et concesserit eisdem Priorisse et Conventui ad exorandum pro anima Johannis Patris predicti Henrici Regis, centum solidos in liberam, purem, et perpetuam elemosinam, percipiendos annuatim sibi et successoribus suis de feodi firma ville Nottingham' per manus ballivorum ibidem pro tempore existentium, que quidem littere, per subitum infortunium ignis, combuste extiterunt: Nos, de gratia nostra speciali, et ad supplicationem predictarum, Priorisse et Conventus, et consideratione premissorum, dedimus, et concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, prefatis Priorisse et Conventui centum solidos percipiendos annuatim sibi, et successoribus suis imperpetuum, de feodi firma ville nostre de Nottingham, per manus ballivorum ejusdem ville pro tempore existentium, ad terminus Sancti Michaelis et Pasche, per equales portiones. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm' ij die Julij anno regni nostri primo."

\* Esc. 15 Ed. 1. n. 34.

† Abbrev. Rot. Orig. ii. 306. b.

*Carta Regis Henrici IV. donationes et concessiones recitans et confirmans.*

"Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopus, &c. salutem. Sciatis, nos, intuitu Dei, et pro salute anime nostre, &c. et animarum antecessorum, et heredum nostrorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse Priorisse et Monialibus de Derebi, unum messuagium, et duodecim acras terre cum pertinentiis in Bistallegh et Ashop, que Orm leprosus habuit de ballive W. Comitis de Derby, tempore quo idem Comes habuit custodiam Pecki. Habenda et tenenda eisdem Priorisse et monialibus, et earum successoribus, de nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum in liberam, puram, et perpetuum elemosinam. Quare volumus, &c. Data per manum venerabilis patris R. Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri apud Westm' x die Octobris anno regni nostri nunc tertio decimo.—Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Ang. Dominus Hibernie, Dux Norm. Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopus, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu Dei, et pro salute anime nostre, et pro animabus antecessorum et heredum nostrorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse Priorisse et sanctimonialibus Sancte Marie de Pratis juxta Dereby, et successoribus suis imperpetuum, xxvii acras terre cum pertinentiis in foresta nostra de Peccō super Dringhebrod, et commatnam pasturam in Farefeld, in eadem foresta, per metas et divisas subscriptas, viz. per Bathinegate usq. Kilcote; et de Kilcote, recta linea usq. Smaldale ex opposito de Derstanleu; et ita de Smaldale usq. in Weyhe: et de Weyhe ascendendo usq. in King Street, et descendendo per King Street usq. in Tint, et descendendo usq. in Fernulegh: et de Fernulegh ascendendo extra Alstara Combes, usq. Aldiport, et de Aldiport descendendo usq. le Coldretes: et de Coldretes descendendo le Brughebrod, usq. ad fossatum predictæ terre sue arabilis, in quas predictæ Priorissa et Sanctimoniales habuerunt ingressum post mortem domini Regis patris nostri per Willielmum de Ferrariis Comitem

Derebie, tempore quo Castrum et Foresta nostra de Pecco fuerunt in manu sua. Habendas, et tenendas de nobis et heredibus nostris sibi et successoribus suis, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volumus, etc. Data per manum venerabilis patris R. Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westm' xxiii die Octobris, anno regni nostri decimo nono.—Omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum ut accepimus, [as quoted above, page 286, granting C shillings out of the fee farm of Nottingham.]

Among the proceedings of the Court of Chancery in the Record office at the Tower, is a bill filed against Isabella de Stanley, Prioress of St. Mary in Derby, in the reign of Henry VI. by the Abbot of Burton ; in which the Abbot complains that the Prioress had for twenty one years past refused to pay some rent due to him ; and that when his bailiff went to distrain, she said with great malice, "Wenes these churles to overlede me, or sue the law agayne me, they shall not be so hardy, but they shall avye upon their bodies, and be nailed with arrowes ; for I am a gentlewoman comen of the greatest of the Lancashire and Cheshire, and that they shall know right well.\*" In the time of Henry VIII. Derby nunnery was in debt twenty marks.† The Prioress paid to the Abbot of Darley a chief rent of 17s.‡ The revenues of this small Priory were valued at the Dissolution at £18. 6s. 8d. clear yearly income. In Stevens the "summa inde," & "summa clara," is £18. 6s. 2d. In Dugdale, £18. 6s. 2d. clear, and £21. 18s. 8d. in toto. Speed's value is £318. 6s. 2d.

\* Lysons. 113. † Pegge's Beauchief Abbey. p. 200.

‡ Valor Eccl. Henrici viii.

*Monasterii B'te Marie P't' D'ni Reg' juxt' Derb' in com' Derb'  
infra Decat' de Derb' Dioc' C.\**

Valor sive stat' omni' & singul' t'rre & tenem' ac al' Posses-  
sion' qu'cunque tam temp'al' quam Sp'ual' p'tin' Monast'o ib'm  
de anno regni Henrici VIII. 27 in anno D'ne Johane Curzon  
Priorisse dict' Monasterij.

*Decat'us Derb'*

Coram Henrico Sacheverell et Thoma Cokeyn milit' Radul-  
pho Sacheverell Armig'.

*Derb', Mackworth, & Thrumley.*

*Valent in*

	£.	s.	d.
Re' et firm' ib'm per annum, .....	vj	0	0

*Inde in Rep's'*

Re' resolut' ib'm diversis personis vj D'no Rege xijd. p'comune fyne de Marton d'ni de Marton viijs, p'cap'l' re' Cristoff' Hunt de Aston iij. liij. p'capil re' d'ni Abb' de Cestrie ij d'ni Rad'i Franc' de Stanton xijd. d'ni Rob't Haw, Cant' xxd. d'ni Will'i Butteler xijd. Antonii Lowe vjd.	}	—	xviij	vj.

Et valent clare hoc anno, .....	v	o	xviij.
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*Asheburn, Aston, Feyr'fild in Alto Pecco.*

*Valent in*

Re' & firm' ib'm p' annum, .....	v m'ks.
Et valent clare hoc anno, .....	v m'ks.

*Not'*

*Valent in*

	£.	s.	d.
Re' & firm' ib'm p' annum, .....	v	—	—

*Inde in Rep's'*

Feed' Will'i Sharpe balli' ib'm p' annum, ..	—	xl	—
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Stipend' Joh'is Both Capell'ib'm divi' s'vicia celebrat p' annum, .....	—	liij	liij
--	---	------	------

Et valet clare hoc anno, .....	—	ix	—
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\* Valor Eccl. Hen. 8.



*Terr' D'nical' Monast' P'dict.*

Valet in	£.	s.	d.
Re' et firm ib'm p' annum, .....	v	xij.	o
Inde in Rep'is'.			
Re' resolut' div'sis p'sonis p'reu v.s. quadam clausura vocat' Saynt Mary Close & duob' croftis vjs. vil' camerarijs de Derb' & alt' croft' ij p're p'ore de Fr'b' p' annum, ....	—	xiiij.	—
Et valet hoc anno, .....	iiij	xviiij.	o

*In Sp'ualit'z in com' Derb'.*

Rectoria de S'ta Wereburga

de Derb'

Valet in

Re' & firm' ib'm p' annum, .....	—	xl	—
Et valet clare hoc anno, .....	—	xl	—
S'ma clara valor' p'dict' .....	xviiij	vj	viiij
X'ma inde, .....	—	xxxvj	vij ob.

The site of this house was granted by Henry VIII. in 1541, to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, who in the following year sold it to Thomas Sutton. 14th Eliz. Alan Sutton died and left to his Son Thomas the site of the Priory of St. Mary de Pratis (formerly the nuns of St. Austin,) King's Meadow, Nuns' Close, and Mary Close; which Thomas Sutton, Esq. built a gallery under the Steeple in All Saints' Church, A. D. 1614. These lands afterwards became the property of Sir Simon Degge.\* The site of the nunnery is now the property of F. N. C. Mundy, Esq. of Markeaton.

It appears that king Henry VIII granted part of the possessions of this house to John Bellowe and

\* Woolley's Mss.

Robert Bygott Gents. for we find in the Appendix to Stephen's Edition of Dugdale\* the following entry; " This bill indented, made the laste daye of Julie in the xxxviiiith yeare of the reigne of our Sovereign Lord Henry th' VIIIth, by the grace of God, king of England France and Ireland, Defender of the faythe, and in Earthe supreamedome of the Church of England and also of Ireland, witnesseth, that I, Sir John Williams, Knt. Treasurer of the Courte of Augmentations of the revenues of the Kinge's Crowne, have received of John Bellowe, and Robert Bygott, Gents. the some of nyne hundred fyfte syxe poundes six shillinges and seven pence ob. sterlinge, in part of payment of the some of Mccccvi. l. viii. s. vii. d. ob. due to his Majestie for the gyfte, grante and clere purchase of (inter alia) one felde or close, with th' appurtenances in Barrowcote, in the County of Derby, called Nonne close, in th' holdinge of John Pole, parcell of the possessions of the late Priory de Pratis Domini Regis in the County of Derby....and of diverse mesuages, landes and tenements, with th' appurtenances in Cronfeld Conners, Wigley and Coldastone in the County of Derby, and Shefeld in the County of York, now or late in the several tenures of Nicholas Tretton, Christopher Haslome, Thos. Coke, Richard Wilson, William Boler, John Hobson and Roger Blythe, parcel of the possession of the late monastery of Beauchief in the Countie of

\* Vol. iii. App. 9. G. 7.

Derbie." In another bill dated November xiiij. Sir John Williams states his having received of John Broxholme, Gent. a certain sum of money, part of what was due to his Majesty for divers grants, &c. and specifies (inter alia) "for all those twoo tofts and a half, with iij oxgangs of arable lande in the town and felde of Kegworthe in the County of Nottingham, parcell of the possessions of the late Monastery of Derleg in the Countie of Derby."—Mr. Hutton informs us that this Religious house of St. Mary, originally stood "one hundred yards north west of St. Mary's Mill (Nuns' Mill,) and twenty north of the bed of the old brook. The meadow bears the name of the Nuns' Close, contains eight or nine acres, and is full of the vestiges of that religious foundation."\* The dress of this order was a long black gown which reached to the feet, with sleeves that would admit the body; a close cap covered the whole head, except the lower part of the face; it was bound under the chin, and descended upon the breast like a band. Over the head hung a black cloth, of the same materials as the gown, pending below the shoulders. Exclusive of this they wore a cowl.†

St. Bennet, the founder of the most ancient order of monks in Europe, was born at a town called Nursi in the Dukedom of Spoleto in Italy, about the year 480, of noble birth, and his father's name was Eutropius, his mother's Abundantia. He went

\* Hutton's Derby. p. 175.      † Ibid.

from Rome (whither he was sent to improve himself in learning, without having made any progress in his studies) first to a place called Asylum, then to a desert called Sublacum (Subiaco) 40 miles from Rome: here he met with a monk whose name was Romanus, who being acquainted with his design, encouraged and assisted him in it, and gave him the religious habit. Benedict chose for his place of abode a very small cave formed by nature in a rock, almost inaccessible by men, which is now called the Holy Grotto or Cave, and to this day is to be seen the place where St. Romanus did from time to time let down to him some pieces of bread which he had spared from himself at his meals, and tied a little bell to it to give St. Bennet notice to come and take them. After he had been there some time, being discovered by some shepherds, who were astonished that any man should live in such a place, the fame of his holiness spread abroad, he was overpersuaded to go and be Abbot of the monastery of Vicovaro between Subiaco and Tivoli; but these monks not liking the restraint he put them to and deaf to his reproofs, they attempted to poison him, which not succeeding, after a charitable reproof he left them as incorrigible, and returned to his former solitude which became soon very populous, for many came to be instructed by him and became his disciples, which obliged him to build 12 monasteries to stir up the religious men to a higher pitch of piety; to strengthen the weak, and quicken the slothful, he

prescribed laws to his monks after the manner of St. Basil, but it is not certainly known whether he writ his rule at Subiaco or Monte Cassino, an ancient town where Apollo was still worshipped. This Saint fell presently to work to abolish the idolatrous remains, he broke the idol in pieces, overthrew the Altar, and burnt the superstitious woods consecrated to him, and caused a chapel to be built in honour of St. Martin, upon the very ground of the temple of Apollo, and another for the Invocation of St. John the Evangelist, on the place where the idolatrous altar had stood; in short here he built a large monastery which was the chief of the rest, and was richly endowed by Tertullus, a Roman Patrician, who bestowed on it castles, villages, lands, and possessions. This order soon spread all over the Western world, and was brought to England by Austin Abp. of Canterbury in the year of our Lord 526: And Trithemius says,\* that in his time there were above 15,000 Abbeys, out of which proceeded Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots and other eminent men besides Popes.†

\* Lib. 4. cap. 4.

† Deering's Nottingham. 53.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

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### NUNNERY OF DERBY,

OTHERWISE CALLED

*King's Mead, or De Pratis Domini Regis.*

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Walter Bishop of Coventry, or Chester, for he has both titles, in a charter to his Canons of Little Derby, Derlega, or Darley, expressly mentions the foundation of this Priory. He says "*Et concedo ABBATI DERBEIENSI curam virginum, quarum habitaculum IPSE construxit; habitaculum dico, per miliarium a canonicis longe statutum; et damus illi Abbati licentiam consecrare Virgines, quarum curam illi commisimus.*"\* Bishop Walter died in 1161. Tanner dates this foundation about the year 1160. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Of the two charters given by Dugdale in the first volume of the former edition of the Monasticon, one was again repeated in the Inspeximus of the first of Henry IV. given in his Additamenta in the second volume. The second charter, entitled "*Extenta terrarum,*" belonged to the Abbey of LITTLE DERBY. The first of the three charters in Henry IV.'s Inspeximus confirms a messuage and twelve acres of land in Bistalleggh and Ashop to these Nuns. The second

\* Mon. Angl. iii. p. 61.

confirms twenty-seven acres of land, with their appurtenances, in the forest of the Peak, with common of pasture in Farefeld in the same forest. The third confirms a grant of a hundred shillings from Henry III. payable out of the fee farm of the town of Nottingham, given by that king to the Nuns, to pray for the soul of his father king John. No other notice seems to be taken of this priory in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. than that the Abbot of Derleygh had at Derby for a certain mill there, per annum, from the Prioress of Derby, £2.

A lease of the site of this Priory (which stood on the West side of Nuns Green, in the parish of *All Saints*) granted under the seal of the court of Augmentations 29 Henry VIII. to Thomas Sutton, for the term of 21 years, is extant in the Augmentation Office. Tanner says† it was granted, 33 Henry VIII. to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury : and the Particular for this grant is also in the Augmentation Office. The Messrs. Lysons say‡ the Earl sold it in the next year to Thomas Sutton : and from the following proceeding in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office Exchequer, it should seem to have long continued in the hands of the Sutton family ; viz. " King's Mead. De Thoma Sutton et uxore ejus occasionat' ad ostendendum quare situs prioratus de King's Mead et alia in manibus regis seisiri non debent." Hil. Rec. 9. Jac. I. rot. 24. The ministers' accounts 28 Hen. VIII. so nearly accord with the Rental which was in all pro-

\* Not. Mon.

† Mag. Brit. Derby. 113.

bability taken about the same time, that it seems unnecessary to do more than extract from the former what it states in relation to the demesne lands, which are only slightly noticed in the rental.

Tanner gives the following references, relating to this Nunnery, to Public Records :

“Claus. 8 Hen III. m. 18. Claus. 13 Hen. III. m. 2. de mess. in Bistaleigh.

“Pat. 12 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 11, de terris in Longeley & Trusseley excambiatis cum Abbate de Crokesden.

“Pat 16. Ric. II. p. 1, m. 16, pro diversis mess. & terris in Aston super Trent.”

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Cartæ ad Prioratum Monialium S. Mariæ de Pratis,  
juxta Derby, in agro Derbiensi spectantes.

No. 1.

Carta Regis Henrici Quarti, Donatorum Concessionibus recitans and confirmans.

[Pat. 1. H. IV. p. 8, m. 33, per Inspex.\*]

No. II.

[*Transcript of Ministers' Accounts, 28 Henry VIII. Augm. Office, as to the Demesne lands.*]

Manerium sive nuper Prioratus de Pratis Domini Regia.

Computus Willielmi Coke ballivi ibidem per tempus prædictum.

Arreragia.

Nulla quia primus Computus ipsius nunc computantis.

Firma Scitus nuper Prioratus ibidem cum Terris dominicalibus eidem pertinentibus.

Sed respondet de £8. 19s. 8d.; de firma scitus nuper monasterii ibidem 13s. 4d.; simul cum cxxvj acris terræ arabilis jacentibus in campo vocato Whetefeld, lvj acr. 28s. in campo.

\* See pp. 286—288.



vocato Peyssefeld, xxvj acr. 13s. et in campo vocato le Falowfeld, xliiij acr. 22s.; necnon viginti acr. prati jacen. in campo vocato le Kynges Medowe 53s. 4d.; ac etiam quatuordecem acr. pasturæ jacen. viz. in clauso vocato Nonnes Close, v. acr. 20s. in clauso vocato Seynt Mary Close, vj acr. 20s. et in clauso vocato New close, iij acr. 10s.; cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis nuper in cultura et occupatione priorissæ et conventus dicti nuper prioratus, sic appreciat, et arentat', per duodecem tenentes ibidem super sacramentum suum, modo in occupatione .... Welden firmarii ibidem solvend. terminis Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter. Summa 8l. 19s. 8d.

## No. III.

[*Paper Surveys, temp. Henry VIII. Augm. Office.*]

Manerium sive nuper Prioratus de Pratis Domini Regis.

Terræ Dominicales. £. s. d.

De .. Welden firmario terrarum dominicalium ibidem 8 19 8

Derb'

De Rogero Ferne pro libero reddito per annum, .... 0 2 0

De Henrico Brytilbank clerico pro consimili, .... 0 3 0

De .... Horwood pro libero reddito, ..... 0 0 6

De Johanne Dernaly pro consimili per annum, .... 0 2 0

De Roberto Revell pro consimili per annum, ..... 0 2 0

De Domino Mountjoy pro consimili per annum, .... 0 5 0

De Abbate de Derley pro consimili per annum, .... 0 4 10

De Thoma Taberer Alastrey pro consimili, ..... 0 2 0

De Margareta Widowson pro consimili, ..... 0 1 8

De Henrico Tailor pro consimili per annum, .... 0 1 0

De De Elis. Marston de Alwaston pro consimili, .... 0 1 0

De Roberto Smyth pro tenemento in quo inhabitat. 0 14 0

De Ricardo Parsons per annum, ..... 0 11 0

De Ricardo Moseley pro tenemento per annum, .. 0 10 0

De Ricardo Bayley pro tenemento per annum, .... 0 9 0

De Johanne Nele pro tenemento per annum, ..... 0 8 0

De Christophoro Thackker per annum, ..... 0 10 0

De Ricardo Miller pro tenemento per annum, ..... 0 9 0

Modo Ric. Cocket p' esc.

De Ricardo Bailley pro tenemento vocato Smethley,	0	6	8
De Antonio Barkè pro tenemento per annum, ....	0	6	0
De Elizabetha Ward pro tenemento per annum, ..	0	2	0
De Willielmo Tailor pro tenemento per annum, ..	0	6	8
De Johanne North pro tenemento per annum, .....	0	6	8
De Jehanne Sowter pro ij cotagiis apud Aldermanhill			
per annum, .....	0	8	0.
De Johanne Pylkyngton pro uno tenemento, .....	0	8	0
De Rogero More pro una acra terræ, .....	0	0	10
De Eodem pro uno orreo per annum, .....	0	0	6
De Eodem pro uno clauso apud Chaddes-crosse per			
annum, .....	0	1	0
De Rogero Hey per annum, .....	0	5	0
De Edmundó Walker per annum, .....	0	6	6
De Nich'o Orchard pro uno orreo, .....	0	0	6
De Georgio Fynderne pro uno orreo, .....	0	0	4
De Francisco Bolyngton de Barowcote pro parcella			
prati per annum, .....	0	8	0.
De Edmundo Turnor pro uno messuagio cum certis			
terris per annum, .....	1	3	4
De Johanne Sowter pro tenemento, .....	0	18	0.
De Ricardo Blauncher pro uno tenemento, .....	0	13	4
De prædicto Rogero More pro uno clauso, .....	1	6	8
De Roberto Thacker clerico vicar' Sancti Walburg.			
ibidem pro uno mesuag. cum gardino, .....	0	12	0
De Willielmo Woodhous pro tenemento et clausura			
ibidem per annum, .....	1	3	4
De prædicto Rogero More pro una parcella terræ in			
Fryregate-Strete per annum, .....	0	1	0
Summa, .....	14	0	4

## Aston.

De Johanne Tailor pro uno cotagio per annum, ....	0	4	0
De .... Grave pro uno cotagio per annum, .....	0	4	0
De .... Shelton pro uno cotagio per annum, .....	0	5	0

	£.	s.	d.
De Johanne Brownell pro messuagio cum pertinentiis.	1	10	0
Summa, ....	2	3	0
Thurmansleigh.			
De Jacobo Prowdelove pro mess. terr. ten't' prat.			
pasc. pastur. et communia per annum, .....	4	6	8
Barrowcote.			
De Magistro Byrd pro uno orreo per annum, .....	0	3	0
De Johanne Pole de Wakebridge pro campo vocato			
Nonnesfeld cum pertinentiis, .....	0	4	0
Summa, ....	0	7	0
Nottingham.			
De Roberto Lovet pro uno tenemento ibidem per			
annum, .....	0	2	0
Aishborne.			
De Thoma Coken milite pro uno tenemento et certis			
terris ibidem per annum, .....	0	2	4
Makworth.			
De Thoma Shepard pro certis terris per annum, ....	0	13	4
Farrefeld.			
De Willielmo Cowper pro tenemento et certis terris,	0	13	4
De Thoma Marler pro certis terris per annum, ....	0	13	4
Summa, ....	1	6	8
Stapleford.			
De Priore de Newsted pro quadam annuitate extra			
ex domo et Stapleford, .....	1	6	8
Elemosina.			
De Vicecomite Nottingham pro quadam elemosina			
ex dono Domini Regis per annum, .....	5	0	0
De Ricardo Fletcher receptore Domini Regis de Tut-			
bury pro Consimili elemosina ibidem, .....	3	0	0
Summa, ....	8	0	0
Rector'.			
De Abbate de Darley primario Rectoriæ Sancti Wal-			
burgi infra villam Derbeim, .....	2	6	8
Summa Totalis hujus rentalis,	42	14	4

## No. IV.

[*Transcript of Return, 26 Henr. VIII. First Fruits Office.*]

Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ de Prat' D'ni' Reg' jux'

Derb' in com' Derby infra Dec't' de Derby.

Valor sive stat' om'i' & singl' terr' et tenementor' ac all'  
possession' quar'cunque tam temp'al' quam sp'ual' p'tinen'  
monast'o ib'm ut de anno regni reg' Henrici octavi XXVIJ.  
et in anno d'næ Johan'æ Curson p'orissæ dict' monast'ii.

Decalus Derby.

Coram Henrico Sacheverell et Thoma Cokeyn milit',  
Radulpho Sacheverell armig'.

Derb', Mackeworth, et Thrumley,

Valent in £. s. d.

Re' et firm' ib'm per annum, ..... 6 0 0

Inde in Rep's'.

Re' resolut' ib'm div'sis p'sonis, viz. d'no reg' 1s.; p'

comune fyne de Marton, d'ni de Marton 8s.; p'

capitali re' Cristof' Hunt de Aston 3s. 4d.; p'

cap'li re' d'ni abbat' de Cestrie 2s.; d'ni Rad'i

Franc' de Stanton 1s.; d'ni Robt' Haw Cant' 1s.

8d.; d'ni Will'i Butteler 1s.; Antonii Lowe 6d. 0 18 6

Et valet clare hoc anno, 5 1 6

Assheburn, Aston, Feyrfield, in Alto Pecco.

Valent in

Re' et firm' ib'm p' annum, ..... 5 marks.

Et valet clare hoc anno, 5 marks.

Not'

Valent in

Re' et firm' ib'm per annum, ..... 5 0 0

Inde in Rep's'.

Feodi Will'i Sharpe ball'i ib'm p' annum, ..... 2 0 0

Can' q' no' } Stipend Joh'is Both Cap'll' ib'm divi'  
deb'exon'ar' } s' vicia celebrat' p' annum, ..... 2 13 4

Et valet clare hoc anno, 3 0 0

## Terr' D'nical' Monast'ii p'd't'

Valet in

	£.	s.	d.
Re' et firm' ib'm p' annum, .....	5	12	0

Inde in Rep's.

R' resolut' div'sis p'sonis p're' 5s.; quada' clausura vocat' Saynt Mary Close, et duob' Croft', 7s.; vil' camerariis de Derb' et alt' croft' 2s. p' re' p'ore de Frib' p' annum, .....	0	14	0
--	---	----	---

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 Et valet clare hoc anno, 4 18 0

Rectoria de S'ta Werburga de Derb'

In Sp'ualib' in Com' Derb'

Valet in

Re' et firm' ib'm p' annum, .....	2	0	0
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---

 Et valet clare hoc anno, 2 0 0

---

 S'm' clara valor' p'dict', 18 6 2

Xma. inde.....£1 16 7 ob.\*

1825, March 2. "As some workmen were employed in laying out the ground for a street in a field called the Nuns, which has been lately sold by Mr. Mundy as building land, they struck their tools upon a stone coffin. It was not more than two feet below the surface of the ground, and on being opened it was found to contain human bones, which were evidently the skeleton of a female of rather small dimensions. The sinking of the earth had broken this ancient receptacle of what had formerly life, and thought, and beauty, and we regret that no pains were taken to preserve it in the state in which the workmen found it. It was

\* Dug. Mon. iv. p. 302—305. Edited by Messrs. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel.

about five feet long, and was lying in a direction due East and West. Several fragments of human bones were found in the immediate neighbourhood of the coffin, and at a little distance were subsequently discovered the remains of a tessellated pavement. This interesting relic was formed of many coloured tiles, and was about nine feet in length by four in width. The tiles were three inches square, and a part was surrounded by what appeared to be the foundation stones of side and end walls. Several fragments dug up in the vicinity had the appearance of arch stones, as if they had been employed in constructing the door way to the small room, of which the pavement formed the floor. It is therefore probable that this small area had been a bath, but whether it is of Roman or Saxon antiquity is doubtful. Probably the former has the best claim to it, but the stone coffin is more likely to have been of a much later date. The field where it was found is beyond the boundary of what was formerly called the Nuns' Green, and as there is no doubt that a Religious House existed in ancient times somewhere in that neighbourhood, it is not improbable that the operations of the labourers may bring to light other relics which may illustrate something more of its history. We hope that the present proprietor of the lands will take proper care to preserve any curiosities which may be found in the subsequent excavations."\*

\* Derby Mercury.

## THE DOMINICAN, OR BLACK FRIARS.

This Convent was founded on or before the year 1292, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the 21 Edward I. a meadow containing three roods and a half, situated in Derby, was granted to them by Andrew le Jorene, as appears from the following note : “ non est ad damnum si Rex concedat Magistro Andreæ le Jorene licentiam dandi Fratribus de Derby j pratum contin’ iiij rodas & dimid’ in Derby.”\* In the 12 Edward II. a patent was obtained for purchasing ten acres of land for the purpose of enlarging this Priory. In the 15 Edward III. nine cottages, 8 acres of land, one meadow and one croft, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh, belonged to this House.

In 1343, being 17 *Edward III.* the following letter was sent to the *Prior of Derby*, respecting his not sending the tithes and procurations abroad.

Rex dilecto sibi in Xto *Priori de Derby*, salutem. Cum nuper prioratum predictum & omnes alios prioratus, domos, terras, tenementa & possessiones alienigenarum in *Anglia* occasione guerræ inter nos & adversarios nostros *Franciæ* motæ, seisiiri fecerimus in manum nostram, & post modum dictum prioratum de *Derby* vobis commiserimus custodiendum; ita quod de exitibus, proficuis & emolumentis inde provenientibus, salva tantummodo rationabili sustentatione vestra, ac monachorum & servientium dicti prioratus, nobis annuatim ad scaccarium nostrum respondeatur; Ac jam intellexerimus quod vos, colore cujusdam mandati, vobis per superiorem vestrum in partibus transmarinis de tribus decimis & procurationibus de dicto prioratu eidem superiori solvendis, directe, decimas & procuraciones

\* Inquis ad quod Damnum.

illis eidem superioriolvere nitimini, in nostrum præjudicium & dampnum manifestum; eo quod si quicquam pro decimis & procurationibus hujusmodi de dicto prioratu solveretur, tantum nobis de exitibus & proficuis ejusdem prioratus, dum in manu nostra sic fuerit, subtraheretur; Nos volentes indemnitati nostræ prospicere in hac parte, vobis districte prohibemus, sub forisfactura omnium quæ nobis forisfacere potentes, injungentes, ne aliquam summam pecunie in auro aut argento, ad præfatum superiorem aut quemcumque alium, virtute alicujus mandati aut injunctionis vobis per dictum superiorem vestrum aut aliunde facti, traducatis vel mittatis clam vel palam; nec procurationibus, aut aliis ad vos causa hujusmodi decimarum & procurationum a vobis percipiendorum aut levandorum, venientibus solvatis. Et hec sunt forisfactura predicta nullatenus omittatis.

T. R. apud *Westm'* viij. die Octobris.

Per ipsum Regem.\*

In the reign of Edward III. the Abbot of St. Mary in Derby gave £30. for liberty to acquire ten houses, one mill, four shops, six cottages, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and ten shillings rent, with their appurtenances in Derby.† The Friars Preachers paid to the Abbot of Darley annually xlvjs. viijd.‡ The revenues of this house were estimated at the time of its suppression at £18. 16s. 2d. clear yearly income. Laurence Fickner,|| who was then Prior, with five friars, surrendered this Convent January 3rd, 1539. In 1543, the site was granted to John Hinde, and in the course of a few years

\* Rymer. ii. 1236.

† Pat. Rot. 21 Edw. I. and 15. Edw. III. p. 1.

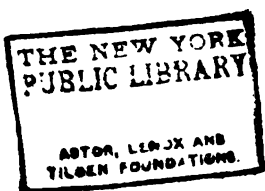
‡ Valor Eccl. H. 8.

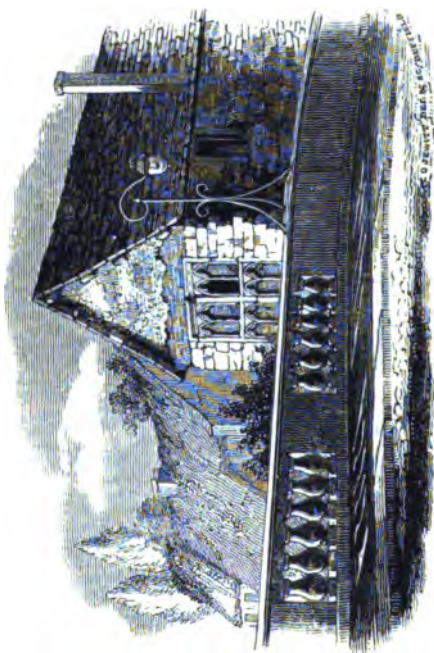
|| Cole's Mss. in British Museum. Willis. II.



passed in succession to the families of Sharpe, Statham, and Bainbrigge. William Bainbrigge, Esq. was possessed of it in 1562.—Speed's map represents the site of this Convent as detached from other buildings, at the skirts of the town, surrounded by an enclosure. About the year 1730, the site was purchased by one of the Crompton family, at which time there was a building consisting of three dwellings about the middle part of the close behind Mr. Crompton's (now Mrs. Henley's) house. This building was supposed to have been part of the Priory. It is conjectured that in the situation of Mrs. Henley's garden there was a place of worship and burial ground. Certain it is that human bones have been found in the neighbourhood of the house : and that when it was built the foundations were laid with stones collected from the Priory. The Rev. Mr. Cantrell, the minister of St. Alkmund's, writing in the month of August 1760, says, "The friery is lately taken down, and a new house and outward houses are now erected there by Mr. Crompton, who purchased the situation."\* The site of the Friery belonged afterwards to the family of Dalton, and is now the property and residence of Mrs. Henley, widow of the late Mr. Michael Henley.—The habit of this order was a white robe, which hung to the feet ; an apron of the same, a few inches shorter, girt round the waist : a black gown which descended to the bottom of the apron ; a short black cloak with a hood ; a fillet of hair surrounded the head, the

\* Lysons. 114.





**Remains of St. Mary's Chapel, on the Bridge.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield.

crown being shorn and always naked, except the monk chose to put up his hood.†

### ST. MARY'S.

There appears to have been a church in Derby, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in very early times, but in what part of the town it stood, or whether it be the same building with that which is situated on St. Mary's bridge, and distinguished by the name of St. Mary's Chapel, is altogether uncertain. A Church dedicated to St. Mary, together with Heanor, which appears to have been a chapel of ease to it, was given by William the Conqueror to the Abbey at Burton. There is no mention of any Church of this name in "the Taxatio" of Pope Nicholas, and Heanor in that work is described as a parish Church.—Relative to this Chapel I find the following, "Item as concerning the tithe of certein lande in the saide towne of Darbie called the Church lande there, and the Chappell on the bridge there, the said Arbitrators haveinge heorde the evidences and proofs on both p'ts fullye and at large, doe arbitrate, decree, and adiudge that the said Willim Buckley by virtue of any letters patents or grant thereof to him or to any other p'son or p'sons heretofore made, hath not any good or sufficient title unto the same or to anye p'te or p'cell thereof, but that the said Baillies and Burgesses ought quietlie and peaceablie to have and enjoy the

† Hutton. 179.

same to them and their successors, as they have held and enjoyed the same by the space of six or sevenscore yeares last past as by good and sufficient proofes and evidences hath been manifested and proved before the said Arbitrators. And therefore the said Arbitrators doe arbitrate, adiudge, &c."\*

In the reign of Charles II. the Presbyterians made use of this Chapel for Divine service. Mr. Hutton speaking of this Chapel observes "it stands upon the verge of the river, forms part of the bridge which is interwoven, as if erected with it, and was in my time converted into little dwellings."† The only remains of the Chapel now in existence are a door case and two window frames. It now forms part of the habitation of Mr. Thomas Eaton.

### THOMAS A BECKET'S CHAPEL.

Near to the spot on which the Independent Chapel now stands, was formerly a Chapel dedicated to Thomas a Becket, not a trace of which is now to be found. All attempts to procure further information respecting this house, have proved unavailing. The lane adjoining is still called Becket's Lane, and a well not very distant, Becket's Well. The last remains of Becket's Chapel were pulled down a few years back.

### CHANTRIES.

Of these there were several in Derby. They were little churches, chapels, or particular altars in some

\* From an old tattered paper in all Saints' Church.

† Hutton. p. 183.

cathedral Churches, &c. endowed with lands or other revenues, for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to *sing mass*, and officiate divine service for the souls of the donors and such others as they appointed.

For this the Abbot in his alb arrayed,  
At the high Altar stood ; for this infused,  
Sweet incense from the waving thuribule  
Rose like a mist, and the grey brotherhood  
Chaunted the solemn mass. And now on high  
The mighty mystery had been elevate,  
And now around the graves the Brethren  
In long array proceed : each in his hand,  
Tall as the staff of some wayfaring man,  
Bears the brown taper, with their day light flames  
Dimning the cheerful day. Before the train  
The cross is borne, where, fashioned to the life  
In shape and size and ghastly colouring,  
The awful image hangs. Next, in its shrine  
Of gold and chrystal, by the Abbot held,  
The mighty mystery came : on either hand  
Three priests uphold above, on silver wands,  
The purple pall. With holy water, next  
A father went, therewith from hyssop branch  
Sprinkling the graves ; the while with one accord  
The solemn psalm of mercy all intoned.

*Madoc. I.* 128.

In All Saints' Church there was formerly a chantry of our Lady founded, most probably, by

the Dean of Lincoln; "O'i'm S'tor' D'nus Henricus Pott' cantarista ibi'm ex fundatione Deac' Lincoln' habet mansionem & alias dom' ruinosas que valent per annum iij m'ks. X'ma inde vs. viij*d*.\*

Within the parish Church of St. Peter a chantry-chapel was founded before the 21st Henry VII. by Walter Cruche, Priest, Robert Lyversege of Derby, Dyer, and others, in which his priests and successors were to celebrate divine worship, and say mass every Friday. Thirteen poor men or women were required to be present, and each was to receive a silver penny every time of his attendance. The revenues of this chantry were valued temp. Henry VIII. at £4. per annum. "D'nus Rob's Haa Cantarist' ib'm h'et de mesuag' & cert' terr' & cap'li reddit' que valent per annum iij*l*. Decima inde viij*s*.."† These lands, &c. were granted by Queen Mary to the Corporation, as appears from the following extract from her charter. "Also all those messuages, cottages, gardens, lands, tenements, feedings, pastures, commons, rents, reversions, services and heriditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, late in the tenure of Thomas Lowe, John Hingford, Thomas Mansfield, Margaret Midlemore, Robert Spencer, Henry Smith, Richard Cundy, Richard Kirk (alias Oliver,) George Carter, Edward Lowe, Thomas Ashbury and Richard Ward, lying in Derby, and to the Chantry of St. Mary in the parish of St. Peter belonging." In this Church was

\* Valor Eccles. Hen. 8.      † Valor Eccles. Hen. 8.

also another Chantry dedicated to St. Nicholas and founded by Adam Shardelow, which in 1547, was valued at 40s. per annum. "D'nus Rich'us Kellet cantarist' ib'm habet dom' & cert' t'ras que valent per annum xls. Decima inde iijs."\*

In the Church of St. Werburgh there was likewise a Chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was tolerably well endowed. The Priest of this Chantry paid an annual rent of 3s. to the Abbot of Derley. "Item presbit' cantar' S'te Wereburg Derb' pro cap'li reddit' ijs."† This Chantry was valued, in the time of Henry VIII. at £4. per annum. "D'nus Will'us Butlar, cantarist' ib'm ex fundatione D'ni Joh'is Chandoys milit' h'et domib' cum cert' t'ris que valent co'ib' annis iiijl. Decima inde vijs."‡ These revenues also were granted by Queen Mary to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby. "All those messuages, cottages, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments, whatsoever, &c. in the tenure of George Blake, Thomas Hodgkinson, John Hodgkinson, Richard Butler, Thomas Lenton, Joseph Adlington, William Swinson, Richard Smith, Thomas Ward and Christopher Smith, lying in Derby, and to the Chantry of St. Mary in the parish of St. Werburg lately belonging."

#### GUILDS or GILDS.

In the Church of All Saints' there was the Gild

\* Valor Eccles. Hen. 8.    † Ibid.    ‡ Ibid.



of the Holy Trinity, the service of which was at five o'clock in the morning. This Guild was endowed with various lands, tenements, messuages, cottages, gardens, meadows and pastures in the town of Derby, which in the reign of Queen Mary were in the occupation of more than twenty different persons. A part of this property was given by her to the Corporation.\*

The number of Religious houses suppressed, amounted to 643 Monasteries, 90 Colleges ; 2374 Chancies and Chapels, and 110 Hospitals. Their annual value, as given in before the suppression, when the rents were low, was £152,517..18..10., but their real value was supposed to be £1,600,000. The plate, furniture, &c. of these religious houses, amounted likewise to a prodigious sum. From this fund, six new Bishopricks were erected, viz. Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, Oxford, Bristol and Westminster. The last of which ceased to be a see after its first Bishop, and was changed into a deanery. The Colleges of Christ Church, at Oxford, and Holy Trinity, at Cambridge, were founded ; also in each university, Professorships of Divinity, Law, Physic, and the Hebrew and Greek Tongues. In 1539 the rich seizures which the King had made, and his distribution of the profits, were confirmed by an act of Parliament."†

\* Lysons. † Mollatt's History of Malmsbury. p. 61.

## CHURCHES.



“ Manifold as are the blessings for which Englishmen are beholden to the Institutions of their Country, there is no part of those Institutions from which they derive more important advantages than from its Church Establishment, none by which the temporal condition of all ranks has been so materially improved. So many of our countrymen would not be ungrateful for these benefits, if they knew how numerous and how great they are, how dearly they were prized by our forefathers, and at how dear a price they were purchased for our inheritance; by what religious exertions, what heroic devotion, what precious lives, consumed in pious labours, wasted away in dungeons, or offered up amidst flames.”

Southey's Book of the Church.

At the time of *Edward the Confessor* there appear to have been six Churches in *Derby*, but to what Saints they were dedicated, by whom erected, or in what part of the town they stood, we are at a loss to determine. Some writers have imagined that the five existing Churches with *St. Mary's Chapel* are those alluded to in that valuable work, the *Domesday book*. At the time of *William the Conqueror* we also find mention made of six Churches. Two of these belonged at that time to the King. In one of these Churches there were seven Clerks who held two Carucates of land in *Cestre* (Little Chester.) In the other, six clerks held nine bovates

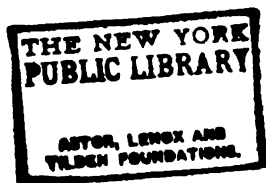
of land in *Cornun* (Quarndon) and *Detton*. Geoffrey *Alselin* had one Church here which formerly belonged to *Tochi*. Ralph *Fitz-hubert* one, which was *Leuric's*, with one carucate of Land. Norman de *Lincoln* one which was *Brun's*. And *Edric* one Church there which was his father *Coln's*. The names also of two of the Priests are given us, viz. *Osmer* and *Godwin*, each of whom possessed one oxgang of land with sak and soke.

### ST. ALKMUND'S

Church is situated at the North end of the town in Bridge Gate. It is supposed to have been founded as early as the ninth Century, in honor of Alkmund, (son of Alured the deposed King of Northumberland,) who was slain in battle whilst endeavouring to reinstate his Father. Fuller's account is this, "St. Alkmund, (Son of Alured king of Northumberland, slain in a battel on the behalf of Ethelmund Viceroy of Worcester, pretending to recover lands against Duke Wolstan, who detained them, was therefore reputed Saint and Martyr. It would pose a good scholar to clear his title to the latter, who lost his life in a quarrel of civil concernment: on which account in all battels betwixt Christians, such as are slain on one side may lay claim to martyrship. However, it befriendeth his memory that his body, translated (from Lilleshull, in Shropshire) to Derby, was believed to do miracles, being there with great veneration interred in a Church called St. Alkmund, on the right hand as



**St. Almund's Church.**



passengers (from the South) go over the bridge, whither the Northern people made many pilgrimages till discomposed by the Reformation."\* The age of the present Church is considerably posterior to the Saxon times, though it is still very ancient, and has a number of rude heads and other sculptures, as ornaments, on different parts of the building. It consisteth of middle, north and south Aisles. In very early times this Church was granted to the Abbey of Derley. It appears also once to have belonged to the College of All Saints. There is no mention of this Church in the Ecclesiastical Valor compiled in the reign of Henry VIII. After the Reformation it was given to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, by Queen Mary, who ordains "that in the Church of St. Alkmund there shall be one perpetual Vicarage, and one perpetual Vicar, who shall be instituted and endowed, shall have perpetual succession, and be instead of a Rector there, shall maintain hospitality there, shall have cure of souls of the parishioners there, and do and execute all other things which are known to belong to the office of a Rector or Vicar." She also provides that the minister shall have "a mansion house," and the annual rent or pension of £7. 6s. 8d. sterling, or tithes to that amount. "And the Vicar of St. Alkmund's shall be fit and qualified, and capable in law to have, demand and receive a mansion house and an annuity of £7. 6s. 8d. or tithes, &c.

\* Fuller's Worthies.

to that value." In the King's books, St. Alkmund's is represented as a Vicarage, and the value is said to be £11. 6s. 8d. This, as Mr. Hutton observes,\* "must have been a mistake, or some of the emoluments were lost; for in the reign of George I. the income was only £8. per annum, and divine service was performed but once a quarter." Mr. Woolley states in his time, that "It had no constant preaching in it till of late, having but about twenty marks a year belonging to it, at the disposal or patronage of the Corporation, and by them annexed to that of All Saints."† Ever since the year 1712, however it has enjoyed an endowment bequeathed by a Gentleman of the name of Goodwin who was descended from an ancient family in the town of Derby. This estate is situate at Plumley, in the parish of Eckington, and at that time produced about £40. per annum, but now about £210.

*List of the Incumbents.*

- 1556 John Mariatte.
- 1557 ..... Moore.
- 1586 Thomas Swetnam.
- 1605 John Hollingham.
- 162.. Henry Coke.
- 1658 Isaac Selden.
- 1712 Henry Cantrell.
- 1773 Thomas Manlove.
- 1802 Charles Stead Hope, present Vicar.

\* History of Derby.

† Woolley's Mss. History.

*A Copy of the terrier of the lands, messuages and rights belonging to the Vicarage of St. Alkmund's, in Derby, and now enjoyed by the present Vicar.*

Imprimis,—A Vicarage house, with a brew-house, stable, garden and other appurtenances.

Item,—A house, with a brew-house, stable, garden and other appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh, in Derby, now in the tenure of Mr. John Harrison, Attorney at Law, or his undertenant or undertenants.

Item,—A freehold estate with a house, barn, stable and other appurtenances, situate at Plumley, in the parish of Eckington, now in the possession of Wm. Turner, Charles Simons, and Mrs. Willet, or their undertenant or undertenants, containing by the survey of the Commissioners for the enclosing of the common fields, &c. of Eckington aforesaid 126A. 3R. 16P. which said estate was settled upon the said Vicarage, by Mr. Samuel Goodwin. The several particulars of which settlement are registered at Litchfield, in Libro Hackettiani. The title deeds of the said Estate were in the possession of the Corporation of Derby.

Item,—A pension or yearly payment of £7..6..8.

Item,—Another pension of £6..13..4. both which pensions are now paid to the Vicar by the Corporation of Derby according to the



grant of Queen Mary. Reference to which being had will more fully appear. These pensions or payments were decreed to be due to the Vicar by a verdict of Jurors at a Commission for Charitable Uses, held at Derby 5th of February, 1728, and the decrees of these Jurors are enrolled in the Court of Chancery, reference to which being had, will more fully appear.

Item,—For every marriage by banns a customary fee to the Vicar 2s. 6d.; for every publication of banns 1s.; for every marriage by license 5s.; for every churching and registering a baptism 1s. 4d.; for every burial in the Church 2s.; for every burial in the Church-yard 1s.; and 4d. for registering.

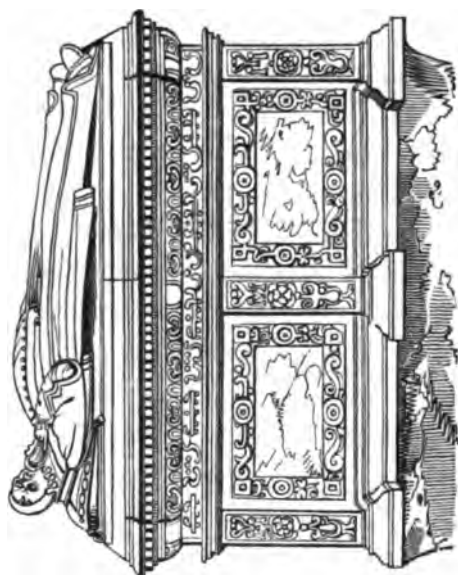
Item,—The Easter Roll is also paid to the Vicar in the following manner, for every house 1d. Garden 1d. every communicant of 16 years of age 2d. All these rights and dues are now enjoyed by the present Vicar, and of other rights he is not able to set forth.

This is a true terrier of all the lands, tenements and rights belonging to the said vicarage of St. Alkmund's, and exhibited at the Visitation of the Honourable and Rt. Rev. father in God James Lord Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, holden at Derby, the 8 day of July, 1800.

Witness our hands, { James Manlove,  
Edwd. Cokayne.

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



**Bullock's Monument, in St. Edmund's Church.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Dedfield.

## ARMS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

*In the North Aisle upon a Gravestone.*

"Here lyeth the body of Susannah wife of Thomas Stanley, and daughter of Edmund Parker of Little Eaton, Gentleman. She dyed the 17th August, 1659."

*Upon Another.*

"Hic jacet corpus Edwardi filij Edvardi Parker gen: obiit 24 die Aprilis Anno Domini 1688 Ætatis suæ 20. Hic etiam jacet corpus Marie uxoris Edwardi Parker obiit 30 die Novemb: Anno Dom: 1690 Anno Ætat 30."

To the wall in the East end of the South Isle is erected a worthy tomb of Alibaster, well adorned with carved work, upon it is the effigies of a man in his gowne, and a book in his left hand, his head resting upon his right hand, and under his head a booke. In two tables on the side of the monument has been a deal of writing in gold letters, but now not to be taken. On the North end of the tombe in a shield, the following empaled coate of armes, vizt. "Ermine, a chief G. and a labell of 5 points" for Bullock, empaling "a fesse engrailed between 6 cross crosslets." Crest, seems to be a sheaf of arrows in a coronet. Near by upon an Alibaster gravestone is circumscribed.

"Here lyeth Elizabeth late wife of John Bullock, of Derley, Esq. which Elizabeth dyed the 11th day of August, 1582. She had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters, 2 of which daughters dyed before her, and lye here by their uncle: Elizabeth was daughter of William Pireson, of London, and Anne his wife, daughter of William Carkerke, Gent: William and Anne had issue 5 sons and 3 daughters. Anne after married Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, Knight, and had issue

by him one son." Upon the face of the stone is a verse of God's word. Job. ix, 19.\* And under it "vincet† post funera virtus."

*Upon the South wall in a tablet of Alibaster.*

"Here lyeth the bodye of Francis Goodwin of this parish, twice Bailiffe of Derby, he dyed the 11th December, 1626, aged 78: in the middle isle also lyeth buried Isabell his wife Aged 62: they lived in holy wedlock 42 yeares: had issue 3 sons and one daughter, vizt. Eliz: Samuel, Thomas, Francis, who dyed the 10th April 1619; near to her lyeth Thomas, Master of Arts, Parson of Kirklangley, he dyed the 28th of November, 1621: Aged 31. Samuel dyed the 28th May, 1624, Aged 37: buried in Leigh Church, in Staffordshire: Elizabeth wife to Richard Brandreth dyed the 11th Febr: 1632, Aged 49, and lyeth near her mother: Francis yet living: which Richard Brandreth and William Eldest son of Samuel caused this monument to be erected."

By it is an old fframe hanging up, and a "Lozenge Ar. 3 bores' heads erased erect S, a mullet G." empaling.....‡In 1611, These arms are said to have been in this church. "Ermine, on a fesse S, 3 mullets A," impaling—"A, a bend S." Round these arms was inscribed

"Anthony Lister Gentleman and Alice his wife. They had issue Henry Anthony Lister, which Anthony dyed the 30th day of November, 1592. Alice his wife died Ao. Dom. 1600, and left 4 sones and 4 daughters, vizt. Anthony, Henry, Richard, William, Alicé, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary."§ On another Hatchment was—"per pale indented S, and Ermine, over all a chevron frette Or."||

\* This must be a mistake. Ed. † Vivit.

‡ Bassano's Church Notes in Herald's College.

§ Visitation book in British Museum. || Mss. in British Museum.

*In the Chancel.*

"This monument, erected to the memory of John *Hope*, Dr. of Physic, who departed this life the 15th day of July, 1710, and of his wife *Dorothy*, daughter of William *Bainbrigge*, of *Lockington*, in the County of *Leicester*, Esq. who dyed the 21st day of July, 1707. Near this place lyes also inter'd *Barbara*, daughter of the said Dr. *Hope*, and *Dorothy* his wife."

Arms. "A, a chevron engrailed S, int, 3 Cornish Choughs proper."—*Hope*, impaling—"A, chevron embattled int. 3 battle axes S.—*Bainbrigge*."

They left issue two sons, *William* and *John*, and one daughter *Dorothy*."

"Sacred to the Memory of ANNE GISBORNE, wife of the late JOHN GISBORNE, Esq. of this town, after a long series of ill health she died at *Crakemars*, in the County of *Stafford*, March 9th, 1800, aged 68, in full confidence of a blessed resurrection through the merits of JESUS CHRIST, the Saviour and Redeemer of Mankind. HER genuine benevolence and unwearied charity will long continue to be remembered by the grateful POOR, and her maternal love and affection will live for ever in the bosoms of her CHILDREN."

"Sacred to the Memory of Thomas *Gisborne*, Esquire, many years a vigilant Magistrate of this town and county, who died December 9th, 1760, aged eighty. He first married *Sarah*, daughter of George *Beardsly*, of this town, Esq. by whom he had no issue. To his second wife he married *Temperance*, daughter of Robert *Packer*, of *Shellingford*, in the County of *Bucks*, Esq. by whom he had issue one Son, who in respect to their memories, and as a small testimony of filial affection hath erected this monument."

"Near this place by the side of his beloved Parents, lie the remains of JOHN GISBORNE, Esq. who died February 13th,

1779, aged 62. He married *Anne*, Daughter of Mr. Wm. BATEMAN, of this town, by whom he had eight children; four of whom only, two sons, and two daughters, survived him. It were hard to express the heavy loss sustained by his friends, his family, and in particular by his afflicted widow; who as the only remaining tribute of affection, hath erected this Monument to his memory."

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"Sacred to the Memory of *Frederic*, second son of *John* and Mellicent *Gisborne*, he died in this town upon Thursday morning the ninth of April, 1818, the twenty first anniversary of his birth day! In him was seen the blessed work of the *Holy Spirit*, who for the *Redeemer's* Sake, maketh "all things new" in the hearts of sinners."

Arms on Hatchments, over these.

1. G, chevron A, int. 3 garbs, O. *Sheffield.*
  2. Erminois, lion Ramp't, S, collar'd A, in canton V, garb, O. *Gisborne.*
  - Impaling—G, a cross lozengy int. 4 roses, A. *Packer.*
  3. A, a chevron G. int. 3 elephants' heads erased S.
  4. *Gisborne*—over all on escutcheon of pretence.  
O, 3 crescents each surmounted by an etoile of 6 G,  
a dexter Canton Az. *Bateman.*
- 

### *South Side.*

"Sacred to the Memory of a sincere Xtian whose remains are deposited underneath this tablet. The Rev. WILLIAM CANTRELL, late of *Stamford-baron*, in the County of *Nor-thampton*, many years Rector of *St. Michael's* in the borough of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, and of *Normanton*, in the County of *Rutland*, who died January the 17th, 1787, in the 71st year of his age."

---

"Underneath this place lies interred the body of *Samuel Burton*, Esq. who died Oct. 24th, 1751 aged 67. He was

endued with many eminent virtues, and amiable qualities, his principles were religious, and worthy of imitation; he was modest, humble, and courteous, a tender and obliging husband; and an indulgent Master. This monument, sacred to his Memory, is erected by his mournful relict. The above named served the office of High Sheriff for this County in 1719, and his decease having rendered extinct in the male line, a family which had been very anciently seated in it, Joseph Sikes, Esq. of *Nesark, Notts.* as only surviving issue of Mr. *Burton's* first cousin in the female line, became the heir general of the family and estates."

Arms. "Az. a crescent A. within an orle of mullets, O." *Burton.*

---

*In the Middle Aisle. Opposite the pulpit.*

"WHEREAS for near fifty years Divine service hath been seldom performed in this Parish Church for want of a sufficient maintenance to support a resideing Minister, the evil consequences whereof Mr. Samuel *Goodwin* of this Parish, piously considering HATH procured the Church to be made a Vicaridge and endowed it with an Estate in the Parish of *Eckington* in this County upward of the annual sum of fourty pounds, and alsoe with a house in the Parish of *St. Werburgh*, This is therefore set up with the concurring voice of the Parishioners to be an æternal monument of their gratitude, and to inform posterity hereof, that his memory, may be always blessed among 'em as wee pray he may for ever be in the kingdom of heaven MDCCXII."

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*On a Pillar.*

"In the middle aisle opposite to this pillar, are deposited the remains of JOSEPH WRIGHT, Esq. Painter. He died August 29th, 1797, aged 62.

'His well earned merit in his works is shewn,  
Where taste and genius mark him for their own.'



Here are also likewise interred ANNE, wife to the said JOSEPH WRIGHT, who died August 17th, 1790, aged 41. JOHN, their Son, who died March 22nd, 1798, aged 17. And JOSEPH who died in his infancy."

---

### *North Aisle.*

"Near this place are interred, the remains of several of the Parker family, originally of *Little Eaton*, in this Parish, and amongst them EDMUND PARKER, who died Sept. 25th, 1742, aged 61 years. And ISABELLA, his widow who died Feb. 1st, 1782, aged 81 years. Also their friend ELIZABETH WOOLLEY, who died May 8th, 1798, aged 82 years."

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*(In this aisle is a flat tombstone with the date 1599.)*

"THIS TABLET was erected to perpetuate the memory of WILLIAM HARRISON, by his surviving acquaintance, and to mark their approbation of that integrity undeviatingly displayed by him in his earthly transactions. He departed this life June the 13th, 1821, aged 32 years."

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"In a vault near this place lie the remains of *Eliza Milicent Wheeldon*, who died on the 10th of March, 1795, aged 4 years. Also *Mary Timison Wheeldon*, who died on the 1st March, 1808, aged 14 years, daughter of *Thomas and Elizabeth Wheeldon*."

---

### *On the West Wall.*

"Hic juxta muri basin Johannes Jaques de Toton Genero: qui obiit Feb. v. MDCCVI. ætatis suæ Lxxxiv. Etiam hic juxta jacet Corpus *Elizabethæ Jaques* filiæ Johannes Jaques supra scripti. Obiit 20'mo Sep'bris A. D. 1727. Ætatis suæ 53."

---

"In a vault within the porch are deposited, in hope of a joyful resurrection, the remains of HANNAH WRIGHT, eldest

daughter of the late *John Wright*, Gent. She was born on the 24th Sept. 1732, and died on the 6th of November, 1810. In the same pious confidence, beside her friend and Sister, are placed the remains of *ANNE ELIZABETH WRIGHT*. She was born April 6th, 1739, and died May 8th, 1815."

---

"In a family vault within the porch are deposited the remains of *Richard Wright*, M.D. of this place, he died February 2nd, 1814, aged 83 years. He was son of *John Wright*, Gentleman, who died Nov. 1st. 1767, aged 71 years, and brother to *Joseph Wright*, Esquire, whose remains are together deposited in the middle aisle of this church. This also is sacred to the memory of *Sarah* the widow of *Richard Wright*. She died March 2nd, 1820, aged 82 years."

Arms above—"S, on a chevron, enrailed, between three unicorns' heads erased, Or, as many spears' heads, Azure."

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### *South Wall.*

"M. S. Near this place lyeth interred the body of *Rebekah Woolley*, daughter and cohair of *Robert Westbrooke of Collingham* in the County of *Notingham*, Gent. first married to *William Wilson of Kn'tt. Thorpe*, in the county of *Leicester*, Esq. and after his decease without children, married a second time to *Wm. Woolley of Derby*, Esq. by whome she had two sons, *William* and *John*, both liueing at her death, which was the 20th 8b'r. 1716, *Ætat. 62.*"

---

Below this monument is a richly carved alabaster tombstone with a full length figure of a man reclining his head on one hand, and holding a book in the other. On the North end of this Altar tomb are these arms:

"Ermine, on a chief G, a label of 5 points, O."—*Bullock* impaling. "... fesse ingrailed . . int. 6 cross crosslets."—*Pierson*.

*On an achievement above.*

"S, chevron vaire O & G. int. 3 maidens' heads coupé proper, crined of the second."—*Woolley*. impaling

"G, two bars A, each charged with 3 lozenges G, voided A, in dexter canton O, leopard's head coupé proper."

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*On Slabs affixed to the Wall.*

"In memory of Lewis *Latuffiere* of this parish, Gent. who died Feb. 28th, 1808, aged 73 years.

"For I know that my Redeemer liveth."

---

"In memory of *Dorothy* relict of Lewis *Latuffiere*, who died the 6th of December, 1813, aged 54 years. She walked innocently and departed in peace, and she believed verily to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living."

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"Near this place lie the remains of THOMAS EDWARD RADFORD, late of *Ashover* in this County, Surgeon, who departed this life July 17th, 1797, aged 41 years. Also the remains of *Martha Radford*, sister to the above, who died Feb. 1st, 1798, aged 43 years."

---

"Near this place are deposited the remains of *Mary* the wife of Lewis *Latuffiere* of this parish, Gent. who died July 31st, 1791, aged 65, To whose memory it would be unjust not to record that complacency of temper, and fidelity, with which she cultivated, and improved (for a series of years) the minds, and manners of those, entrusted to her care, Let this marble also record the exemplary resignation to the divine will, under a long and severe illness, with which she closed this life."

---

"An affectionate tribute of respect, to the memory of ANNA MARIA ARCHDALL, by an attached friend.

Near this spot an humble stone tells when she left this world for a better."

*On a very neat mural monument.*

"To the memory of RICHARD ARCHDALL, Esquire; formerly of the Irish and latterly of the Imperial Commons' House of Parliament; who closed an exemplary life on the 8th of February, 1824, aged 78 years, at Tours, in France, where his remains are interred. The admiration of his friends during his life, and their sincere regret on account of his death; bear testimony to his talents and virtues. Let those who knew him endeavour to imitate his numerous excellencies, for instructive eloquence is conveyed by the voice of death. This tablet is raised to the memory of their parent, near the spot which contains the ashes of their beloved mother, by the dutiful and affectionate respect of their children."

Arms, "S, a chevron ermine betw. 3. talbots passant guardant, O."

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"Sacred to the memory of WM. HARRISON WOOD, who departed this life April 12th, 1809, in the 32nd year of his age."

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"In a vault near this place lie the remains of Elizabeth Mellicent *Wheeldon*, who died on the 10th of March, 1795, aged 4 years. Also Mary Timison *Wheeldon*, who died on the 1st of March, 1808, aged 14 years. Daughters of *Thomas* and *Elizabeth Wheeldon*."

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*In this aisle is a flat stone, on which is inscribed,*

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Anna Maria *Archdale*, daughter of the Earl of *Halifax*, and wife of *Richard Archdale*, Esq. M. P. She died on the 16th September, 1806, aged 45 years. Move not this stone."

*Extracts from the Parish Register.*

The register of this parish is exceedingly neat. The writing, in places, is beautiful. On the first page of the Register is written the following,

*Capitulum sive Constitutio Ecclesiastica, per Archiepiscopum  
Episcopos & reliquum clerum, &c. de registris in Ecclesiis  
salvæ custodiæ committendis.*

Quia registra in Ecclesiis (quorum permagnus usus est) fideliter volumus custodiri, primum statuendum esse putamus ut in singulis visitationibus admoneantur ministri & œconomici ecclesiarum de iniunctionibus regiis ea in re diligentius observandis. Deinde ut libri ad hunc usum destinati quo tutius reservari et ad posteritatis memoriam propagari possit; Ex pergameno sumptibus parochianorum in posterum conservantur; non modò ex veteribus libris cartaceis transcripta nomina eorum qui regnante serenissimâ domina nostra Elizabetha, aut baptismatis aqua ablut, aut matrimonio copulantur, aut ecclesiasticæ sepulturæ beneficio affecti sint, suo ordine sumptibus parochianorum inscribantur; sed eorum etiam qui in poster, baptizati, vel matrimonio coniuncti aut sepulti fuerint. Ac ne quid vel dolo commissum, vel omis- sum negligenter redarguatur, quæ per singulas hebdomedas in hisce libris inscripta nomina fuerint, ea singulis diebus dominicis post preces matutinas aut vespertinas finitas, aperte & distincte per ministrum legantur die ac mense quibus singula gesta sunt sigillatim adjectis. Postquam autem paginam aliquam integram multorum nominum inscriptio compleuerit, tum ministri tum gardianorum ipsius parochiæ subscriptionibus volumus eam communiri. Idemque in transcriptis ex veteribus libris cartaceis, paginis singulis fieri, sed diligenti ac fideli prius habita collatione, neque vero in uniuscuiusquam custodia librum illum, sed in cista publica, eaque trifariam obserata reservandum putamus. Ita ut neque sine ministro gardian, nec sine utrisque gardianis minister quicquam possit innovare. Postremum est ut exemplar quotannis cuiusque anni auctoris nominum inscriptionis ad Episcopi diocesarii registrum per gardianos infra mensem post festum

Paschatis transmittatur et sine feodo ullo recipiatur, atque in Archivis Episcopi fideliter custodiatur. Quicumque vero in premisis aliquo deliquerit, is ut delicti qualitas jusque postulaverit puniatur. Quod quidem capitulum sive constitutio omniaque et singula in eisdem contenta, Regia Majestas per suas literas patentes gerentes dat, apud Westmonasterium decimo octave die Jannarii anno regni sui 40, ratificavit, confirmavit, ac stabilivit, ipsaque ab omnibus regni sui subditis utriusque provincie, Cantuariensis et Eboracensis, quatenus eorum aliquem concernunt, diligenter exequenda ac observanda autoritate sua regia proposuit, promulgavit et per easdem literas patentes sic per eos observari præcepit, iniunxit et mandavit prout in eisdem literis patentibus sigillo magno Angliæ sigillatis plenius liquet et apparet. Descriptum erat hoc Registerium per Thomam Swetnamum ministrum hujus Ecclesie Sancti Alkmundi Derbiæ, juxta vetus exemplar, Elia Bradshawe et Roberto Sleighe Gardianis. A. D. 1598. Sit Deo gloria, laus et honor. Amen.

1580. *Johanna* uxor *Richardi Buxtoni* de *p'va Eton* peperit uno partu tres filios quorum unus baptizat: maii 10.

1592. Sepultus est *Thomas Ball* qui centissimum & decimum vixisset annum Nov. 17.

Incipit pestis pestifera.

Obiit mortem *Margeria Cotes* Ffeb 2, prima ex peste.

N. B. Ninety-one died of the plague in this parish.

1593. Octob. 4. Hic desinit pestis pestifera. Sit Deo Gratia.

1600. Dimersus est *Henricus Howley* molendarius apud *Derleyam* et Sepultus Julii 10.

1604. Sepultus est *Rolandus Cotton* legis peritus erat vir pius et honestus. Apr. 21.

1605 *Johannes Hollingham* successit Thom: *Swetnam* 29 Sep'bris minist. hujus Ecclesie.

1606. Sepultus puer inventus *Parvæ Cestriæ* in agris.

1622. Sepultus *Johannes Fletcher* in fluvio submersus vit: inebriatus.

1624. Mense Augusti Campanarium *Sanct' Alkmundi* denuo reconditum est, et Campana quarta refusta. *Henrico Coke*

1720. Buried Jane *Cressop*, who was killed by the Coluquintada, or Bitter Apple which she took to procure an abortion. God give others better grace.

*Charities belonging to this Parish.*

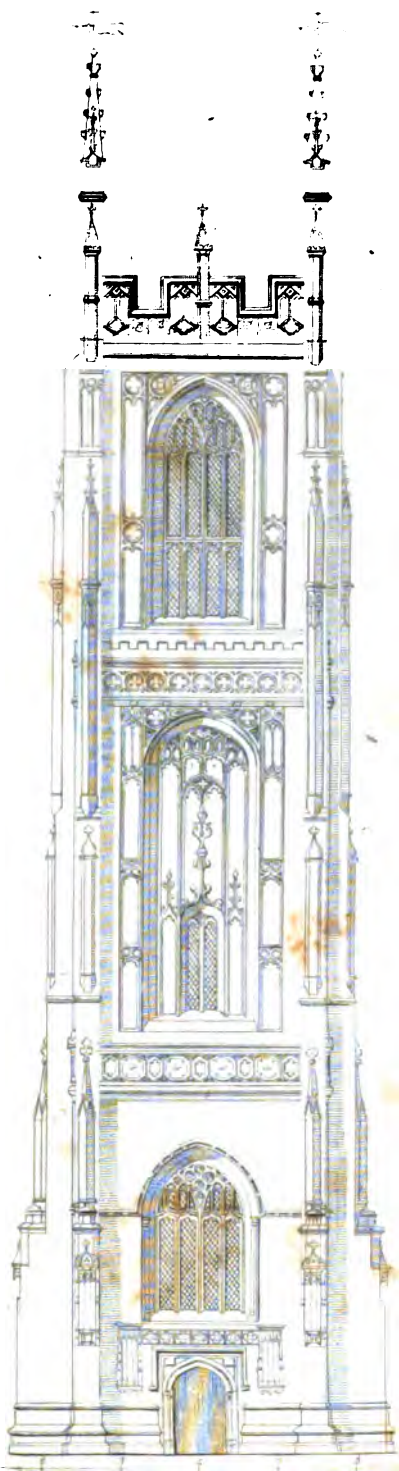
The Countess of *Shrewsbury* gave 13s. 4d. to be paid on Goodfriday. The Countess of *Devonshire* gave 16s. to be paid at Midsummer. Mr. *Walton* gave 8s. to be paid at Christmas. Mr. *Kilby* gave 2s. 8d. to be paid at Easter. Mrs. *Walthal* gave 10s. 8d. to be paid at Christmas, Mr. *Glossop* gave 4s. to be paid at Easter. Mr. *Osborne* gave 6s. 8d. to be paid at Christmas, Mr. *Croshaw* gave to four poor parishioners every fifth Sabbath day, each a 4d. loaf of bread, one pound of cheese, and three pence in money to be received of the Parish Clerk of *All Saints'*. Mr. *Neilor* gave 10s. to be paid at Christmas, paid by the tenant of the house over against *St. Michael's Church*. Mr. *Ash* of London, gave 18s. 8d. To be paid yearly on Good friday for Mr Swetnam 10s. to be paid by Mr. Samuel *Goodwin* and his heirs for ever. Mr. *Botham* late Woollen draper of this town, gave 4s. 8d. to be paid by the Chamberlains. Mr. Obadiah *Hodgkinson* and Francis *Jones*, Churchwardens, 1705.

ALL SAINTS'.

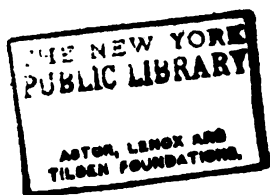
Majestic Pile! whose towered summit stands  
Far eminent above all else that rise  
IN DERBY'S peopled vale; through many an age,  
With changing form, but renovated strength,  
Thou hast maintained thy native site; and still,  
(If unprophetic hopes fulfilment gain)  
Shall other centuries depart, and leave  
Thee Sovereign of the scene!

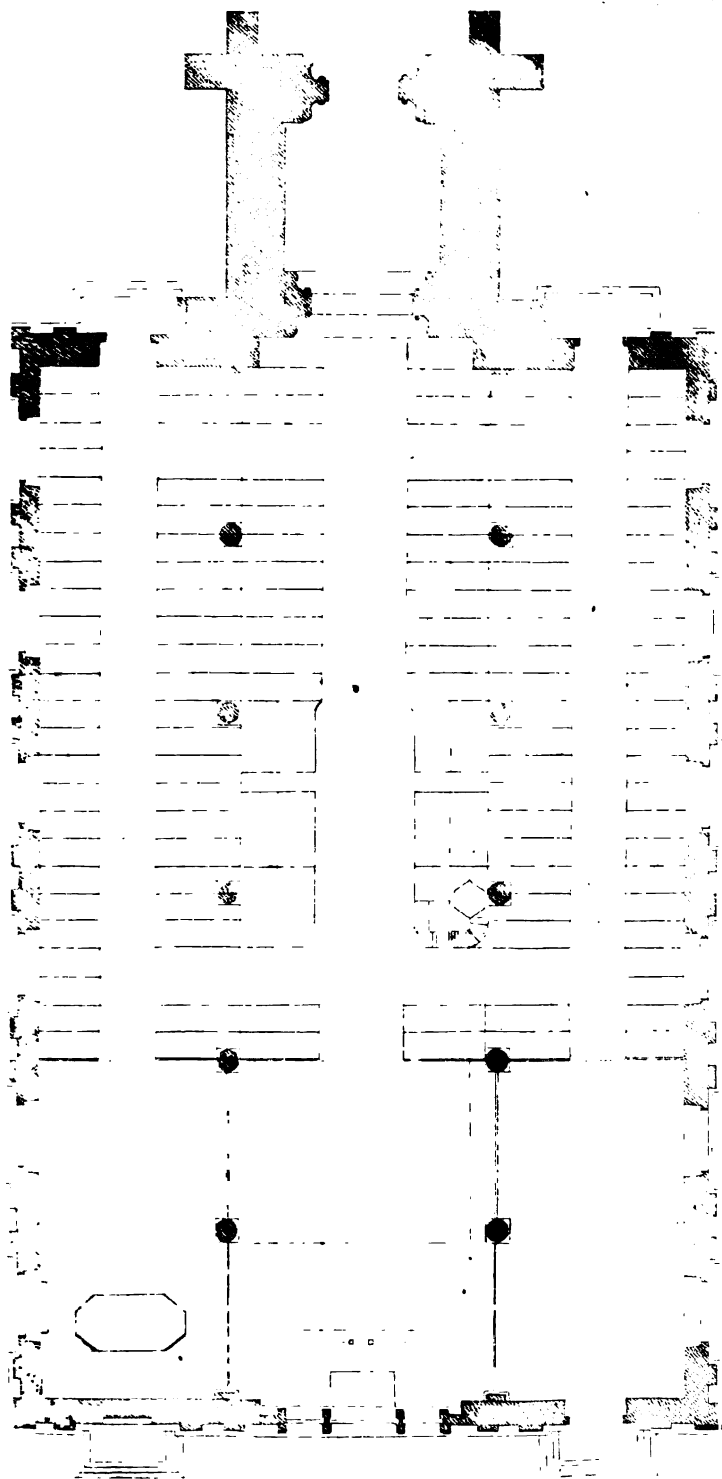
*Edwards' All Saints' Church.*

“The stranger, who wanders through Derby in quest of objects worthy of remark, will find some defects, and more beauties: but when he









*Ground plan of All Saints Church Derby.*

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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

arrives at All Saints', he arrives at the chief excellence—the pride of the place. It stands as a prince among subjects; a giant among dwarfs. Viewed at any distance, or in any attitude, the associated ideas of taste, grandeur, and beauty, fascinate the mind; the eye is captivated, and continually returns to its object, but never tires. Some pride, more sense, and still more judgment, must have combined in our forefathers in the construction of this noble tower: they wrought, and we enjoy the credit of their labour.

“A church in Derby, where the stone is not of a loose texture, will endure much more than a thousand years. As time has worn out one church and one steeple, we may fairly suppose this was erected early in the Saxon government; is the oldest in Derby; the only one known to have been rebuilt, Warburgh's excepted; nor should I much doubt, as this spot is most inviting, but the Britons had here a temple.”\*

This church has, in all probability, been twice rebuilt since its original foundation. In ancient writings it is called *All hallows*, a name which it still retains in the dialect of the common people. The present tower, which is a most beautiful piece of fine Gothic Architecture, is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VIII.† It is about 180 feet high, exclusive of the four pinnacles and vanes, each of which is 36 feet from the roof of the

\* Hutton p. 146—148. † Beauties of Eng. and Wales. III. 368.

Bray p. 105. Woolley says Hen. VII.

tower to the top of the vane.\* It is richly ornamented with Gothic tracing, and is about 50 feet square at the bottom, and 40 feet square at the flat leaded roof.† *Speed* asserts that this tower was erected at the expence of the *young men and maids* of the town, and in corroboration of this statement adduces the inscription which still remains on a fascia running round three sides of the tower

### Young men and maidens.

*Hutton* says, "tradition tells us that the steeple was erected to the height of that inscription by the voluntary contributions of the youth of both sexes." And we are informed that "it was formerly the custom when a young woman, a native of the town, was married, for the bachelors to ring the bells.‡ It is not, however, at all improbable that the inscription which has given rise to these suppositions is nothing more than a quotation from Ps. cxlviii. 12, 13. "*Young men and maidens, old men and children, praise ye the Lord.*"

The steeple contains a good set of ten bells, and chimes. Between this tower, and the body of the Church there exists an uncommon instance of architectural incongruity; for to this beautiful specimen of *Gothic* Architecture is added a *Grecian* body, of the chastest proportions, and most classical design. It was built from a design by *Gibbs*, for which he received £25., in the years 1723, 1724, and 1725,§ of beautiful freestone, the produce

\* *Derby Mss.*

† *Woolley's Mss.*

‡ *Davies* p. 143.

§ *Pilkington* II. 133.

of the neighbourhood, and is 180 feet long by 83 feet wide. The present church was opened for public worship, Nov. 25th, 1725, when a sermon was preached by Dr. *Hutchinson*, at that time minister, from Ps. cxxii. 1. "*I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.*" The expenses of the erection of this fabric were principally defrayed by voluntary contributions, which were raised by the Doctor, "who not only subscribed £40. but, being a man of genteel address, charged himself with raising the whole money, and executing a masterly work, without a shilling expence to his parish. He was a complete master of the art of begging. The people to whom he applied were not able to keep their money; it passed from their pockets to his own, as if by magic. Wherever he could recollect a person likely to contribute to this desirable work, he made no scruple to visit him at his own expence. He took a journey to London, to solicit the benefaction of Thomas Chambers, Esq. ancestor of the Earl of Exeter, who gave him one hundred pounds. If a stranger passed through Derby, the Doctor's bow and his rhetoric were employed in the service of the church. His anxiety was urgent; and his powers so prevailing, that he seldom failed of success. When the Waites fiddled at his door for a Christmas-box, instead of sending them away with a solitary shilling, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a guinea. I have seen his list of subscribers, which are 589;

and the sum £3249. 11s. 6d. But it appears he could procure a man's *name* by his eloquence easier than his *money*; for 52 of the subscribers never paid their sums, amounting to £137. 16s. 6d. The remaining £3111. 15s. being defective, he procured a brief, which added £598. 5s. 6d. more. Still, though assiduity was not wanting, money was; he therefore sold six burying places in the vault for six guineas; and twelve of the principal seats in the church, by inch of candle, for £475. 13s. which were purchased as freeholds by the first inhabitants.

“Pride influences our actions; nor will it bear contradiction. As the Doctor raised the money, he justly expected to have the disposal; but the parish considered themselves neglected, and repeatedly thwarted his measures, till, provoked by reiterated insults, he threw up the management, and left them in a labyrinth of their own creating. The result was, a considerable expence upon themselves. Some things he intended, were never finished; and some never begun.”\*

\* Hutton p. 152—155.

“The Dr. having occasion to go to town, deputed the Rev. H. Cantrell, then Vicar of St. *Alkmund's*, to the care of his parochial duties during his absence, but on the 1st. and 2nd. Sundays of the Dr.'s absence, Mr. *Bagnold*, then Mayor, with a part of the body Corporate, with their Mace, &c. attended divine service and ordered two other Clergymen of the town, the Rev. Wm. *Chambers*, and the Rev. Joshua *Winter*, to take possession of the pulpit and reading desk, and to perform the duties of the day. Mr. *Cantrell* who was in attendance remonstrated against their proceedings, and produced his autho-

The interior of the Church is particularly light, elegant, and spacious. The roof is supported by five columns on each side: the windows are large and handsome; and the symmetry and harmonious proportions of the building have a very pleasing effect. At the West end is a spacious *organ gallery*, furnished with an excellent organ.\* The gallery is wainscoted and exceeding good workmanship.† The East end is separated from the part of the structure appropriated to public worship, by a rich open screen-work of iron, fabricated by *Bakewell* “at an expense, as an artist informed me, of £500., but the account says only 181.”‡ The portion thus cut off from the body of the Church is divided into three parts. On the North side is the vestry, and the East entrance to the Church. Here the Corporation meet for the purpose of choosing the Mayor, here also parish meetings for various purposes are

nity for that purpose, not only by the Dr.'s own letter, but also a letter from his Diocesan. These disputes grew warm, and Mr. *Bagnold* was accused of using improper language and behaviour in so sacred a place, for which he was afterwards prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court. Such, however, was the ingratitude and ill treatment which the Dr. received from many of his parishioners, that he was at length compelled to relinquish that Church, the erection of which had cost him such unwearied exertions, and take up his residence for the remainder of his life in *London*.

*Mss. Notes of Derby.*

\* Beauties of England and Wales. III. 358.

† Cole's Mss. in British Museum xli. 267.

‡ Hutton.



held. The centre part forms a very excellent chancel. The Communion-table, Altar-piece, and pavement within the Communion rails are of beautiful *Derbyshire* marble.\* Over the window is a painting by *Rawlinson*, representing the appearance of the tomb after our Saviour's resurrection, the attendant angel, the visit of the pious women, and the sleeping guards. Underneath the Chancel is a spacious vault, called the *Town Vault*, in which many families have their places of interment, a small acknowledgement being paid to the Corporation for this privilege. The Southern side is the dormitory, and contains the monuments, of the *Cavendish* family. Underneath this is a spacious vault in which many of that noble family are interred. In this dormitory is a monument nearly twelve feet high, which stands near the centre, and was erected to the memory of *William*, Earl of Devonshire, who died on the 20th of June 1628; and *Christian*, his Countess, the only daughter of Lord *Bruce*, of Kinloss in Scotland. Each side of the monument is open; and in the middle, under a dome, are whole length figures, in white marble, of the Earl and his lady, standing upright. The angles on the outside are ornamented with busts of their four children; *William*, the Eldest, successor to the Earl; *Charles*, Lieutenant-General of Horse in the Civil Wars; *Henry*, who died young; and *Anne*, married to *Robert* Lord *Rich*, son and heir to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*.

\* Derby Mss. Notes.

The Countess was much celebrated by the wits of her day,\* to whom she was a great patroness; she was buried with great funeral solemnity on the 18th of February 1674-5; and at the same time were deposited in the vault, pursuant to her express desire, the bones of her beloved son, the brave Colonel Charles *Cavendish* a most distinguished Officer in the Royal Army, who was slain at *Gainsborough* in the month of July, 1643, and had been interred at *Newark*. All the Earls and Dukes of *Devonshire*, of the *Cavendish* family, lie buried in the vault at *Derby*, except the first Earl, (who was interred at *Edensor*,) with their ladies, besides many of the younger branches of this noble family. Henry *Cavendish*, grandson of the third Duke of *Devonshire*, one of the most eminent chemists and natural Philosophers of the age, of whom it has been said,† “that since the death of Sir Isaac Newton, *England* has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of *Cavendish*,” was interred in the family vault at *Derby*, in the month of March, 1810. In this vault also lie the remains of the brave Earl of *Northampton*, who was killed at the battle of *Hopton Heath*, near *Stafford*, March 19th, 1643. The young Earl requested that he might have the dead body of his father, but it was refused. Sir John Gell’s account of the transaction is as follows; “within three days there came a trumpeter to

\* See her life by Pomfret.

† Sir Humphrey Davy’s Eulogium on Mr. Cavendish.

Colonel *Gell*,\* from my young Lord of *Northampton*, for his father's dead body, whereupon he answered, if he would send him the drakes which they had gotten from their dragoons, and pay the chirurgeons for embalming him, he should have it; but he returned him an answer, that he would doe neither th'one or th'other; and soe Colonel *Gell* caused him to be carried in his company to *Derby*, and buried him in the Earl of *Devonshire's* sepulchre in All Hallows Church."†

On the south side of this repository is a splendid mural monument, to the memory of the celebrated *Elizabeth* Countess of *Shrewsbury*, which was erected during her life time, and under her own inspection. In a recess in the lower part is the figure of the Countess, arrayed in the habit of the times, with her head reclined on a cushion, and her hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer. Beneath is the following inscription:

" P. M. *Elizabethæ* Johannis *Hardwicke* de *Hardwicke* in agro *Derbi*: Armigeri filiæ, fratrique *Johanni* tandem cohæredi, primo *Roberto Barley* de *Barley* in dicto com: *Derb*: armig: nuptæ, postea *Will'o Cavendish* de *Chatsworth* equ: aur: (thesaurarii cameræ regibus *Henrico VIII. Edoardo VI. ac Mariæ* reginæ, quibus etiam fuit a secretioribus consiliis.) Deinde *Will'o St. Low* militi regii satellitij Capitaneo. Ac ultimo prænobili *Georgio* Comiti *Salopiæ* deponsatæ. Per quem *Will'm Cavendish* prolem solummodo habuit, filios tres, *Henricum Cavendish* de *Tutbury* in agro *Staff*: armig: (Qui *Graciam* dicti *Georgii* Comitis *Salopiæ* filiam in uxorem duxit.)

\* Colonel Thomas *Gell*, brother of Sir John *Gell*.

† Sir John *Gell's* Narrative. Lysons' 117.

sine prole legitima defunctum; *Will'm*, in baronem *Cavendish* de *Hardwicke*, nec non in Comitem *Devonie* per serenissimum nuper regem *Jacobum* evectum. Et *Carolus Cavendish* de *Welbek* Eq: Aur: patrem honoratissimi *Will'i Cavendish* de *Balneo militis*, Bar: *Ogle* jure materno, et Vicecom: *Mansfield*, Comitem, Marchionem, ac Ducem de *Novo Castro* super *Tinam*, et Comitem de *Ogle* merito creati; totidemque filias, scil't, *Francescam* Henrico *Pierrepont* Aeq: aurato; *Elizabetham* Carolo *Stuarto* Lenoxiæ Comiti; & *Mariam* Gilberto Comiti *Salopie* enuptas, Hæc inclitissima *Elizabetha* Salopie Comitissa Aedium de *Chatsworth*, *Hardwick*, & *Oldcotes* magnificentia clarissimarum fabricatrix. Vitam hanc transitoriam XIII. die mensis Februarij Anno ab incarnatione D'ni MDCVII. ac circa annum Aetatis suæ Lxxxvj. finivit, et gloriosam expectans resurrectionem subtus jacet tumulata."

*Of which the following is a translation,*

"To the memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwicke of Hardwicke, in the county of Derby, esq.; and at length co-heiress to her brother John. She was married, first, to Robert Barley of Barley, in the said county of Derby, esq. afterwards to William Cavendish of Chatsworth, knt. treasurer of the chamber to the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queen Mary, to whom he was also a privy councillor. She then became the wife of Sir William St. Low, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth. Her last husband was the most noble George, (*Talbot*) Earl of Shrewsbury. By Sir William Cavendish alone she had issue. This was three sons, namely, Henry Cavendish of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, esq.; who took to wife Grace, the daughter of the said George, earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue; William, created baron Cavendish of Hardwike, and earl of Devonshire, by his late majesty king James; and Charles Cavendish of Welbeck, knt. Father of the most honourable William Cavendish, on account of his great merit created knight of the bath, baron Ogle, by right of his mother, and Viscount Mansfield;

Earl, Marquiss, and Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne ; and Earl Ogle of Ogle. She had also an equal number of daughters, namely, Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint; Elizabeth, to Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox ; and Mary, to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. This very celebrated Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury, built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwike, and Oldcotes, highly distinguished by their magnificence, and finished her transitory life on the thirteenth day of February, in the year 1607, and about the eighty-seventh year of her age,\* and expecting a glorious resurrection, lies interred underneath."

**ARMS—Hardwick**

impaling—" Az. on a saltire engrailed 9 annulets, a crescent for difference."

A quartered coat, viz.

1—" G, a lion Ramp. Or, within a bordure engrailed of the second."

2—" Az. a lion Ramp. within a bordure, Or."

3—" Bendy of 8 Az. and G."

4—" G, 3 garbs within a double treasury O, cotized of the second."

5—" Barry of ten pieces A and Az. an orle of martlets G, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1."

6—" O, 3 inescutcheons vairy, charged with 3 barrulets, G."

7—" Az, 2 Lyons pass. in pale, G."

8—" G, a saltire & crescent A, on saltire a .... G."

9—" ... bend, betw. 6 martlets, G."

10—" ... lion ramp. G."

11—" O, a frette G."

12—" O, 3 chevrons G."

impaling

*Hardwick* and the following coat quarterly, " A, a fesse and 3 mullets in chief S."†

\* If *Collins* be correct in his statement, that she was fourteen when married to Robert *Barley*, who died in 1533, her age must be here somewhat under-rated, and she must have been in her ninetieth year, even if her first marriage, had not been of twelve months continuance. Lyson. 116.

† Bassano's Church Notes in the Herald's College, London.

LODGE, in his *Illustrations of British History*, gives the following character of this celebrated Lady, "She was a woman of masculine understanding and conduct, proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money lender, a farmer, a merchant of lead, coals, and timber. When disengaged from these employments, she intrigued alternately with *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, always to the prejudice and terror of her husband. She lived to a great old age, continually flattered, but seldom deceived, and died immensely rich, and without a friend. The Earl was withdrawn by death from these complicated plagues, on the 18th of November, 1590."\* In the disputes between the Countess and her husband, which had proceeded to an open rupture towards the latter part of his life, the Queen took the Lady's part, enjoined the Earl the irksome task of submission, and allowed him a rent of 500*l.* per annum out of his estate, leaving, as it appears the whole disposal of the remainder in the Countess's hands. In a letter to the Earl of *Leicester* dated Apr. 30, 1585, he says, "Sith that her Ma'tie hathe sett downe this hard sentence agaynst me, to my perpetual infamy and dishonor, to be ruled and overanne by my wief, so bad and wicked a woman; yet her Ma'tie shall see that I obey her com'andement, though no curse or plage in the earthe cold be more grevous to me. These offers of my wiefes inclosed in yo'r

\* Vol. I. introd. p. xvii.

L'res, I thinke theim verey unfyt to be offered to me. It is to muche to make me my wifes pencyoner, and sett me downe the demeanes of *Chattesworth*, without the house and other lands leased, which is but a penc'on in money. I thinke it standeth with reason that I shuld chose the v c l. by yeare ordered by her Ma'tie where I like best, accordinge to the rate Wm. Candishé delyvered to my L. Chancelor."\* From this time they appear to have lived separate. The Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry* (*Overton*,) in a long letter, in which he labours to bring about a reconciliation, appears to take the Lady's part, though he admits that she was reported to be a shrew. "Some will say, (observes the Bishop) in y'r L. behalfe tho' the Countesse is a sharpe and bitter shrewe, and therefore lieke enough to shorten y'r lief if shee should kepe yow company: In deede my good Lo. I have heard some say so; but if shrewdnesse or sharpenesse may be a just cause of sep'a'con betweene a man and wiefe, I thincke fewe men in *Englande* woulde keepe theire wives longe; for it is a com'on jeste, yet trewe in some sence, that there is but one shrewe in all the worlde, and ev'y man hath her; and so ev'y man might be ridd of his wiefe, that wold be rydd of a shrewe.†

\* Lodge, Vol ii. 310.

† Ibid, vol. iii. p. 5.

*In this part of the Church on a mural monument by Rysbach, is engraved.*

"To the memory of *Caroline* Countess of *Besborough* in *Ireland*, and *Baroness Ponsonby* in *England*. She was eldest daughter of *William Cavendish*, third Duke of *Devonshire*. In July 1739, she married, at *Chatsworth*, *William Ponsonby*, eldest son of *Brabazon*, late Earl of *Besborough*, by whom she had eleven children, viz. five sons and six daughters. Only three of them (whom God preserve) are now living; *Catherine*, married to *Aubrey Beauclerk*, only son of *Vere*, Lord *Vere*, Baron of *Hanworth*, in the County of *Middlesex*; *Charlotte*, married to *William Earl Fitz William* of *Milton*, in the County of *Northampton*; and *Frederick*, commonly called Lord Viscount *Duncannon*. She died on Sunday the twentieth of January 1760, in the forty-first year of her age.—This monument is only to be considered as an endeavour to preserve the memory of a departed friend, and as an instance of true affection, and tribute paid by her most afflicted husband, *William*, Earl of *Besborough*'".

Arms—*Ponsonby* impaling *Cavendish*.

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*On a neat Monument by Nollekins.*

"In memory of *William Ponsonby*, Earl of *Besborough*, a Peer and privy Counsellor of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. He was born in 1704 and died in 1793. He was beloved and respected by all. In liberality and charity he was surpassed by none. In 1739 he married *Caroline* daughter of *William* 3rd. Duke of *Devonshire*, by whom he had issue, *Catherine*, married to *Aubrey* Duke of *St. Albans*; *Charlotte*, married to *William*, Earl *Fitz-William*; and *Frederick* who succeeded him.

Arms. 1 & 4.—"G, Chevron int. 3 combs A." *Ponsonby*.

2 & 3.—"A, fesse engrailed S. in base lion pass. gard." impaling—"S, 3 stags' heads cabossed A." *Cavendish*.

Motto—Pro Rege. Leges. Grege.



*On loose Plates.*

Loe Richard *Kilby* lieth here  
 Which lately was our ministere.  
 To th' poore he ever was a frend,  
 And gave them all hee had at's end.  
 This towne must twenty shillings pay  
 To them for him ech Good Friday.  
 God graunt all Pastors his good mind  
 Thatt they may leave good deeds behind.

Hee dyed the xxi st of October, 1617.

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" Hoc lapide marmoreo tegitur Corpus Joh'is *Walton* Sacrae Theol: Baccal: quondam archi'ni *Derbien*: prebend: p'bendæ: de *Wellington* in eccle'a Cathi: *Lich*: et Rectoris Ecclesiar: de *Breadsall & Gedling*: qui testamento suo dedit Cl. ad augendum hujus eccl'ie ministri stipendium Et xxi. ad emendum duos inauratos crateras in usum Ballivor: hujus burgi *Derb*: atque cl. mutuo dandas ee a 4'or in 4'or annos in perpetuum x hujus burgi artificib: inopia laborantib: ac xxi. eodem modo dandas ee mutuo 4'or egenis artificib: *Dunelmi* habitantib: et Lxxx l. in uberiores sustentationem pauperum in villis de *Breadsall & Gedling* prædictis. Obiit 1'o die Junii A'o. D'ni 1603. *Ætatis suæ 57.*"

" Hereby lyeth the body of *Jane* late wife of the said Jo: *Walton*. She gave by will cl. for releefe of Schollers in *St. John's Coll: Cambridge*: 40l. for Benefit of the Schoolm'r. of *Derby*: 40l. for releefe of the Poore in *Derby*: 20l. to be lent to four tradesmen in *Durham* Gratis: 20l. for releefe of Poor in *Chesterfield*, and 20l. for releefe of Poore and repayre of the Church of *St. Alkmund* in *Derby*. In which p'she she dyed the xxii of Januaire 1605, being 80 years of age.

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The Church of All Saints' was formerly collegiate, and had seven, and at one time, eight prebendaries. It is probable that Hugh, Dean of Derby,

who gave Derley to the Canons of St. Helen's, was Dean of this Church. Before the year 1268, All Saints' appears to have been annexed to the deanery of Lincoln, "*Decanus Lincoln. Persona hujus Ecclesiæ pro se & canonicis ejusdem libere capelle*,"\* and though this rectory is not valued among the possessions of the Deanery of Lincoln, 26 Henry VIII., yet it is expressly said that, "*Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum in Derebia, cum prebendis & pertinentiis suis, est libera capella nostra, & ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria exempta, & Dom. Papæ immediate subjecta, et ex donatione predecessorum nostrorum regum Angliæ ad Decanatum Lincolniciæ pertinet*."† The Canons of the free chapel of All Saints' are spoken of in the record of 1268, before quoted. In the reign of Edward I. William de Stocton was the parson of All Saints' Church.‡ In this King's reign we find following, "*Roye recite, quod cum ecclesia o'ium Sanctorum de Derby cum prebendis and aliis pertinentiis suis sit libera capella Regis, et ab omni ordinaria jurisdictione exempta, et Domino Papæ immediate subjecta &c. et Archidiaconus Derby jurisdictionem ibi vindicat, Rex mandat quod præfato Archidiacono talem jurisdictionem vindicanti in nullo obtemperet*."§ And again, "*Edwardi I. Mich'is anno xij. finiente & incipiente xiiij. Minus Record*" In placito inter Dominum Regem et Episcopum Coentr' & Lichfeld' Jur' di-

\* Pat. Rot. 53 Hen. III.

† Pat. Rot. 6 E. I. m. 17. and 7 Ed. I. m. 18.

‡ Pryne III. 683.

§ Pat. Rot. 6 Ed. 1. m. 17.

*cunt quod predict' Ep's & predecess' sui semper habuerunt jurisdic'o'em in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum Derb' &c. Et quando aliqua prebenda vacari contigerit in dicta ecclesia Decanus Lincoln' eam confert.*"—" *Majus Record' eod' temp'. Jur' dicunt quod iste Ep's Covent' & Lichfeld' & predecess' sui semper habuerunt jurisdic'o'em in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum Derbie. Set dicunt quod quando aliqua prebenda vacari contigerit in predicta ecclesia Decanus Lincoln' habet talem jurisdic'o'em quod ipse confert prebendas illas, & instituere quemcumque voluerit sine aliqua presentac'one faciend' predicto Episcopo.*" King Edward I. calls All Saints' *our* free chapel,\* yet, in the Chantry Roll of 1547, it is stated, that it was made of *royal foundation* in 1432, which is explained as having had a special service then established for praying for the souls of the King and his progenitors.† It is generally supposed that the prebendaries of this Church resided in the house still designated "The College," and which is situated on the North side of the Church. To this College formerly belonged "two acres and a half of land lying in Bridge-croft, in Derby; all manner of tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, lamb, and all other tithes whatever within the town and fields of Quarndon; tithes of the same articles in Little Eaton; one messuage, with lands, meadows, and pastures appertaining to it; a barn with lands, meadows, and pastures, lands and hereditaments called "The two small prebends," a messuage and

\* Pat. Rot. 7 Ed. I. m. 18.

† Lyson's 119.

tenement, and one close of land with the appurtenances, all situated in Little Chester; together with all manner of tithes within the liberty."\* It appears by Queen Mary's Charter to the Burgesses,† that certain woods, &c. in *Heath*, belonged to this College, of which it seems that Sir Thomas Smith was the last master. The revenues of this College were estimated, in 1547, at £39. 12s. 0d. yearly income, and £38. 14s. 0d. clear.

*Verus valor Eccl'ie Collegiat' Om'i' S'tor' Derb' &  
Prebendar' ib'm.‡*

Oblacoēs debit' ad festum Pashe valent coib	£.	s.	d.
annis, .....	vj.	— 0	— 0
Decime Agno' & lani valent coib' annis, ..	— —	x	— 0
Decime Granor' & feni valent coibus annis, xvij	— 0	— 0	
Oblac'o'es ad quatuor anni t'minos vocat'			
offryng days valent coib' annis, .....	— —	xxvj	— vij
Decime Canabi lini porcellor' & auc, .....	— —	xx	— —
Pr'bend de Subdeac' in Parva Cestrie, ....	ij	— vj	— vij
D'nus Will'mus Browne p'bend' ibm, ....	— —	xl	— —
D'nus Nicolaus Smyth p'bend' ibm, .....	— —	xiiij	— iiij.
D'nus Thomas Lylllow p'bend', .....	ij	—	—
D'nus Will'mus Cokland p'bend, .....	— —	xiiij	— iiij
Magist' Liderland p'bend', .....	— —	xiiij	— iiij
Dom Ric'us West p'bend' .....	— —	xl	— vij
Et inde resolut' p'prox' & sinag' .....	— —	xvij	—
S'ma clara valor' sup'dict', ..	xxvij	— xiiij	—
X'ma inde, ....	—	lxxvij	— v

The College-house, which had been the habitation of the Canons, passed into lay hands soon af-

\* Pilkington, II. 162. † Vide supra. p. 73. § 55.

‡ Valor Eccl. Hen. viii.

ter the Reformation. It was sometime in the possession of the Allestree family, who sold it to the Goodwins: it is now, by descent from the latter, the property and residence of D. P. Coke, Esq.\* The Subdean of All Saints' paid to the Abbot of Derley £11. annually, as appears from the following "*Item Subdiacono Eccl'ie Collegiat' Omni' S'tor' Derb' p' composicio'e' fact' int' Roger' Newton quondam Abb'em Monasterij de Derlegk & D'm Joh'em Lowe subdiaconum Eccl'ie p'dict' xj'li.*"†

It has already been stated ‡ that there was in this Church the Chantry of our Lady, and the Gild of the Holy Trinity. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, granted one of the prebends of All Saints', called "The Stone-house prebend," and the two small prebends, with several lands, tithes, &c. which had belonged to the college, and certain premises belonging to St. Mary's chantry and Trinity gild, to the Corporation; directing at the same time, that the Bailiff and Burgesses should pay £13. 6s. 8d. to two priests, celebrating divine service, and having the cure of souls of the parish church of All Saints; and that two vicarages should be instituted in the said church, and endowed with an annuity of £7. 6s. 8d. each, in rents, tithes, &c. and a mansion house for each. There is now only one vicarage, in the gift of the corporation, who pay the vicar a stipend of £80. per

\* Lyons. p. 119.

† Valor Eccl. Hen. viii.

‡ See pages 300 & 311.

annum. Archdeacon Walton, who died in 1603, gave £6. per annum towards augmenting the vicar's stipend.\*

*List of Incumbents since the Reformation.*

1564, July 9th. John Houghton.

1576, Jan. 20th. Charles Wood.

1592, June 28th. Edward Bennett.

1609, Sept. 29th. Richard Kilbie.

1617. John Chappell.

1621. Gervase Hall.

1632. Edward Willimot, D.D.

1653. Joseph Swetnam. ejected.

1663. ....Boylston, D.D.

1672. Samuel Willes. ob. 1685. He was prebendary of Bobenhull in 1682. Samuel Willes published a sermon preached at the funeral of the Right Hon. Lady Mary, daughter of Ferdinando Earl of Huntingdon, and wife to William Jolliffe of Caverswall Castle co. Staff. Esq., preached at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Dec. 12th, 1678.

1692. Walter Horton.

1700. Michael Hutchinson, D.D.

17... William Chambers.

17... Joshua Winter. Joshua Winter was educated under Mr. Jollie, at Attercliffe Academy near Sheffield. He afterwards conformed.

17... Charles Hope.

.... Charles Stead Hope; present incumbent.

\* Lysons 119.

*A true Copy of the terrier of the Parish of All Saints'  
in Derby.*

The Salary which the Minister is nominated to, is twenty marks a year. The Parsonage house is an old building divided into two tenements, both of them together bring in the rent of £5. 15s. 0d. per annum. Communion plate consisting of two large flaggons, two cups, two pattens, and one large dish ; all of them silver gilt. Another old cup and patten of less size, silver gilt. A velvet covering for the Alter, two stools to kneel upon, covered with velvet, two cushions of velvet for two large common prayer books lying on the Altar every Sunday ; a scarlet velvet cloathing for the Pulpit ; a cushion of the same, another brown velvet cushion for the Pulpit. Two arm'd chairs for the Vestry ; a large Bible, royal paper, morocco cover ; a handsome common prayer book for the desk.

Deliver'd in Sept. 10, 1770, according to an order receiv'd at the late Visitation, Aug. 22, this same year.

Josh : Winter, Minister.

Daniel Glossop, }  
Matthew How, } Churchwardens.

## ARMS AND MONUMENTS.

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*Upon the face of the loft at the West End of the Church in black letters.*

"This frame and seat was erected at the proper cost and charge of Thomas Sutton of Ring's Head, near Derby, Esq. in the year 1614, and beautified in the year 1698."

Bellow is an impaled Coate, a quartered Coat, and a Crest.

First is—"G, a lion rampant Or."—impaling

"Or, a lion rampant S, armed and langued A."

2nd,——"G, a lyon rampant Or."—quartering.

1st,——"A, a chevron between 3 bugles B."

2nd,——"A, a chevron between 3 cross crosslets S."

3rd,——"A, a chief G."

Crest,—upon a wreath is a talbot passant Ar.

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*Upon the face of a loft on the North Side.*

"Mr. Paul Balliden of this towne of Derby, Merchant, gave this loft in the year of our Lord God 1636."

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*Above in a shield painted in a pane of wainscoat.*

"Barry nebule of six pieces A, and Az, upon a chief quartered G and O, in 1st and 4th quarters,—a lyon passant guardant; in 2nd and 3rd quarters, 2 roses counterchanged of the colour and mettall."

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*In another pane.*

"A, upon two barrs (seemingly Vert) six cross crosslets Or."

---

*Upon a gravestone in this Isle.*

"Here lyeth the body of Catherine the wife of John Ward, Gent. He was deacon of this Church. She dyed Oct. 21, 1705. Aged 70."



*Upon a Grey Marble Gravestone in the body of the Church.*

"Here lyes the body of *William Crees*, Gent. he departed this life the 29th of Aprill, Anno Domini 1674; *Ætatis sue* 39. And also the body of *Mary* his daughter, the wife of *Thomas Carter*, Gent. She departed this life the 7th of November, 1687, Aged 22 yeares. Also *Ebenezer Crees*, Gent. the eldest son of the saide *William Crees*. He married *Mary* the second daughter of *Francis Burton*, of *Weston Under-wood*, Gent. He departed this life the 5th of March, 1691, *Ætatis sue* 29."

---

*Upon another Gravestone.*

"Here lyes the body of *John Tayler*, Gentleman, he dyed the 25th of August, Anno Domini 1704, Aged 79."

---

*Upon flat gravestones in the body of the Chancell.*

"Here lyeth the body of *Hannah Chambers*, the wife of *John Chambers* of *Derby*, Gent. who was daughter of Mr. *Thomas Hamond* of *London*, Merchant. She dyed the 16th day of Ffebruary 1698 & 9. Aged 82."

---

*Upon another which lyes close by.*

"Here lyes the body of *Margaret* the wife of *William Chambers* of this parish, Gent. She was the Eldest daughter of *Ffrancis Burton* of *Weston Underwood* in the County of *Derby*, Gent. She dyed the 26th of November, 1685, Aged 25, leaving issue two daughters, *Hannah* and *Margery*, which said *Margery* since dyed, being here also interred the 18th of March, 1685."

---

*On another.*

"..... *Eyr* of *Cruchill*, Gentleman, he dyed the 11th of March, A. D. 1629."

---

*Upon another.*

"Here lyes the body of Mrs *Hester Willot*, the wife of *William Willot*, late of *Derby*, Gent. being the daughter of

*Robert Parker*, late of *Burndhurst*, in the County of *Derby*; Gent. who departed this life the 10th of October, 1700, Aged 58."

---

*Upon another.*

"Here lyes the body of *John Bagnold*, Gent. Steward for above 20 years to the Corporation, and sometime a worthy Member of Parliament. He married *Hannah* daughter of *Joseph Parker* of this towne, Gent. by whom he had issue, *Joseph*, *John*, *Walter*, and *Margaret*. He dyed the 1st of May, 1698. Aged 55."

---

*Upon another.*

"Here lyeth the body of *Elizabeth* the daughter of Mr. *Luke Whittington*, late Alderman of this towne. She departed this life in the 6th year of her age, the 2nd of January, A. D. 1674. Here also lyeth *Elizabeth* the wife of Mr. *Abraham Crompton*, she dyed January the 11th, 1690. Aged 37."

Below in a shield—" . . upon a bend . . between two griffins' heads erased, three dolphins naiant . . "

---

*Upon another.*

"Here lyes *Mary* daughter of *John Osborne*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife. She dyed the 25th of November, 1694. Also *John* son of the said *John* and *Elizabeth Osborne*, he dyed the 6th of January, 1695."

Below *Osborne* impaling *Sacheverell*.

---

*Upon another.*

"Here lyes the body of *John Cole*, Gent. who dyed the 17th of March, 1701. He was loyall to his Prince, just to his Master, and faithfull to his friend."

---

Upon a tomb of Alibaster under an arch on the South side of the Chancell, is a portraiture of a man and his wife, and in the middle of the stone is inscribed :

"*Richard Ffletcher* in Dutious Piety to the deserved Memoriall of his Father *Richard Ffletcher*, thrice bayliffe of *Derby*, deceased the 13th day of January, 1606: infixeth these lines: "...[below is an Epitaph in verse, and again are the Portraitures of 5 children. Upon the South side is inscribed,] "his first wife was *Emmot Draper*, widow, maryed the 9th of October, 1564. She departed this life the 3rd of June, 1569; they had issue *Elizabeth*, who the 31st of May deceased, 1570. His 2nd wife *Rachell* the daughter of *Richard* ..... of *Spondon*. They lived maryed 33 years, and had issue *Richard*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Jane*. She deceased the 7th of May, 1602."

---

*Upon flatt marble and Alebaster Gravestones, before the rails of the Altar.*

"Hic inhumatur Corpus *Hugonis Bateman* Arm. D'ni *Richardi Bateman* de *Hertington* in hoc *Derbiæ* comitatu filij primo geniti, nati in parochia de *Hertington* prædict. vicesimo die Janu: A. Dom. MDCXVI. denati vero in hac parochia decimo tertio die Aprilis, Anno Domini MDCLXXX. Æt. suæ Lxv."

---

*Upon another which lyes to it.*

"Here lyeth the mortall part of Mrs. *Mary Bateman*, wife of *Hugh Bateman* of this town, Esq. she dyed the 21st of October, An. Dom. MDCLXIII. Also *Mary* the wife of *Hugh Bateman*, nephew of the above-said *Hugh Bateman*. She dyed the 22nd day of March, Anno Domini 1704. Ætat. suæ 41."

---

*Upon another.*

"Conduntur sub hoc saxo reliquiæ *Simonis Jackson* optime spei indolisque adolescentis; filij que *Rogeri Jackson* Rectoris Ecclesiæ de *Langford*, et *Sanctæ* uxoris ejus, obdormivit in Domino Decembris decimo Ano. Dom. 1659. Ætat. suæ vero decimo octavo."

*Upon another.*

"Here lyeth the body of *Edmond Berkelay*, Esq. aged 38, Son and heir of *Sir Henry Berkeley*, of *Yarlington*, in the County of *Somerset*, and Dame *Eliz*: his wife, eldest daughter of *Sir Henry Nevill*, of *Billingbeare*, in the County of *Berks*, who departed this life the 8th day of July, 1655."

*Upon another.*

"Requiescit in Pace Dona *Barbara Harpur* fil: *Antonij Faust* clar: famil: in Agro *Leicestræ* Armig: *Henrici Beaumont* militis primo nupt: deinde *Henrico Harpur* Baronet. Reliquit filias, *Barbaram Dixie* hered: *Henrici Beaumont*, nec non *Joh'em Harpur* Baronett: *Henricum*, *Guliel*: filios, *Elizabeth*: *Dorotheam*: et *Barbar*: filias ad huc ..... *Henry Harpur* adept. *Isab*: *Jana*: *Kater*: Cælis micant placid: in Domino obdormivit 2 die Jul: Anno Dom. 1649. Ætat. suæ 68. Here also lyeth *Dorothy Harpur*, of *Bredsall*, who was wife, first, to *Sir John Fitzherbert* of *Norbury*, after to *John Shore* of *Derby*, Dr. of *Phisick*, March 16th, 1666."

*Upon another.*

"Here lyeth the body of *Sir John Shore*, Knight, Dr. of *Phisick*, who was twice married, first to *Dorothy* daughter of *John Harpur* of *Bredsall*, Esq. and widow of *Sir John Fitzherbert* of *Norbury*, by whom he had no issue. His 2nd wife was *Sarah* daughter of *John Chambers* of *Derby*, Gent. per whom he had 4 children, *Anne*, *John*, *Thomas*, and *Sarah*. He dyed the last day of June, 1680, Aged 64."

*Upon another.*

"Here lyeth the body of *Patience* daughter of *Loyall* Captain *John Meynell*, eldest son of *Godfrey Meynell* of *Willington*, Esq. widow of *John Grace* of *Kilburne*, Gent. and of the County of *Derby*, by whom he had issue, 3 sons, and 4 daughters, all dyed before her. She constantly attended

the Holy Office of the Church of England, and exchanged this life for a much better on the 17th of April, 1701, and in the 59th year of her age."

Below in a shield is "Vaire."

---

*Upon another.*

"*Mary Muckloe* the daughter of *Thomas Mucklowe*, Gent. dyed the 11th day of August, in the 21st year of her age, Anno Domini 1699."

In a lossing—".. upon a saltire .. a lyon Rampt. S. on a chief .. an eschollop between 2 flower de lis .."

---

*Upon another.*

"C. J. P. Cineres hic conduntur.....  
*Gulielmi Wheler* equitis aurati et Baronetti .....

---

*Upon another in the body of the Chancell.*

"Here lyes the body of *Sarah* the wife of *George Ffletcher*, she dyed the 1st day of December, 1683."

---

*Upon another.*

"Here lyeth under this stone the mortall part of *William Clarke* Major of *London*, he dyed the 15th of August, 1666, Aged 47."

---

In the East end of the North Aisle is a tomb all of wood, erected about 4 feet high, and upon it is the full proportion of a man in some sort of priests orders, in rich canonicall robes, supposed to be the Abbot of *Derley*, a dog at his feet, collared, and looking mournfully up at his master, upon the side of this tombe cut on the wood, are the effigies of 13 monks in their habits, in praying postures, and under them, cut on wood, lyeth a man on his left side wrapped up in his winding sheet, with a "cross patee" on his left breast.

*Upon the North Wall is a Little monument, and in a tablet of marble is inscribed,*

"Near this place lyeth interred the incomparably Ingenious and virtuous Mrs. *Hannah Cotchett*, eldest daughter of *Thomas Cotchett* of *Mickleover*, in the County of *Derby*, Esq. She departed this life the 29th of January, 1698."

*Upon the Wall at the East End of the Chancell is placed a pritty little monument of black and white marble. In the white marble in black letters is inscribed,*

"M. S. Neer to this place lyes interred the body of *Mary* sister of *Ffrancis Arundell* of *Stoke Parke*, in the County of *Northampton*, Esq. She departed this life the 25th day of July in 20th year of her age. Anno Domini 1676."

Above in a lossing—"S. 6 swallows 3, 2, 1, Ar."\*

*On Slabs affixed to the South Wall.*

"To perpetuate the memory of a man whose virtues were revered by all who knew him, this monument is erected by *Anna Maria* the widow of the late *Thomas Rivett*, Esq. in testimony of her true affection, and from a full sense of the excellence of his heart, who died in the year 1763, and rests in the chancel of this Church, with a joyful hope of a blessed resurrection. Four of his children, *Elizabeth Carnac*, *Frances Ravenscroft*, *Peter Sibley Rivett*, and *James Rivett Carnac*, have alas! followed him to the grave.

'Cold death o'ertook them in their blooming years,

'And left a wretched mother unavailing tears.'

Arms.—"A. 3 bars S. in chief 3 trevets of the last." *Rivett*.

On an escutcheon of pretence—"Ermine a Griffin int. 3 crescents, G.

"*Thomas Swanwick* died on the 15th of March, 1814, in the 59th year of his age, having fulfilled the important duties

\* Bassano's Church Notes, in the Herald's College.

of Schoolmaster, with credit and respect 32 years. The gratitude and esteem of his Pupils have erected this tribute to his Memory."

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"To the Memory of Thomas Wheeler Gillham, Esq. of Chichester, late Captain of the 1st Regt. Guards, he died 16th of April, 1801, aged 23 years."

---

"In a vault underneath, (the ground being purchased of this parish for the use of their family,) lyeth the bodies of John Osborne of Derby, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, second daughter of William Sacheverell of Morley, in the County of Derby, Esq. by Mary Staunton his first wife. He departed this life the 5th of April, 1730, aged 77. Shee May 19th, 1737, Aged 70. They had issue, Mary, John, William, Elizabeth, and Joyce.

Here also lie the bodies of William Osborne, Esq. and Joyce Osborne, the son and daughter of the above named John Osborne, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife."

Arms.—"O. on a bend S. int. 2 horses' heads erased proper, 3 dolphins embossed O."—*Osborne*. impaling. "A. a saltier S. charged with 5 Waterbougets O."—*Sacheverell*.

---

"Near this place lies the body of Robert only child of Robert and Sarah Matlock, who was born October 26th, 1726, and departed this life October 25th, 1780."

---

"Underneath this tablet lies interred the body of Robert C. Gordon, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Gordon of Embo, Bart. He was Major of the 85th Regt. by whom (under the command of his friend Major Purves) he was buried with military honours; died 28th of November 1797. Aged 25 years."

Arms.—"A. chevron int. 3 spread eagles G." *Gordon*.

Over all on escutcheon of pretence,— "A. lion Rampt. and border engrafted, S."

In the new Church at *Derby* which was lately rebuilt, except the elegant and beautiful Gothic Tower, erected about Queen *Mary's* time, on the South Wall near the West door is a small mural monument of black and white marble, erected to the memory of its chief founder, who at his death left a piece of plate, which he desired might be sold, and the money applied to the ornament of the Church, which his *Executors* thought could not more properly be laid out than in a monument for him who had taken so much pains in getting contributions towards the building of it.\*

"In memory of the Rev. Michael *Hutchinsen*, D.D. late Minister of this Church, who from a pious zeal, and unwearied application, obtained subscriptions, and afterwards collected and paid three thousand, two hundred, and forty nine pounds, and upwards, for the rebuilding of this Church. He dyed the tenth day of Janu; in the year of our Lord God MDCCXXX."

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"H. S. I. Samuel *Willes*, A.M. Eccles: Cath: *Lichfield* Prebendarius, Rector de *Ardenworth* in agro de *Northampton*, et Hujus ecclesie per 25 annos minister, pietate adeo sanctus ut quotidie vixerit quam statim moriturus, in concionibus tam facilis & expeditus ut ad id natus factusque videretur, quodcumque locutus est. Statura justa, vultu sereno, suavitate morum & reverenter amabilis. Grassantibus in hoc oppido variolis ijs correptus heu nimis prematura et vix unquam satis legendâ morte occubuit anno ætatis 44, salutis 1685. Ad vestibulum templi pro summâ sua modestate & humilitate sepeliri voluit, dignissimus qui juxta altare conderetur."

---

"Near to the remains of their Father lye also those of two daughters of the said Samuel *Willes*, viz. *Lucy*, married to Benjamin *Parker* of *London*, Gent. and *Mary* married to Thomas *Carter*, of *Derby*, Gent. *Lucy* died August 16, 1696. *Mary* died November the 22nd, 1699."

\* Cole's Mss. in Brit. Mus. ~~MS. A. 1. 1. 1.~~ 63.



*On the West Wall.*

"Sacred to the Memory of Richard *Whitby*, Esq. and *Katherine* his wife. She was daughter of Henry *Dolphin*, second Son of John *Dolphin* of *Shenston Moss*, in the County of *Stafford* Esq. by whom she had four sons and seven daughters. He died May 29, 1783, Aged 63. She May the 5th, 1803, Aged 72."

"Also five of their Children; *Richard* died Dec. 31st. 1777, Aged 23. *Thomas Dolphin* Nov. 14th, 1784, Aged 28. *Elizabeth* Dec. 9th, 1787, aged 23. *Maria* April 15, 1793, Aged 19. *Mary* April 28, 1796, Aged 30. And likewise *Mary Anne* daughter of the Rev. William *Hickin*, Vicar of *Audley*, in the County of *Stafford*, and *Katherine* his wife, eldest daughter of the above *Richard* and *Katherine Whitby*. She died Sept. 18, 1790, Aged 5 years."

Arms.—"G. 3 snakes S. in chief O, 3 pheons A."—*Whitby*  
impaling—"A, 3 dolphins embowed S." *Dolphin*.

---

*North Side.*

"Near this place lyeth the body of Sarah *Balidon*, wife of Paul *Balidon*, Esq. of *Stapenhill* in this County, and one of the daughters of Sir Thomas *Gresley*, Bart. of *Drakelow*, also in this County, in memory of whom this monument was erected by her nephew Sir Thomas *Gresley*, Bart. of *Drakelow* aforesaid, she departed this life the 15th of June, 1736."

Arms.—"O, 2 bars S, each charged with 3 cross crosslets, O.  
*Balidon*, impaling

"Vairy O & G."

*Gresley*.

---

"M. M. T. In memoriam nob: v: Gulielmi *Wheler* Westmonasteriensis qui pestem Lon: effugiens *Derbie* occubuit, locum non fatum mutans, a rege *Carolo J.* Equitis Aurati, a *Carolo 2<sup>do</sup>* Baronetti titulo insignitus uxorem duxit *Elizab: Cole* hæredem *Michaelis* illustri prosapia filiola quam unicam habuit, cunis obiit, prole perennare nomen non potuit virtutibus elaruit prole et mon'to perennioribus.

Obiit Anno { *Salutis* } 1666  
                   { *Ætatis* } 66 August. vi."

Arms.—"O chevr. S. int. 3 leopards' heads proper. Arms of  
 Ulster. *Wheeler.*

impaling—

"A, a lamb & border bottonne, O."

"Under this monument is interred the body of William *Allestry*, Esq. Recorder of *Darby*. He was twice married. First to *Sarah* the daughter of Thomas *Smith*, Gent. by whom hee had three sons and four daughters. His second wife was *Mary*, daughter of William *Agard*, Gent. by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He dyed 4th Sept. 1655, aged 67.

A wife most richly adorned { As w'th outward ornaments  
   { So w'th inward graces.

With a religious heart toward God, a charitable hand towards the poore, and with tender affection toward her husband and children, who dyed 20th of September, 1638, and lieth below interred; in whose memory her husband caused this monument to be sett up.

Underneath this Monument is interred the body of *Mary*, daughter of William *Agard*, Gent. She was twice married, 1st. to Edward *Smith*, Gent. by whom she had three daughters, her second husband was William *Allestry*, Esq. by whom she had three sonnes and four daughters. She dyed the 1st. of April An. Dom. 1674, aged 63.

Beautifull Dust { Mrs. *Mary Allestry*  
                           { W'th 4 of her deare children.

Under this Monument neere to the body of the above written William *Allestry*, Esq. lyeth interred Mistris Grace *Allestry* his daughter, who dyed the 1st day of December, 1655, aged 24."

Arms.—*Allestry.*

" This last token of regard (all that now remains for paternal care and affection to bestow) is paid to the memory of Rd. Sl. *Bateman*, (son of *Hugh* and *Temperance*,) who was born 11th of June, 1788, and died at *Shardlow* the 17th of June, 1794. To whose amiable disposition, engaging manners, and excellent capacity, this sad tribute is justly due.

" How oft the flowret's silken leaves conceal  
The drugs that steal the vital spark away !"

" Near this place lie the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth *Bateman*, daughter of *Hugh Bateman*, late of this parish, Esq. She died February 23. A. D. 1781, aged 55. Piety, benevolence, and filial affection, distinguished and adorned her life. Such virtues need no Eulogium. This tablet is dedicated to friendship."

" *Æterna justas habebitur memoria ad meridiem hujus chori quod terrenum erat Hugonis Bateman nuper de Hospitio Grajensi Armigeri, terræ redditum est. Filius fuit natu maxumus Dom' Ric'di Bateman de Hartington in Agro Derbiensi et genere materno a perantiqua Beresfordorum prosapia oriundus; tres ordine duxit uxores primam Mariam filiam Dom. Francisci Clay de Higham in agro Derbiensi. Alteram Elizabetham filiam Dom: Gulielmi Bateman civis Londinensis.*

ex qua tres suscepit liberos { Elizabetham  
Richardum  
Hugonem

qui ante patrem obierunt omnes; tertiam Elizabetham filiam Johannis Dalton Derbiensis generosæ, quæ in charissimi conjugis, & viri integerrimi æmoriæ Hoc statuit monumentum, filiam unicam Elizabetham peperit quam Pater moriens reliquit, natam 7<sup>ma</sup> mens. xviij. Obiit. idibus Aprilis anno Salutis humanæ MDCLXXXII.

Mors tua, Mors Xti, fraus mundi, gloria cæli,  
Et Dolor inferni sunt meditanda tibi.

Arms.—" O, 3 crescents each surmounted by an etoile of six points, G; a dexter canton, Az." for *Bateman*. impaling.—  
" Az. lion Ramp. S."

"In memory of *Hugh Bateman*, late of this parish, Esq. who died the 24th of November, 1777, aged 87. In 1718 he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Osborne* of *Derby*, Esq. and *Elizabeth Stuchesswell*, by whom he had issue, *Richard*, *Hugh* and *John*. His second wife was *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Samuel Hacker*, of *Duffield*, in this County, Esq. He had by her one daughter *Elizabeth*. *Richard* his eldest son married *Catherine*, youngest daughter of *William Fitzherbert*, Esq. formerly Recorder of this borough, and left two sons *Hugh* & *Richard*.

Arms.—*Bateman* impaling.

"O, on bend int. 2 wolves' heads erased S. 3 dolphins of the first." *Osborne*, over all on an escutcheon of pretence,

"Az. cross vair O & Az. int. 4 mullets pierced of the 2nd." *Hucker*.

A man in a gown and ruff kneeling before a desk with his hands elevated, above his head a Canopy and the following coats of arms;

Arms. "Quarterly, G, & Az. in the first and fourth, a leopard's head, Or; in the second and third a covered cup, and in chief 2 round buckles, the tongues fessewise, points to the dexter, all of the third."

*Goldsmith's Company.\**

"A. on a chevron engrailed G, between 3 cornish choughs, 3 mullets of five, of the field; crescent for difference.

*Underneath is the following inscription.*

"To the glory of God. *Richard Croshawe*, of *London*, Esq. sometime Mr. of the Right Hon'le. Companie of Goldsmiths and Deputie of *Broad-streete Ward*, a man pious, and liberall to the poor, in the great plague 1625, neglecting his owne safetie abode in the citie to provide for theire reliefe, did many pyous and charitable acts in his lifetime, and by his will left

\* The Goldsmith's Company was incorporated in the year 1327 by letters patent, which were confirmed in the year 1394; re-incorporated, and their privileges increased, by King Edward IV. in the year 1462.

above £4000. to the mayntenance of lectures, reliefe of poore, and other pyous uses. Since his death his executors have added out of his estate 900'll. Hee dwelte and lyeth buried in the parrish of *St. Bartholomew*, by the *Exchange*, wheare he lived 31 years, and beinge 70 years old, departed this life the 2nd day of June, 1631. Havinge done much good to this towne and this his native countrie, his executors have erected this monument in this place to encourage others of great estates to imitate his pyetie and charitie, 1636.\*

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“Near to this monument lye interred the bodies of *Thomas Chambers*, late of *London*, Merchant, who departed this life the 10th of December, 1726, aged 66. And of *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *John Bagnold*, Esq. late of *Derby*, who departed this life the 23d day of April, 1735, aged 56. They had issue one son and two daughters, *Thomas*, who died young; *Arabella*, who married *William Bate*, late of *Foston*, in the Countie of *Derby*, Esq. and departed this life the 23d day of July, 1727, aged 26. *Hannah Sophia*, who married the Right Hon'ble *Brownlow*, Earl of *Exeter*.”

Arms.—Ermine 3 copper cakes proper, in chief of 2nd chamber, O.” *Chambers.*

impaling.—“Barry of 6, O and Ermine, over all lion Rampt. Az.” *Bagnold.*

---

*On a neat Monument by Chantrey.*

“In the family vault in this Church lie the remains of *Richard Bateman*, Esq. who died March 29th, 1821, aged 63 years. He served the office of High Sheriff in 1812, and was one of the Magistrates for the County. A widow, five sons, and one daughter, are left to mourn his loss. He was the

\* *Richard Crowshawe* was a Smith's son at *Markeaton* juxta *Derby*. In *St. Bartholomew's Church, London*, West door, is a fair screen with the following inscription, “*Ex dono Richardi Crowshawe civis et auri fabri Londinensis 1631.*”

*Stow's Survey of London.*

second son of Richard *Bateman*, Esq. of *Derby*, and *Katherine*, daughter of the late William *Fitzherbert*, Esq. of *Tissington*, formerly M. P. for this borough.

Also to the memory of his two lamented daughters, *Joyce Osborne Bateman*, died at *Uttaxeter*, 13th of May, 1808, aged 15 years, and was buried there; and *Eliza Catherine Bateman*, died 20th of May, 1819, aged 21 years. Also an infant son, *Fitzherbert Bateman*, aged 7 months. This monument is erected by *Elizabeth* his widow, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas *Keeling* of *Uttaxeter*, *Staffordshire*, to express her deep regret, and as the last sad token of affectionate remembrance for those, who from their virtues claim the warmest tribute which conjugal and maternal love can dictate and inscribe.

'Each duty done,—they rest in peace.'

Arms.—Quarterly, *Bateman* and *Osborne*.

On an escutcheon of pretence.

Quarterly 1 & 4, "G. a cross and canton A."

2 & 3, "A. 6 lions Rampant. S. 3, 2, 1." *Savage?*

*On a pillar in the Chancell.*

"In a vault near this pillar are deposited the remains of Thomas *Coke*, Esq. and *Matilda* his wife. He departed this life on the 15th of November 1776, aged 76. She on the 1st of August, 1777, aged 71. They lived together man and wife more than 40 years (in times not abounding with such instances) in perfect harmony and affection, and in the evening of their days, when this world could afford nothing to them but what is inseparably the lot of humanity in so advanced a period, infirmities, they followed each other to a better and more perfect state, where they will receive the reward of their virtues. They have left one son and three daughters. Out of filial gratitude, and from a sincere respect, this monument was erected to their memory by their only son Daniel Parker *Coke*."

Arms.—"G. 3 crescents and canton Or."

*Coke.*

*On another Pillar.*

"In a vault near this place lie interred the bodies of Henry Parker of this town, Esq. and. Mary his wife, daughter of Leonard Fesbroke of Shardlow, Esq. He died the 27th of August, 1748, aged 66. She the 12th of December, 1736, aged 39.

In the same vault also lies the body of Joseph Parker, Esq. brother to the above named Henry, who died the 17th of February, 1752, aged 64. Out of great regard to whose memory this Monument is most gratefully erected by his Nephew Thomas Bainbrigge. Esq.

In another vault near this pillar lie the bodies of Thomas Bainbrigge, Esq. of this town, and Catherine his wife, (sister to the above Henry and Joseph Parker). He died 29th of August, 1746, aged 69. She died 13th of April, 1752, aged 63."

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Near the Vestry is an old tombstone, having on it a figure in scroll lines as large as life, holding a sacramental cup in his left hand, and his right hand uplifted. [Round the edge is this inscription,

"Subtus me jacet Johannes Latwe, quondam Canonicus Ecclesiae Collegiatae Omnium Sanctorum Berhp, ac subdecanus ejusdem qui obiit anno Dni Millesmo cccc mo ejus animae propitiatur Deus."

---

*Extracts from the Parish Register.*

The oldest Register belonging to this parish begins September, 1558.

October, 1592. The Plague begun in Darby, in the house of William Souter, bootcher, in the p'she of All: Sts: in Darby. Robertt Woode, Ironmonger, and Robertt Brookhouse, Tanner, then bayliffes and yt continued in the towne the space

Subtus me iacet Johannes Abbas quondam Canonius ecclesie collegiate

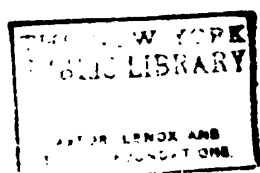
omniū scōz de rēp ac

Subtus annis eius de m qui obiit anno dñi milimo CCCC

cui aie ppicietur de us amen

Subtus annis eius de m qui obiit anno dñi milimo CCCC





of twelve moneths att the least, as by the register may appeare."

Immediately after this entry we find the names of several who are stated to have died "ex peste."

*Nov. Sep. Maria Smyth vidua sep. 22 die ex peste.*

*Alicia uxor Will'i Sowter sep. ex peste  
25<sup>o</sup> die.*

*Edwardus filius Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex  
peste 29<sup>o</sup> die.*

*Maria filia Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex peste  
eodem die.*

*December. Joh'es filius Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex peste  
V. die.*

*Will'mus Sowter, Lamius, sep. ex peste  
8<sup>o</sup> die.*

*October, 1593.* About this tyme the plague of pestilence, by the great mercy and goodnesse of Almighty God stayed, past all expectacion of man for it ceased upon asodayne, at whyche tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole p'she, there was not two houses together free from it; and yet the Lord bade the angel stay as in *Dauid's* tyme, hys name be blessed for ytt. Edward *Bennett*, Minister.

*May 16. 1610.* I see no reason why a register for *English* people should be written in Latin. Richard *Kilbie*, Minister of *Allhallows*, in *Darbie*.

*June 26, 1637. Sep.* Henry *Stowman* suppos'd the first of the plague.

*June 18, 1638. Geary, Elizabeth 9. d. of Thomas Geary. Her bap. by Mr. Crompton. Luke ii. 27.*

*July 31. Bonsall John, son of John Bonsall, bap. Sermon per Mr. Crompton, Luke ii. 28.*

*October, 1641. This month began the rebellion in Irelande, the Papistes makinge heade against the Kinge's loyall subiects; which rebellion was filled with most barbarous and cruell deedes.*

*1642. The 22nd of this August, 1642, erectum fuit Nottinghamiæ vexillum regale. Matt. xii. 25.*

*October. Rot. at Kinton 23 day.*

*Nov. Rot. at Branford 12 day.*

*Rot. at Swarston-bridge 5 day.*

*1643, Jan. Ashbie 17 day.*

*Martij. The 20th day the Hon'ble Lord Brooke slaine at the seige against Litchfield Close, which close was valiantly maintained till the 21st. and then took ffree quarter and with great honor marcht away.*

*Sept. 21. 1653. Richard Bennet and Sara Sales were married together by me Joseph Sweetman, according to the antient law of the Land.*

*April, A. D. 1656. Married before Holenfrey Yates, Justice of Peace, John Mayfield and Grace Crosby. Edward Daste and John Leeckfield being witnesses.*

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*Charities belonging to this Parish.*

*Given per annum.*

*Edward Osborne, Gent. late of this borough, 50s. for ever to the poor of this borough, viz. 20s.*

to this parish payable before Xtnas out off *Chester Green*, by the Corporation. William *Duffield*, Carpenter, two houses, one against the *Fryar's Close*, and the other on the North side the *Bag-lane*, to buy six gowns for six poor persons, to be paid before Christmas for ever. Mr. Joseph *Sweetnam*, minister of *All Saints'*, 16s. for ever to 16 poor widows, to be paid on Good Friday, out of the house at the upper end of *Full-street*, over against the *College Gardens*. Francis *Goodwin*, Gent. 33s. 4d. for ever, to be bestowed in cloth for the poor of this burrough, at Christmas, to be paid out of a house over against the upper end of the *Shambles*. By Mr. Samuel *Ward*, of this burrough for ever, £5. 4d. to be dealt to six poor people on the Sabbath day after morning sermon, each 4d. in bread to them of whatsoever persuasion, but especially those that come to Church, or his name or kindred, to be paid out of *Darley-slade* and *Crabtree-flat*. Mrs. Isabel *Moore*, late of this burrough, £5. for ever, to put a poor boy apprentice, on Shrove Tuesday, to be paid out of *Darley-slade* and *Crabtree-flat*. Mrs. Joyce *Harpur*, late of *Littleover*, 10s. to ten poor widows of the Communion of the Church of *England*, to be paid on every Easter day, out of a house and gardens in *Kirk Ireton*, bequeathed to the Rev. Mr. Thomas *Gilbert*, Rector of *Boylston*, and his heirs for ever. The Countess of *Shrewsbury*, 40s. for ever, to preach two Sermons, one on Michaelmas day, the other on Good Friday; and 40s. for

ever, to be dealt on Good Friday to 40 poor people, to be paid by the Duke of Devonshire. By the Countess of *Devonshire*, 48s. for ever, to be dealt to the poor on the twentieth day of June, to be paid by the Corporation. Richard *Croshaw*, of *London*, Esq. £20. for ever, to preach the Friday lecture, and £15. to be dealt to the poor people of this burrough on the Sabbath-day after prayers, 4d. each in bread, 2d. in cheese, and 3d. in money, to be dealt out to this parish every fourth and fifth Sunday, and the overplus to the Clerk to be paid for his pains by the Corporation. William *Walthal*, Gent. 32s. for ever, to be paid to the poor before Christmas, by the Corporation. Mrs. Jane *Walton*, late of this burrough, 24s. for ever, to the poor at Christmas and Good Friday, to be paid by the Corporation. Mr. Richard *Kilbie*, minister of *All Saints'*, 20s. for ever, payable before Easter, by the Corporation. Mr. William *Botham*, late of this burrough, Woollen Draper, 16s. for ever, to be paid before Christmas. Anthony *Glossop* Gent. late of this burrough, 20s. payable on Good Friday, by the Corporation. Mrs. Alice *Beaumont*, late of this burrough, 10s. for ever, in bread, to be dealt in the Church Porch, on Christmas Eve and Good Friday, payable out of a house on the West side the *Fullstreet*. Francis *Ash*, Gent. 50s. per annum, to be paid by the Goldsmith's Company in *London*. By Peter *Hough*, of *Langley*, 20s. per annum, in bread, to 20 widows of this burrough.\*

\* In addition to these bequests, I find that a Mr. Samuel

*Papers relating to the repair of the Chancell.*

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To the Right Reverend father in God

John Lord Bishopp of Litchfield and Coventry.

The humble petition of the Churchwardens of the p'ishe of  
All Saints', in Derby,

Humble sheweth,

That the Chancello belonginge to the Church of All Saints aforesaid, is in much decay, and unles speedilie repaired, in great danger; the sparrs uphoulding the rooffe being many of them broken, the repaires of which chancell have been lately put uppon the p'ish, which they doe beleeeve in right they ought not to repaire.

Therefore humble pray that your Lordshipp wilbee pleased to take the same into y'or considerac'on, and to appoynt which way the same ought and may bee repaired, and they shall daylie pray, &c.

John Storer.

Thomas Willimat.

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*Fletcher* left a sum of money to be distributed amongst the poor of this parish, and that of *St. Werburgh*, arising out of a piece of land in the borough called "*Steward's Piece*." In an assignment of the lease from the Rev. Mr. *Clarkson* to Mr. *Seale*, Tailor, it is stated, that "Whereas in and by one indenture of lease, bearing date on or about the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty six, and made or mentioned to be made between John *Cantrell*, of the borough of *Derby* aforesaid, Clog maker, and John *Wilmore*, of the said borough, Skuttle maker, then Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the parish and parish Church of *St. Werburgh*, of the said borough of the one part, and the said Thomas *Clarkson*, deceased, of the other part, the said John *Cantrell* and John *Wilmore*, by and with the consent, advice, and direction of the inhabitants and land-

*Mr. Allestrye's and Mr. Braandreth's award bet. All Saints' and Quarndon, concerninge disputes bet. y'm.*

Dated Aprill 10th. 13th K. Charles I.

To all Christian people to whome this p'sent writeinge indented shall come, whereas John Lawe and Abell Toplisse, Churchwardens of the parish of All Saynts, in Derby, of the one part, and John Walker, Richard Smyth, William Taberer, Luke Chaloner, and others, inhabitants of Quarndon, owners of the tythe corne, within the said townshipp of Quarndon, have mutually referred themselves to the Awardo of us, William Allestrye and Richard Brandreth, for the endinge of certaine differences dependinge between them about the repayre of the Chancell of the parish Church of All Saints in Derby aforesaid, Now we have taken upon us the endinge thereof, and have heard the allegac'ons of the said Churchwardens of the behalfe of themselves and the rest of the parish within

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holders of the said parish of *St. Werburgh*, for and in consideration of the sum of thirty-five pounds, then paid by the said Thomas *Clarkson*, deceased, to the said John *Cantrell* and John *Wilsmore*, or one of them as therein mentioned, Did demise, lease, set, and to farm let unto the said Thomas *Clarkson*, deceased, All that their right, interest, property, share, part or portion of, and in a certain piece of meadow ground, lying and being in the *Old Mendow*, within the Borough of *Derby* aforesaid, called the *Steward's Piece*, believed to be seven parts in twelve, or when eaten, seven *Beast-gates* for *All Saints'* parish, which right and interest thereof was and still is intermixed with that of the parish of *St. Werburgh* aforesaid, thereby demised or so intended to be, and then lately was in the possession of George *Bateman*, Gentleman, deceased, or his undertenant, &c." In April, 1st, 1747, this said *Steward's Piece* was leased by the Parishioners of *St. Werburgh* to Mr. *Seale*, at the annual rent of 20s. for a term of 21 years, commencing at Candlemas last, for which lease a fine of £31. 9s. 0d. was paid.

Derby, and divers of the inhabitants of Quarndon on the behalf of themselves and others, owners of the tythes there, doe finde that the said Churchwardens have already expended towards repayre of the said Chancel, the sume of £8. 6s. 8d. And we do order that the said John Walker, Richard Smyth, William Tabberer, and Luke Chaloner, shall forthwith pay the one halfe thereof to the said John Lowe and Abell Toplisse, in regarde that wee conceive that the tythes of Quarndon are of equall value to all the tythes, other ecclesiastical duties ariseinge within Derby, that belonge to the rectory of All Saints, saveinge the mortuaries or other duties that shall arise or become payable for burials within the said Chancell, And for the avoydeinge of all further troubles for any thinge that is past, we do order that the owners of the tythes within Quarndon shall not be questioned for the payment of any thinge concerninge the reparasons of the said Chancell for the tyme past, but that for the tyme to come they shall ever be at the one halfe of the charges to be expended about the same. And the Churchwarden of Quarndon shall be acquainted and made privy to the disbursements about the same, if hee please. And we do further order that they the said Inhabitants of Quarndon shall from the tyme of the date hereof be allowed unto them, and shall be lawfull for them to take to themselves the moyetye of all such sumes of money as shall be hereafter payed or due to be payed for any buryall within the said chancell in regard they are to be at the one half of the expences about the repayre thereof, but shall for any thinge before that tyme paid for any buryalls there no thinge shall be allowed unto them, IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto sett our hands and seales the tenth day of Aprill, in the 13 yeare of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, Ffrance and Ireland, Kinge, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1637.

Signed Wm. Allestrye,  
Ric: Brandreth.

*Sealed, subscribed, and published in the p'sence of*  
Henry Ffranceys.



**Grace and Peace in Xt Jesus.**

Fforasmuch as after a long expence of tyme, now by the wisdom of Comissioners it is agreed upon and knowne unto y'or what is the proportion of each one of y'or tithes. I hold it my duetie to putt y'ow in mynde of that which y'ou have before your eyes, the great decay of the Chancell of the Churches in Derby, whereunto you are chargeable for reparac'ons. These are therefore to require of each one of y'ow respectively (according to his due rate) to contribute thereunto, as necessity doth and shall require from tyme to tyme, for it would be a shame unto us, professing the religion of God, to suffer his houses or woorslipp to ruine, and not to reparaire them; if not upon our owne prievate religious devotion, yet at least by our bond and dutie by virtue of lawe. I doubt not but you will have that respect unto mee and unto y'rselves, that I shall not be occasioned to trouble y'w hereafter, by reason of any neglect herein. And thus commending y'ow to the protec'on of the Almighty, I rem.

Yo'r lovinge friende & ordinarie,

*Eccleshall Castle,*

Thos. Coven: & Lichff.

1 Mart. 1629.

Arms of the see impaling

Orly. 1 & 4 — a goat's head erased.

2 & 3 Ermine.

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A note of the landes and tenements belonging to All Saintes Church, in Darbie, in the Countie of Darbie, geven heretofore towards the repaire of the said Church, the p'ticulers of what lands and tenements, together with the severalle rents reserved upon them, as alsoe how long they are leased out, doe hereunder follow according to the fourth article in the agreement made between the inhabitants of Darbie and the inhabitants of Quarndon, parishioners of the said Church, written in Darbie

the xiiijth daye of June, 1620, by the Churchwardens then being, Paul Ballydon and Joseph Parker, viz.

£. s. d.

FFIRST, one tenement, with all houses, edifices, buildings, swinesties and garden, thereto belonging, leased out to Mr. Edmond Bligh for xxi years, together with xiiij acres of inclosure lying in Normanton field; and ij acres of land, the one lying in Normanton field, the other in Darbie, for which he paid xl'i fine, his lease beginning the 25th daye of March 1604, and ending the 25th daye of March 1625, at 40s. per ann. .... 2 0 0

Item, one tenement in the north end of the Rotton-row, next unto a tenement of the king's, contayning one chamber and one cellar, in the occupation of Richard Bestwig and Mr. Comins, without lease and geve yearlye rent, the chamber and cellar, 5s. 0 5 0

Also one butcher's shop in the said tenement, in the occupation of Blake Johnson, which yeldeth the yearelie rent without lease, the sum of. .... 0 16 8

Also one other butcher's shop in the said tenement in the occupation of Henry Ward, geveth yearelie rent 16 shi. 8d. 2 sh. of which the towne hath restis to the C. .... 6 14 0

Item, one tenement and orchard lyinge in the upper of St. Peter's p'rish, demised to Robartt Bateman for 21 yeares, beginning the 26th daij of Aprill, in the 4th yeare of his Ma'ies Raigne over England, w'h yeldeth yearelie rent, .... 0 12 0

Item, one tenement in St. Peter's p'rish adjoyning to the next above, demised to Anthonie Spicer for xxi yeares, beginninge the 20th day of March, in the 44th yeare of the Queene Elizabeth, and yeldeth yearelie rent the some of .... 0 8 0

Item, one other tenement in the south side of the Marie-gate, in the occupation of Widow Wilflowes, without lease, and yeldeth yearly rent, .... 0 8 0

Item, one barne and garden lying in Newlands or Greene-lane, in the occupation of Mrs. Turner, together with one acre of arrable land in Ditchfield, at Rowditch gap p. annum, ijs. iiij d.

Half an aker and a roode in the Park-field lying on Marton waye, on the west, p. ann. xix d.

Half an aker in the same feild, Edward Smith on the south, and Wm. More on the north, at xiiij d. p. ann. and set altogether for 21 years at 3ls. 9d. p. ann. and 30sh. fine, in the year 1605, as wee find it in the Church booke, and ending anno d'ni 1626,.....

1 11 9

Item, one croft lying in the upper end of a lane that leadeth to Little Over from Mr. Leemings house, demised to Lawrence Brealie for 21 years, beginning the 20th day of March, in the 44 years of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, and yeldeth yearly rent,.....

0 8 0

Item, achiefe arising out of a barne and a croft neare unto St. Ellins, between the land of George Stringer on the south side, and John Francis on the north, and late in the tenure of Ottiwell Heyes, by yeare, .....

0 2 0

Item, one garden lying neare Becketwell lane, in the tenure of Robert Bruckhouse and adjoining to the land of the said Robert Bruckhouse, yieldeth p. annum, .....

0 3 4

Item, The Chamberlains of the towne of Darbie pay to the said p'rish and Churchwardens by yeare xs. for half anaker of inclosure lying w'thin Mr. Ro: Bates land in Little Chester, afforetyme in the tenure of old Richard Heyes, and now of Mr. Bate, per ann. ....

0 10 0

Item, one Aker of inclosure or meadow lying in Chester close, in the tenure of Henry Wandell, and sometyme before in the occupation of Robert

	£.	s.	d.
Stringer, w'hout lease, and yeldeth yearelie rent the sum of.....	0	6	8
Item, one aker and $\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow, I saye one aker and half of meadow lying beyond Darwin in the east side of the same meadow, in the tenure of William Potter, without lease, and yeldeth yearlie rent,..	0	11	8
Item, one aker and a half lying in the said mea- dow, in the tenure of Henry Walker, a lease granted to him of them both, not sealed, who pay- eth yearelie for this aker and a half the some of..	0	11	8
Item, ij loes lying in Couslie near to the new pasture hedge on the west, in the tenure of Robart Wood, w'thout lease, and yealdeth yearelie rent, the some is,.....	0	4	0
Item, One aker and a half arrable land lying in the <i>Rundeth field</i> (or rather the field called the p'celle) late in the tenure of Robart Stringer, now of Wm. Walker, and yeldeth yearly rent, old rent, ....	0	3	6
Item, one aker of arable land in the Parke field late in the tenure of Robart Stringer, and now of the said William Walker, and held with the other give yearelij,.....	0	2	4
There hath latelie been no rent paid for this last 2 akers and half of arable land.			

Some totall of the whole p'mes, .. £.9 19 3\*

Thus you see as neare as we can gather, the lands and tene-  
ments belonging to our parish Church of All S'ts. in Darbie,  
pittie it is so faire .... should be so slenderlie p'vided for.†

\* This is a mistake, it should be £10..2..7. Edit.

† From papers in a Chest in All Saints' Church.

## ST. MICHAEL'S.

This Church is situated in Queen Street, standing about midway between the Church of All Saints and that of St. Alkmund. It is certainly a very ancient building, but at what time it was erected we know not. About the latter end of the twelfth, or the beginning of the thirteenth century, this Church appears to have been given by one of the Freschevilles, to the Abbot and Convent of Darley, In a charter of confirmation, about the year 1243, Rafe de Freschville confirms to the said Abbot and Convent, all the grants, &c. of his ancestors, that is to say, (*inter alia*) of the gift of William son of Rafe, and Robert his son of the adyowson of the Church of St. Michael in Derby, and the Chappell of Alwardeston, with their appurtenances.\* In Pope Nicholas's Valor, which was completed about the year 1292, the Church of St. Michael, together with its chapel, most probably that at Alvas-ton, was valued at the yearly income of £10..13..4. and the tenths £1..1..4.

" Hæc est finalis, &c. apud Westm' a die S'ci Michaelis in quindecim dies anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Joh'is quadrigesimo primo coram Henrico de Bathon' Rob'to de Bruys Justiciariis & aliis d'ni regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Ankerum de Frescheville querentem, & Walterum Abbatem de Derleye deforciantem per Robertum de Makeney positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum de advocacione Ecclesie de Alwoldeston. Unde assisa ultime presentationis summonita fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Ankerus

\* J. Reynolds.

## ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, DERBY.

THIS church (the foundation-stone of which was laid by T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P., on April 15, 1857) was opened on Thursday, the 8th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The new church is situated in Queen-street, and will accom-

modate 450 persons. It consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, vestry, and tower. Owing to widening the public road in Queen-street, as arranged with the local board of health, the length of the churchyard, from east to west, has been so reduced that, although the church is built at the extremity of the church-

yard, it would not admit of the tower standing at the end of the nave; consequently it has been erected at the south-west angle, on the south side of which a handsome doorway forms the principal entrance to the church. The acute angle in the churchyard, at the junction of St. Michael's-lane with Queen-street, has caused the extension of the north aisle westward beyond the end of the nave: this projection forms an octagonal recess in the inside suitable for an organ. The stone used for the wall was from Duffield; sydnop for the piers and arches; and for the windows, tracery, and carving, stone from Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The seats and timbers of roof are of red deal, stained and varnished; the inner surface of the roofs is lined with boarding; and, to ensure greater warmth, Oregon's asphaltic felt is laid underneath the slating. The style of the building is Gothic, of the Geometrical period prevalent during the fourteenth century. The tower is sixty feet high. The design is by Mr. H. I. Stevens, and the contractor is Mr. O. Moody, Derby, who has carried out the re-erection in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The cost of the building is £2400, the whole of which has already been raised by public and private subscriptions, bannars, &c.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, DERBY.

The east window of five compartments, is by Mr. W. Walton, of London. We gather from the inscriptions that one compartment has been presented by Miss Wright, of Hathersage; one by Miss Haden, one by the present Vicar, and one each by some friends of the Rev. J. G. Howard and the Rev. R. M. Hope, the two preceding Vicars. The centre light contains the well-known picture of the guardian angel guiding a child along a precipice. With this idea there has been blended the notion of St. Michael triumphing over the dragon, as he is generally represented; and the foot of the guardian angel is seen crushing the serpent's head. The four other lights represent Simon and Andrew, James and John, not with their conventional emblems, but with the symbols of their craft—the oar, the rudder, the net, and the fish, which seem peculiarly suitable in a church which we believe is intended specially for working people.

In the chancel there is also a small window of grisaille glass presented by J. W. Freshfield, Esq., with his arms, in the upper opening. We believe that Mr. Freshfield claims to be lineal descendant of St. Beke de Freshville, by whom this church was transferred to the Abbot of Derby in A.D. 1240.

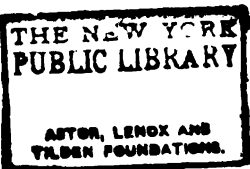
The accompanying Engraving of the Church is from a Sketch by Mr. Mr. W. Walton, of Wardwick, Derby.

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**St. Michael's Church.**





recognovit predictam advocacionem predictę ecclesię cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Abbatis & Ecclesię sue de Derleye, tanquam capellam pertinentem ad matricem ecclesiam suam S'ci Michaelis de Derbye, et illam remisit, & quietam chamavit de se et heredibus suis predicto Abbati et successoribus suis & ecclesię sue predictę in perpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, remissione, fine & concordia idem Abbas dedit predicto Ankero quindecim marcas argenti."\*

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*Copy of the Agreement between the Vicar of St. Michael's and the parish of Alvaston, dated March 20th, 1499.*

" TO ALL the children of the Holy Mother Church by whom these our present letters shall be seen or heard JOHN by Divine providence Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield greeting in our Lord everlasting to whose provident circumspection the government of the pastoral flock is committed by one consent in the meet behaviour of the subjects and putting an augmentation of peace to their tranquillity by our authority of confirmation in the peace whereof it is now nourished and rests quiet Know you all that of late between the religious men of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Derley of the order of St. Augustine within our diocese and the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby of the one part and the Wardens or Chappel Reeves of the Chappel of Alvaston near Derby and the farmours or inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid of the other part of and for the finding and presenting of a chaplain in the aforesaid Chappel of Alvaston And also of and concerning the nomination deputation and removal of the said Chaplain, and of and for divers other articles concerning the matter underwritten the matter being so risen into great strife and discord at length by the mediation of friends the parties aforesaid by the advice of counsel and preferring the peace of the matters in controversy before discord they did agree conclude and expressly consent in manner and form underwritten:

\* From a MS. in possession of Mr. J. T. Swanwick, of Derby.

IMPRIMIS that the said Abbot and Convent of the monastery of Derley impropiators of the said parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby and of the said Chapel of Alvaston shall for ever have as hitherto they had all manner of tithes of Corn arising in what place soever to the said town of Alvaston in any way belonging moreover it is agreed and consented unto between the parties aforesaid that in the Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid there shall be for ever a chaplain to celebrate divine service to be relieved and sustained of the lesser tythes and oblations in the town of Alvaston aforesaid and the precincts of the same and to the said Chapel belonging and arising which said Chaplain shall have the cure of the parishioners there under the Vicar perpetual of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby and administer the sacrament and sacramental rites unto them being deputed and admitted by the aforesaid Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael of the town of Derby for the time being and for ever in future times so that such priest or chaplain be deputed and admitted in the Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid whom the parishioners of the said town of Alvaston shall present unto the said Vicar and none other if he be found fit and sufficient by the said Vicar AND also shall be removed by him or any other for any reasonable cause if so it seem meet unto him and another in his place in manner aforesaid to be appointed so that the aforesaid parishioners shall not be negligent in so presenting by the space of three weeks from the time of notice of such Vacation by which negligence for such the right of nominating and admitting of such minister for that time it shall be admitted lawful to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael aforesaid for the time being and so of the rest to be continued in future times FURTHERMORE by consent and agreement of the parties aforesaid it is agreed that the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid shall demand collect receive and take in the name of the said perpetual Vicar of St. Michael's in Derby for ever in future times all and all manner of lesser tythes by what name soever they be called of the said town of Alvaston and of other places to the

said town belonging howsoever growing or increasing for the maintenance and support of a Chaplain when he shall be thereunto appointed saving nevertheless to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors the tythes of hay in what place soever it groweth as aforesaid as heretofore they have been accustomed to have ALSO the farmers and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid for themselves and their successors in the said town have expressly by their own consent and own mind without any constraint or compulsion agreed that they the said Inhabitants will pay or faithfully cause to be paid to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby aforesaid for his time and his successors in the aforesaid Church to be the perpetual Vicars for the time hereafter being for his damage for the cause rehearsed every year three pounds of good and lawful money of England at two times of the year by equal portions viz. at the feast of St. Martin in the winter thirty shillings and at the feast of Pentecost thirty shillings or within six days immediately following either of the said feasts and so to be continued from year to year for ever AND moreover the farmers and Inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid for them and their successors as before is expressed have agreed that all and every of them or the greater part of them shall visit the parish Church of St. Michael in Derby aforesaid once in a year viz. at the feast of the Reliques for ever and to the said Church shall come and every one of them shall come (all lawful impediments excepted) to hear divine service viz. Evening and morning mattins as to their parish Church and mother Church and so they have promised to continue from year to year for ever in succeeding times AND as all and singular the premises concluded and agreed between the parties aforesaid in manner afore rehearsed are faithfully to be kept and observed the parties aforesaid have earnestly and humbly intreated us that so much of the said Composition between the parties aforesaid may be drawn into a real form and to yield our consent thereto, which composition we will vouchsafe to confirm by our pontifical Authority WE therefore JOHN by the

grace of God Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield aforesaid desiring by a fartherly affection as much as in us lies peace and concord between our subjects and favourably considering the just requests and pious supplications of the parties aforesaid, and of their free will consent assent and express desire we have brought this present agreement by our ordinary authority unto a real Composition to endure in future times and have yielded our consent unto the same and do approve of the said ordinance agreement and real composition and do likewise confirm the same and of our certain knowledge as much as in us is have caused the same to be confirmed according to the tenor of these presents **MOREOVER** by consent and assent aforesaid, and that all matters of discord in this cause may be rooted out **WE DO** add to this real composition that if the farmers and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid hereafter for the time being shall be in arrears by the space of six days after either of the said feasts in any payments of the stipend aforesaid so as it is agreed to be paid yearly at those times according to the ordinance aforesaid to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby for the time being and do not pay the said stipend at the two times of the year or within six days then following according to the ordinance aforesaid, or do not visit the aforesaid parish Church of St. Michael in Derby as is before rehearsed **THEN** we will ordain and judge and determine that from thenceforth the said Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid for that cause without any further sentence or decree to be had therein shall be under the Ecclesiastical prohibition as well now as then and then as now and by the tenor of these presents we do put them under Ecclesiastical prohibition until the said stipend of three pounds and every part and parcel of the said stipend so being in arrear with all and singular damages and arrears and expences and interest which by the occasion aforesaid the said vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael of the town of Derby for the time being shall have suffered till the said Vicar be satisfied and also until the farmers and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid do at another festival

day visit the aforesaid parish Church of St. Michael in Derby in like manner as afore is rehearsed and if it so happen the said Chaplain of Alvaston aforesaid so prohibited do continue one month that then during the said prohibition, the aforesaid Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in Derby shall receive all tythes and all manner of fruits and increase to the said town of Alvaston belonging (except as before excepted) until the said farmers and inhabitants of Alvaston shall pay the sum of three pounds with the arrears if any be and until they visit the parish Church aforesaid as before is expressed PROVIDED that the farmers and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid shall no other way be charged in the said Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby otherwise than is before expressed nor in repairs of the said Church, nor in any other way to which the parishioners by right and custom are bound unto. IN DEFENCE and testimony of all and singular the premises our seal together with the seals of the parties aforesaid we here jointly put to these presents GIVEN at our palace at Lichfield as well by putting to of our seal the 20th day of the month of March in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety nine and in the fourth year of our grace Furthermore given by the putting to of the seals of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent in their Chapter house the eighteenth day of the month of March in the year of our Lord aforesaid AND because the farmers and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid have not a seal of office therefore they have promised to procure the seal of the Archdeacon's official of Derby to be put to these presents AND we by virtue of our office at the special request of the said farmers and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid have put the seal of our office to these presents GIVEN at the town of Derby by the putting to our seal the one and twentieth day of the month of March in the year of our Lord aforesaid.\*

\* From Ms. in the possession of Mrs. Linnett, of Derby.

*Copy.*

### ST. MICHAEL'S, DERBY.

It having been deemed expedient that a search should be made for the endowment of this Vicarage, and Mr. Caley having been desired to undertake the same, he has now to report the result of his Investigation.

This Church was, it seems, in antient times, granted to the Priory of Derlegh, or Little Derby, but by what Benefactor is not known.

The *advowson* only was originally given to this Religious house, but subsequently power was added for the Prior and Convent to appropriate the *Church itself* to their own use, reserving a sufficient portion for the maintenance of the Vicar so created by force of the said appropriation.

The Document made upon this occasion would be what is termed the Ordination or Endowment of the Vicarage, and this is the most important instrument which a Vicar can possess, as being in fact his Title Deed, whereby he is entitled to demand payment of the tithes and other dues that are allotted to him at the creation of his Vicarage.

Mr. Caley has endeavoured by diligently searching not only the Records which are under his own peculiar care in the Augmentation Office, but those in various other Repositories so far as his Indexes and Calendars would aid him, to discover this Vicarial Endowment, but the search for it having proved unsuccessful, he has only to observe that if this Document cannot be found in the Episcopal Registry at Lichfield, any further search for it will in all probability be unavailable.

In this case surveys or other explanatory Records must be called in aid and lieu of the Original Endowment. Of this Species of Record so far as concerns the Church of St. Michael, Derby, Mr. Caley is not at present aware that there are more than two.

The earliest of these in point of date, is denominated the Taxation of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, as being made under the authority and direction of that Pontiff in the year 1291.

The Church of St. Michael, Derby, with its Chapel, was then estimated to be worth by year £10. 13s. 4d. but no specification of the tithes due is stated in the Record, and it is to be observed, from the early date of it, that it was most likely prior to the Establishment of a Vicarage, and therefore made whilst St. Michael's, Derby, was an Ecclesiastical Rectory.

But there is another record extant, which it may be said will completely supply the place of the Vicarial Endowment, and of which Mr. Caley will furnish a copy and translation when required, and which he would now do but that the Record is not under his own Custody, the search for it however will neither be troublesome nor expensive.

In the mean time it may be stated what this Record is.

It is called the General Ecclesiastical Survey, as being made by direction of an Act of Parliament in the 26th Henry VIII. According to this Survey the Vicarage of St. Michael, Derby, was then of the annual value of £4. 15s. 0d. arising from a mansion, tithes of Hay, Flax, Hemp, and other articles specified in the Record with their respective values.

Mr. Caley recommends likewise that search should be made in the Episcopal Registry of Lichfield, and the Registry of the Archdeacon of Derby for terriers, which may possibly give additional light into the rights and dues of this Vicarage, and also of those liable to contribute to it.

#### *Copy.*

In the General Ecclesiastical Survey, made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, in the 26th Henry VIII. and returned into the Court of Exchequer, is contained (amongst other things) as follows, viz.

#### *Com. Derb.*

Valores sive status omn' & sing'lorum D'niorum Maneriorum ac Terrarum et Ten'torum ac aliarum Possessionum et Redittum ac Proficuum quorumcumq; tam Sp'ualium quam temporalium omnib' et sing'lis Monasterijs Abbatijs Prioratib'



Collegijs Hospitalib' Rectorijs Vicarijs Cantarijs Liberis Capellis & alijs Promocionibus Sp'ualib' quibuscumq; situat in et per totum Comitatum Derb' Spectan' et pertinen' prout inferius continentur; videl't.

### DECANATUS DERB'

*Vicaria Sti Michaelis Derb'*

Ric'us Bartylmewe Vicarius ib'm.

	£.	s.	d.
Valet in Mansione ib'm per annum, ....	—	iiij.	—
In Oblac'onib' debit' ad Festum Pasche, —	—	xxv.	—
In Decimis Porcellorum & Aucarum, ..	—	—	viiij.
In X's Lini & Canabi, .....	—	—	xij.
In Decimis Feni comunib' annis, .....	—	—	iiij.
In annua Pensione, .....	—	lx.	—
In oblac'onib' ad iiij'or anni termi'os, ..	—	v.	—
In toto, ....	iiij.	xiiiij.	xj.
X'a inde, ..	—	ix.	vi.

*Translation.*

### GENERAL ECCLESIASTICAL SURVEY.

26 Hen. 8.

*County of Derby.*

The Values and States of all and singular Lordships, Manors and Lands and Tenements, and other possessions and rents and profits whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, to all and singular Monasteries, Abbies, Priories, Colleges, Hospitals, Rectories, Vicarages, Chantries, Free Chapels, and other Spiritual Promotions whatsoever, situate in and through the whole County of Derby, belonging and appertaining as within are contained, viz.

*Deanery of Derby.*

Vicarage of St. Michael, Derby.

	£.	s.	d.
Richard Bartylmewe, Vicar there, is valued in a mansion there by year, .....	0	3	0
In oblations due at the feast of Easter, .....	0	25	0
In tithes of pigs and geese, .....	0	0	8

	£.	s.	d.
In tithes of flax and hemp, .....	0	12	0
In tithes of hay one year with another, .....	0	0	3
In annual Pension, .....	0	60	0
In oblations at four times of the year, .....	0	5	0
In the whole, ....	£4	14	11
Tenth thereof, ..	0	9	6

John Caley.

This Church was granted by Queen Mary to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Derby, in the first year of her reign. Its value in the King's books is only £4..14..11. according to Ecton, £11..6..8. and yearly tenths, 9s. 6d. It appears from the parish books, that this Church, in the year 1786, was in a very dilapidated state, for we find the following entry, "Ordered at a parish meeting held in the said Church this 23d day of May, 1786, by the parishioners then present, That the present Churchwardens do employ some proper person to repair, and coat with Barrow lime the walls of the said Church, and repair the Church windows, and also point the walls of the Chancell." This Church contains about 218 sittings. Service is now performed there alternately morning and afternoon every Sunday. There is also a lecture on the Tuesday evening. The present Incumbent is the Rev. John Garton Howard, Vicar. The patronage of this Church is now vested in the Crown.

*List of the Vicars of St. Michael.*

1536. Nicholas Bartilmew.

- 1611. Joseph Booth, died Aug. 14th.
- 1613. George Dale.
- 1619. Henry Coke.
- 1660. Isaac Selden.
- 1662. Nathaniel Macham, *per sigillum magnum*.
- 1685. Francis Ward.
- 1689. James Walker.
- 1710. John Bradbury.
- 1719. Henry Burton.
- 1722. William Lockett.
- 1752. John Seale.
- 1775. Charles Hope.
- 1799. Nicholas Bayley.
- 18.. . John Garton Howard, present Incumbent.

*Copy of the Terrier of lands, houses, tythes, and profits, belonging to the Vicarage and Vicar of St. Michael's, in Derby, in the County of Derby, as delivered into the Bp's Consistory Office, in the year 1786.*

**Imprimis**—The Church-yard, Mansion & Garden, now in the occupation of widow Hickling.

**Item**—Easter offerings, tythe of all garden and orchard tree fruits, tythe of all sale gardens, tythe of pigs, geese, and eggs, two for every hen and three for every cock ; two for every duck and three for every drake.

**Item**—One farthing in the shilling, or five-pence in the pound, for all servants' wages, to be paid by the head of each family ; and likewise four-pence for every one following any trade, or

trade-like occupation ; for smoke two-pence, and for a garden two-pence.

Item—For every publication of banns of marriage one shilling ; for a marriage two shillings and six-pence ; and for every marriage by license five shillings ; for every churching one shilling ; for every burial in the Church yard one shilling, and in the Church or Chancel two shillings and six-pence ; and for every certificate of the publication of banns of marriage one shilling ; and for every registering four-pence.

Item—Three pounds to be paid yearly to the Vicar or Minister upon the first day of May, from the town and parish of Alvaston, by the Churchwardens for the time being.

Item—Twenty shillings yearly to be paid to the Vicar or Minister as a rent for the Cistern standing in the Church yard, to be paid by the owners of the water-works.

Item—Three parcels of lands inclosed, lying in Sturson, in the parish of Ashborne, in the County of Derby, called Tween Lands or Pingles, purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in the year of our lord 1746.

Item—The interest of £200. at two per Cent. from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

Charles Hope, *Vicar.*

John Linnett, } *Church*  
Wm. Collumbell, } *Wardens.*

## ARMS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

*In the North Aisle of the Church.*

"To the memory of **SAMUEL HICKLING**, late of this place, Grocer, he died August 28th, 1783, Aged 44. And of **ANNE** his wife, daughter of the late Rev. **JOHN FLETCHER**. She died April 21st, 1770, Aged 32. Also of **MARY** his second wife. She died April 21st, 1791, Aged 42. And **MARY** his daughter, by Mary his wife. She died April 12th, 1792, Aged 17."

*On the West Wall.*

"Beneath is deposited the mortal part of **JOSEPH EVANS**, he was a strict maintainer of social duties, and an eminent instance of industry and piety; Having educated his numerous family in the pure principles of Xtianity, exhibited by precept, enforced by example, he entered on eternal life 4th Dec. 1790, Aged 57. In the same vault are interred **JOHN**, eldest son, **ELIZABETH** youngest daughter, and **JOSEPH** third son to the abovesaid **JOSEPH EVANS**. **JOHN** displaying the most prominent talents, was cut off at the age of 20 years."

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"Here lies the body of **ANNE** the wife of **GEORGE OLDHAM**, who died November 14th, 1791, Aged 44 years. Also nine of their children are interred here, viz. **THOMAS**, **MARY**, **ROBERT**, **GEORGE**, **DOROTHY**, **DOROTHY TOPLIS**, **ELIZABETH**, **FRANCES** and **JOHN**."

*On the South Wall.*

"In a vault under the Churchwardens' and the two adjoining seats, are deposited the remains of **RICHARD WRIGHT**, Surgeon, who died the 1st. of December, 1770, Aged 68. Also of **FRANCES** his wife, who died 6th of May, 1772, Aged 61. They had issue one son and two daughters, viz. **RICHARD WRIGHT**, M. D. F. R. S. and late one of the Physicians to St. George's Hospital, London, who died 14th October, 1786,

Aged 46. ELIZABETH who died January 4th, 1766, Aged 25, and MARY the survivor, who married Captain JOHN WILSON, of the Royal Navy."

*In the Middle Aisle.*

" In a vault under the seats next the desk lie the remains of WILLIAM HOPE, Doctor of Physic, and JANE his wife. He died Feb. 1st, 1776, Aged 75. She May 27th, 1779, Aged 72. They had issue seven sons, and two daughters, of whom are here interred MARY the eldest daughter, who died July 3rd, 1772, Aged 41. And also ROBERT the fourth son, who died December, 1st. 1777, aged 40."

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" Restored to the dust and natural level of mankind, and freed from its mortal inquietudes, in the transporting hope of a joyful resurrection, here rests the body of WILLIAM GOODMAN, Esq're. late of *Little Eaton*, near this place, he was a most indulgent and tender husband, a sincere and affectionate brother, a faithful and disinterested friend, his ear was ever open to the complaints of distress, and his generous and benevolent heart was equally ready with his amply bestowing hand to relieve the wants of the needy and oppressed; he was not without some few failings, but they were eminently counterbalanced by his numerous virtues, he died sincerely regretted and lamented, by every relation and friend, and left behind him a character to which all should be studious of attaining, that of an honest man, thus universally esteemed and beloved, with the most calm resignation to the will of his divine Maker, he departed this transitory life the 15th day of October, 1779. *Ætatis suæ 40 anno.*"

*On Slabs on the Ground.*

*In the Chancel near the Altar.*

" Here lyeth the body of NATHANIEL EDWARDS, son of NATHANIEL EDWARDS, Gent. and ELIZABETH his wife, who departed this life the ninth day of May, Anno Dom. 17... in the eighth year of his age."

" Here lyeth the body of ANN ALLIN daughter of ABRAHAM ALLIN and ELIZABETH his wife, who departed this life the 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1701, Aged 23."

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" Here lieth the body of MARY TOMLINSON, who departed this life the 9th day of April, 1767, Aged 15. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN TOMLINSON, of this town, Gent. by JANE his wife. Also the said JOHN TOMLINSON, who died the 4th day of April, 1776, Aged 46. Also the said JANE TOMLINSON, who died the 23rd. day of September, 1776, aged 46. Also the said JANE TOMLINSON, who died the 23rd. day of September, 1776, Aged 45. Also CONSTANCE HARPUR TOMLINSON, the only surviving child of the abovenamed JOHN and JANE, who died the 10th. day of November, 1777, Aged 22. Also MARTHA, the second daughter of the late Mr. OLIVER HARGREAVE, of *Manchester*, who died December 25th, 1821, Aged 20 years."

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" Here lyeth the body of MARY LAMBERT, who departed this life Dec. 13, An. Dom. 1717, Aged 35."

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" In a vault underneath are deposited the remains of WILLIAM COLLUMBELL, Sen. who departed this life the 12th. Nov. 1814, in the 81st. year of his age. Also of ELIZABETH his wife, who departed this life Octob. 7th, 1818, in the 79th. year of her age."

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" Exuviae mortales JOHANNIS LITCHFORD hic juxta sunt depositae. Animus ei erat liberalis satis & generosus, virtute magis quam sanguine inclaruit. Honestis tamen parentibus fuit oriundus aurea gaudentibus mediocritate. Diem is clausit extremum Septem'ris 10 anno Aetatis septuagesimo, salutis recuperatae 1702. Hic juxta pariter est recondita ELIZABETHA LITCHFORD uxor ejus clarissima. Cui supremum Nomen amore, cultu et laudibus dignis prosequi semper erat in votis et quae exequabatur fœdera tori illibata conservavit. Charitatem

in omnes magnificam et vere Christianam coluit exercuitque. Morti tandem succubuit prolis expars Nov'is 15 Anno Ætatis 65, D'ni Xti 1709. Hoc marmor utriusque memoriæ sacrum esse voluit et pietatis & religionis ergo posuit Nepos GEORGIUS OLDHAM."

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"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. HANNAH ROWLAND daughter of ROBERT LITCHFORD, Esq. She died Nov. 27th. in the year of our Lord 1733, Aged 22."

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"Here lieth the body of ANNE LACY, wife of WILLIAM LACY, Gent. who died the 20th. Sept. 1788, Aged 82. Also of the above WILLIAM LACY, Gent. who died March 7, 1790, Aged 82. Also SALLY MARIA, the wife of WILLIAM WOOD, Gent. and grand-daughter of the above WILLIAM LACY, who died Aug. 8th. 1817, aged 44."

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"In the vault underneath lieth the body of JOHN eldest son of JOSEPH and SARAH EVANS who died 27th Jan. 1784, aged 20 years. Also of ELIZABETH their youngest daughter, who died 23 March, 1784, in 5 year of her age. Likewise JOSEPH their third son, who died 26 Jan. 1798, aged 30. Also SARAH, their second daughter, who died 28th April, 1822, Aged 52."

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"In memory of Mrs. HANNAH GRANGER, the second wife of Mr. BENJAMIN GRANGER. She died Nov. 24th, 1748, Aged 44. Also of the abovesaid Mr. BENJAMIN GRANGER. He died Oct. 11th, 1761, Aged 88."

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### *Extracts from the Parish Register.*

This register begins in 1559, on the cover of it is this entry, "May 17th, 1722, *Hannah* the daughter of *Henry Burton*, junior, was born neither by land nor sea."

1593. It appears that this parish was also visited by the plague and suffered very severely, since no



less than twenty-one persons are reported to have died of it. It began in the month of May and ended in that of August.

“Memorandum. That there was collected the 31st. day of July, in year of our Lord 1659, in the parish Church of St. Michael's, in Derby, the summe of sixteene shillings and two-pence, towards the reliefe of the distressed inhabitants of the Market town of Southwold, alias Soulby, in Suffolk, which money was paid in according to order to Mr. Robert Parker, then Major of Derby, and an acquittance taken under his hand for the receipt thereof. Witness Richard Houghton.”

“Mary Gretton, a countrey maiden, living at Mackworth, having her leg broke by a fall off a horse starting at the shott of a musket, dyed and was buried at St. Michael's, in Derby, Oct. 20th.”

“Memor'. That there was collected in the parish of St. Michael's, in Derby, Oct. 4, 1660, the summe of ten shillings and ten-pence towards the relief of several families in Bydenhale, in Staffordshire, who had sustained great loss by fire, and had procured letters patents from his gracious Majestie Charles the Second, to that purpose.”

“Memorandum. That there was collected in the parish Church of St. Michael's, in Derby, Feb. 24, 1661, the sune of one pound, ten shillings and six-pence halfpenny, towards the rebuilding of the Church of Pontefract, in Yorkshire.”

“May 26th. The same day there was collected in the parish Church of St. Michael's, in Derby, towards a fire in Mountsorrell, the sune of 18s. 2d.”

*Bells.*

There are only three bells in this Church. In the parish books we find the following entry : " At a parish meeting held the day and year aforesaid, (May 15th, 1672,) it is ordered and agreed that Joseph Parker, Mr. Richard Bloodworth, Mr. George Blackwall, and Mr. John Litchford, or any three of them, shall treat and agree with Mr. Geo : Oldfield, of Nottingham, for to cast the two little bells which are now broken, and what they do agree upon the Parish will confirm." In the year 1675 we find that Mr. Oldfield was paid £9..5..0, and most probably for these said bells.

*An account of the Noble Benefactors and their Gifts to this Parish.*

Given by the Countess of Shrewsbury 6s. 8d. per annum to be paid by the Duke of Devonshire on Good Friday. By the Countess of Devonshire 8s. a year to be paid on the 20th day of June by the Corporation. By William Walthal, Gent. 5s. 4d. per annum to be paid before Christmas by the Corporation. By Mrs. Jane Walton, 4s. per annum to be paid at Christmas Eve and Good Friday by the Corporation. By Anthony Glossop, Gent. 2s. per annum to be paid on Good Friday by the Corporation. By William Botham, Gent. 2s. 8d. per annum to be paid at Christmas by the Corporation. By Edward Osborne, Gent. 3s. 4d. to be paid at Christmas by the Corporation. By Richard Crowshaw, Esq. every fifth Sunday in the year 4d. in

bread and 2d. in cheese and 3d. in money to be paid by the Corporation. By Daniel Dane, baker, fifteen fourpenny loaves on Lady day. By Christopher Naylor 10s. to be paid by the tenant of the house over against the Church on Christmas day. By Edward Stowman 10s. per annum to be paid at Christmas out of the house that George Hicinbotham liveth in; also by the same benefactor 4s. per annum for a garden in St. Michael's lane, to be paid by Mr. Beachcroft at Christmas day and Midsummer. By William Duffield 9s. per annum out of two houses near the lower end of Walker Lane, to be paid by Mrs. Finney at Michaelmas and Lady-day. Paid every Michaelmas by Mr. Sorocold 5s. for the ground where the cistern stands. Paid by Mr. Boothouse at Christmas and Midsummer, four pounds to the repaire of Church and bells, out of his house over against Derwent-lane-End. The gifts of this table, also that which Mr. Beachcroft pays are all parish rents.

*A list of the Church Wardens of the Parish of  
St. Michael in Derby.*

NATHANIEL MACHAM, *Vicar.*

- 1665. Henry Holmes and John Bourne.
- 66. Joseph Parker and John Frances.
- 67. Joseph Wilson and Joseph Fowler.
- 68. Henry Fletcher and Robert Bullivant.
- 69. Edward Goodale and Samuel Baker.
- 1670. John Heatwood and Manoah Bucknall.
- 71. Thomas Widdowson and George Heathcot.
- 72. David Cooper and Richard Brookhouse. (?Boothouse.)

- 73. Edward Brown and Benjamin Parker.
- 74. Thomas Woodcock and Richard Bateman.
- 75. Gilbert Ward and Humphrey Carter.
- 76. Jethro Thornton and John Warren.
- 77. William Litchford and Thomas Lowe.
- 78. John Willot and Thomas Chapman.
- 79. George Buxton, Sen. and Joseph Bloodworth.
- 1680. Robert Mumford and Edmund Parker.
- 81. George Buxton, Jun. and Thomas Yates.
- 82. Knifton Houghton and Thomas Houghton.
- 83. Francis Cooper and John Fisher.
- 84. Thomas Cadwell and Thomas Gallimore.

FRANCIS WARD, *Vicar*.

- 85. Ferdinando Lowe and James Strong.
- 86. James Heathcot and Joseph Parker.
- 87. John Litchford and Samuel Bloodworth,  
and Manoah Bucknall & Humphrey Carter, Overseers.
- 88. John Bourne and Peter Needham,  
Henry Fletcher and James Heathcote, Overseers.

JAMES WALKER, *Vicar*.

- 89. Henry Fletcher and Joseph Stenson.—The Chancel  
tiled and underdrawn by John Litchford, charge  
£2.11.7.
- 1690. Thomas Widdowson and John Goodicary.
- 91. David Cooper and William Spring.
- 92. George Hickinbotham and John Toplis.
- 93. Michael Heathcote and John Stables.
- 94. Thomas Walker and Thomas Shittlewood.
- 95. Henry Thorpe and John Wilmot.—In their account is  
an article of payment to John Stephenson for 12  
loads of gravel and for carriage of 10 load of Manure  
out of the Church yard, 6s. 6d.
- 96. Robert Bourne and John Boothouse.
- 97. Joseph Parker and Richard Finney.
- 98. Joseph Bloodworth and Samuel Heathcote.

99. Edmund Parker and Eneas Rotheram.  
 1700. William Needham and Edward Brooks.  
 1. Samuel Cooper and William Platts.  
 2. Robert Fletcher and Robert Creswell.—Mayor's Pew covered, £0..3..8.  
 3. James Strong and Benjamin Jennings.  
 4. Thomas Houghton and Gilbert Bridge.  
 5. George Buxton and Benjamin Salt.  
 6. William Barlow and George Adamson.  
 7. William Astle and John Fisher.  
 8. William Hodgkinson and Henry Bakewell.  
 9. Edmund Parker and Thomas Stables

JOHN BRADBURY, *Vicar*.

1710. Henry Fletcher and Thomas Adamson.  
 11. John Wright and Nathaniel Harriman.  
 12. Edward Brooks and Thomas Walker.  
 13. Samuel Cooper and John Hall, (at the Bull's head.)  
 14. Henry Thorpe and Richard Finney.  
 15. Robert Fletcher and Robert Creswell.  
 16. Michael Gee and Benjamin Jennings.  
 17. Andrew Jones (landlord at the George,) and Joseph Houghton.  
 18. Thomas Houghton and Gilbert Bridge.  
 19. John Lombe and Nathaniel Edwards.—But by consent of the parish Robert Creswell and John Fisher were chosen in their stead, they paying 10s. each to Robert Creswell and the parish 20s.  
 20. Thomas Drake (landlord at the George,) and Robert Creswell.  
 21. William Clay and Robert Creswell.  
 22. Elias Mellor and Robert Creswell.

WILLIAM LOCKET, *Vicar*.

23. Robert Creswell and Samuel Redfern.  
 24. Robert Creswell and Joseph Parr.  
 25. Robert Creswell and Henry Mellor.—The Church Porch rebuilt, charge £4..2..6.

- 26. Edmund Parker and Robert Creswell.
- 27. Samuel Cooper, jun. and Robert Creswell.—The Church ordered to be new seated, and paid Samuel Redferne for a font £1..5..6.
- 28. Robert Creswall and Robert Walker.
- 29. Charles Finney and Joseph Sykes.—Mr. C. Finney's bill for new seating the Church was £21..0..2½.
- 1730. Charles Finney and Francis Sadler.
- 31. Matthew Howe and Francis Sadler.
- 32. John Smedley and Mathew Howe.
- 33. John Smedley and George Wilmot.
- 34. Richard Wright and Joseph Sikes.
- 35. Richard Wright and Benjamin Granger.—A Workhouse ordered to be built by Messrs. Peal and Finney. Estimate £42.
- 36. Benjamin Granger and Thomas Oldham.
- 37. Thomas Oldham and Samuel Redfern.
- 38. Samuel Redfern and Joseph Houghton.
- 39. Joseph Houghton and Benjamin Granger.
- 1740. Benjamin Granger, Jun. and John Falkingham.
- 41. John Falkingham and Samuel Trimmer.
- 42. Samuel Trimmer and Matthew Howe.
- 43. Matthew Howe and Charles Finney.
- 44. Charles Finney and John Smedley.
- 45. John Smedley and Matthew Berridge.
- 46. Matthew Berridge and James Stephenson.
- 47. Benjamin Granger, Sen. and Ralph Roome.
- 48. Joseph Sikes and Thomas Oldham.
- 49. Samuel Trimmer and Benjamin Granger.—The loft removed from the South side to the North side of the Church. Charge £2.
- 1750. Christopher Bowler and Benjamin Granger.
- 51. Matthew Howe and Samuel Cooper.

JOHN SEALE, *Vicar*.

- 52. Samuel Cooper and Anthony Stephenson.

1753. Anthony Stephenson and Thomas Lowe.
54. There is no appointment entered in the parish book for the year 1754, but I find that John Smedley did the business from October, 1753, to Easter, 1755.
55. John Linnett and Edward Cater.
56. John Linnett and John Redfern.
57. Charles Finney and Thomas Oldham.
58. Ralph Roome and Samuel Trimmer.
59. Anthony Sowter and Joseph Trimmer.
1760. Matthew Howe and John Brooks.
61. Christopher Bowler and James Hattley.
62. Thomas Lowe and William Webster.—A tryal with Miss Granger about the Water Engine paying to the poor a larger proportion than it had done.
63. Charles Finney and Edward Cater.
64. John Linnett and Thomas Smedley.
65. Thomas Oldham and Ralph Roome.
66. Thomas Johnson and Anthony Sowter.
67. John Hope Jun. and Charles Finney.
68. John Greenwood and James Hattley.
69. John Brooks and Thomas Lowe.
1770. Edward Cater and John Linnett, Jun.
71. Thomas Turner and Thomas Trimmer.
72. Thomas Trimmer and George Oldham.
73. George Oldham and John Finney.
74. John Finney and John Robotham.

CHARLES HOPE, *Vicar.*

75. John Robotham and Joseph Evans.
76. Joseph Evans and Thomas Hunt.
77. Thomas Hunt and Matthew Wartnaby.
78. Matthew Wartnaby and Richard Bassano.
79. Richard Bassano and John Hope.
1780. John Hope and Henry Tomlinson.
81. Henry Tomlinson and Anthony Sowter.
82. Anthony Sowter and Thomas Lowe.
83. Thomas Lowe and John Brooks.

- 84. John Brooks and Edward Cater.
- 85. Edward Cater and William Collumbell.
- 86. William Collumbell and John Linnett.
- 87. John Linnett and Thomas Turner.
- 88. Thomas Turner and William Tindell.
- 89. William Tindell and Samuel Adams.
- 1790. Samuel Adams and William Brentnall.
- 91. William Brentnall and John Dethick.
- 92. John Dethick and Gilbert Bridge.—A Preambulation  
of the parish this year. Dinner at Nottingham Castle.
- 93. Gilbert Bridge and Francis Garton.
- 94. Francis Garton and George Sowter.
- 95. George Sowter and Thomas Kirk.
- 96. Joseph Hudson and Francis Garton.
- 97. Francis Garton and Thomas Smith.
- 98. Thomas Smith and William Birkin.

NICHOLAS BAYLEY, *Vicar*.

- 99. William Birkin and Richard Wetton.—Perambulation  
of parish this year. Dinner at Mr. Whitton's at George.
- 1800. James Robertshaw and William Birkin.
  - 1. Richard Whitton and George Sneesby.
  - 2. George Sneesby and Joseph Holmes.
  - 3. Joseph Holmes and Joseph Clarke.
  - 4. Joseph Clarke and William Birkin, and  
William Smith, Overseer of the Poor.
  - 5. William Smith, and  
William Storer and Joseph Osborne, Overseers.\*

\* From a Ms. in the possession of Mrs. Linnett.



## ST. PETER'S.

The Church of St. Peter is situated near the Southern extremity of the town; and is thought to be the same as the one mentioned in the time of King Stephen, dedicated to the same Apostle: and which, at that early period belonged to the Abbey at Derley.\* In Pope Nicholas's Taxatio, the revenues of the Church of St. Peter, at Derby, were estimated at £13..6..8, and the tenths at £1..6..8.

Within the parish Church of St. Peter a chapel was founded, before the 21 Henry VIII. by Robert Lyversege, of Derby, Dyer, Walter Cruche,† Priest, and others, in which the Priest and successors were to celebrate divine worship, and say mass every Friday. Thirteen poor men and women were required to be present, and were to receive a silver penny every time of their attendance. The revenues of this Chantry, which at that time were valued at £4. per annum, were granted by Queen Mary to the Corporation. Within this Church there was also another Chantry dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was founded by Adam Shardelow, and which in the year 1547, was valued at 40s. per annum.‡ Another Chantry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was also established within this Church, but at what particular period, or by whom founded, we have not been able to ascertain. It was endowed with various messuages, cottages, gardens, lands,

\* Pilkington II. 158. † Lysons. p. 125. ‡ Chantry Roll.



. St. Peter's Church.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

tenements, meadows, and hereditaments, which, in the reign of Queen Mary, were in the tenure and occupation of ten different persons, and by her were granted to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby.\* At the time of the Compilation of Henry VIII. th's Valor, St. Peter's was estimated at £8. per annum, and 16s. yearly tenths.

*Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Derb'.*

	£.	s.	d.
Magist' Will'mus Colier Vicar' ib'm h'et jure vicar' sue un' mansio' & gardinum que valent co'ib' annis, .....	—	vj.	vij.
Oblac'o'es debit' ad festum Pashe, .....	v.	vj.	vij.
Decime Agnor' & lani, .....	—	xij.	—
Decime feni valent co'ib' annis, .....	—	xx.	—
Oblac'o'es ad quatuor anni t'i'os vocat' <i>Off- ryng days</i> valent co'ib' annis, .....	—	xxv.	vij.
Decime canabi, lini, porcellor' & aucar' co'ib' annis, .....	—	ix.	—
Et inde resolut' annual' pension' d'no Ric <i>Kellet de Normanton</i> , .....	—	xx.	—
S'ma Clara valor' p'dict', ....		vij	l.
Xma inde, .....		xvj	s.

*St. Peter's* is a Vicarage. The impropriation has long been in the *Dixie* family. Sir *Willoughby Dixie*, Bart. is the present impropriator and patron of the Vicarage, with the Chapel of *Normanton*.† The Living, in 1791, was estimated at about £130. per annum.‡

\* Pilkington II. 159. † Lysons, p. 124.

† Hutton. p. 146.

*List of Incumbents.*

- 1539. William Colier.
- 1566. William Stanton.
- 1596. Robert Mason.
- 1608. John Baylie.
- 1628. John Wyrseale.
- 1660. Thomas Allestree.
- 1664. William Osbourne, A. M.
- 16... Luke Cranwell, ejected.\*
- 1712. James Orton, A. M.
- 1715. Henry Greene.
- ..... H. O. Wright.
- ..... Beaumont Dixie.
- ..... Thomas Wright.
- ..... Richard Rowland Ward, present Incumbent.

\* Mr. *Luke Cranwell*, born at *Loughborough*, in the County of *Leicester*, educated in *Christ's Colledge*, outed from Peter's parish in *Derby*, a knowing, a courageous, zealous, and a very upright man. Some now alive knew how deeply he engaged to restore Monarchy, but when restored it engaged not for him. He fell by the Decree of Uniformity, that spared not age nor parts, nor considered any service done, but levelled all that lay in its way, and spake no other language, than *bow or break*. He was not very ready in Elocution: but very scriptural, solid, and substantial in all his discourses: his sermons when looked over by writers, or thought over by understanding hearers, were found to be full of divinity; weighty and rational good matter filled them. He had some competent skill in Phisick before he was outed; and when he perceived, he must no longer trade his ministerial talents publicly, he resolved to try what he could do in his other faculty.

*A true Copy of the Terrier or Endowment of the Vicarage of St. Peter, in Derby, and the Chapel of Normanton thereunto belonging.*

**Imprimis**—A mansion house consisting of about five bays of building, with a garden thereunto belonging and adjoining.

**Item**—A Church-yard at Derby, and another at Normanton.

**Item**—Offerings and Oblations at Easter.

**Item**—A handicraft at Derby 8d. at Normanton 4d.

**Item**—Tythe of hay and herbage in that part of the

Since he was cut off from the publick service of souls, he betook himself to serve bodies, (though not deserting his ministry, neither in his affection, nor as to its exercise.) In this employment he grew presently very judicious, skilful, useful, and by God's blessing very successful. By this he maintained himself and his family very comfortably, kept good hospitality, did as readily help his brethren, and the poor among the neighbours, without any desire or expectation of fees, as he did the rich and greatest. He had a working head. He understood well what he read, and did find out some Magistrals of his own; many happy and effectual medicines. He was a chearful man, and to appearance very strong, but after he began to decline, he run down speedily. His loss was, and is much lamented: he was indeed a beloved Physician. That he might be out of the reach of the *Oxford Act*, he went to *Kegworth* in *Leicestershire*, and there lived and dyed Nov. 11th, 1683. On the Lord's day.

*Hieron's life p. 53.*

He published a small tract on the Equality of Bishops and Presbyters, and a sermon in the collection of "farewell sermons in the Country."

parish called "St. Peter's Liberty ;" and the tithe of herbage only in that part called "Lit-church liberty," for all pastures eaten after Midsummer.

Item—Tithe of flax and hemp, wool and lambs.

Item—Tithe of pigs, geese, eggs, and fruit.

Item—For a cow and a calf 1½d. for a strapper 1d. and for a mare and foal 2d.

Item—Of servants' wages one farthing in the shilling besides their offerings at Easter.

Item—A pension or rate tithe of three pounds per ann. payable at or about Easter, by the family of the Dixies of Bosworth, in Leicestershire, for certain grounds called "The Cottons," lying within the liberty of Normanton, and parish of St. Peter, in Derby.

Item—A pension or rate tithe of ten shillings per ann. for certain mills called "The Holmes' Mills," formerly paid, but of late years denied and withholden by the owner of them, on pretence that they are not within the parish of St. Peter aforesaid.

Nicholas Bayley, *Officiating Minister.*

Robert Simpson, } *Church Wardens..*  
Thos. Newton, } A. D. 1800.

## ARMS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

*Upon a marble gravestone at the west end of the middle aisle.*

"Reliquiæ Thomæ Cantrelli A. M. Scholaichæ Derbiensis.  
Reader, here lyes the dust, deny't who can,  
Of a learn'd, faithful and well natur'd man."

*In the body of the Chancel on a grave stone.*

"Here lyes the body of *Richard Carter*, Gent. he departed  
this life the 14th of December, 1693, Aged 72 years."

*Within the railes of the Alter upon a blew marble gravestone.*

"Sub hoc marmoreo lapide conduntur reliquiæ *Georgij Jackson*, M. D. cujus pietatem, Charitatem, aliasq; virtutes insignes satis norunt et experti sunt presentes; credant futuri & imitentur, ad superos evolavit Anima 28 die Maij Anno Domini 1699, Ætatis suæ 52, memoria justî in benedictione."

*Without the Alter railes on the South side upon a faire marble stone.*

"Hic jacet corpus *Percivalli Willughby* M. D. filij *Percivalli Willughby* de *Woollerton* in comitatu *Nottingham* militis obijt 2 die Octob. Anno salutis 1685, Ætatis suæ 89."

*Below in a shield.*

"Fretty, within a bordure a mullet for a difference."

*Upon another gravestone near by it.*

"Hic jacet *Elizabetha* uxor *Perciva: Willughby* Gen: filia *Francisci Coke* de *Trusley* milit: ipsa obijt 15 Feb. 1666, Ætatis suæ 67."\*

*On a pillar in the Middle Aisle.*

"Brotherly love. Sacred to the memory of Mr. *Samuel Pratt*, who died Nov. 14th, 1808, in the 73 year of his age.

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\* *Bassano's Church Notes* in the *Herald's College*. These monuments are now all destroyed.



He was the founder of a friendly Society called the UNION. For his steady and unremitting attention to its interests for more than 40 years, his surviving brother members have erected this tablet as a tribute of their gratitude and respect. Unity. *Mary* relict of the above *Samuel Pratt*, died April 28th, 1815, Aged 76 years."

*Against the wall in the North Aisle.*

"In a vault near this place lie the remains of *William Mansfield* who died Nov. 27th, 1809, Aged 56 years."

*On a slab near the Pulpit.*

"*Elizabeth Wilcocks* sometyme servant to the right worshipful Sir *John Stanhope*, of *Elvaston* in the County of *Derby*, Knight, did by her last will and testament, Give unto the poore of the several parishes of *Aswell* in the County of *Rutland*, of *Elvaston*, in the said County of *Derby*, and of *St. Peter's* in the towne of *Derby*, one messuage or tenement with the appurtenances scituate and being nigh *St. Peters* bridge end in *Derby* aforesaid, Now or late in the tenure or occupation of one *Anthony Spicer*. The rents and profitts thereof, yearly to be distributed amongst the poor of the said parishes upon the feast day of *St. Thomas the Apostle*. By the Executors during their lives, and after their decease, by the Parsons or Vicars and Churchwardens of the said parishes for the tyme being for ever, in manner and forme following, (vizt.) To the poore of the parish of *Astwell* aforesaid, the one half of the yearly profitts of the said messuage or tenement, and the other half of the profitts of the said messuage or tenement to be equally divided into two parts, and one part thereof to the poore of the said parishe of *Elvaston*, and the other part thereof to the poore of the said parishe of *St. Peters*. She dyed the 12th day of July, Anno D'ni 1648."

I. C. } CH : WAR.  
T. W. } 1652.

*Charities.*

“ Given by Mr. Robert Liversage, formerly of this Parish of St. Peter’s, Dyer, several lands and tenements within the liberties of Darby, to the value now of fifty pounds per annum and upwards, to good and Godly acts and deeds within the said Parish.”

“ A table of several benefactors and their respective gifts, given to the poor of St. Peter’s Parish.— Given by the Countess of Shrewsbury one pound per annum, paid by the Duke of Devonshire at Easter. By the Countess of Devonshire one pound four shillings per annum, to be paid at Midsummer by the Corporation. By William Walthal, Gent. sixteen shillings per annum at Christmas, paid by the Corporation. By William Botham, Gent. six shillings per annum at Christmas, paid by the Corporation. By Mrs. Jane Walton twelve shillings per annum, to be paid at Christmas and Good Friday by the Corporation. By Anthony Glossop, Gent. six shillings per annum, paid by the Corporation. By Edward Osborne, Gent. ten shillings per Annum at Easter, paid by the Corporation.”

“ Left by the Rev. Mr. William Osborne, late Vicar of this Parish, three two-penny loaves to be distributed every Sunday for ever to three poor persons of this parish that frequent the Church and come to prayers; and allowed 2s. 6d. per annum to the Clerk for distributing the same. Left also by James Stables Barber 5s. per annum to be paid to

five poor housekeepers of this Parish not receiving alms on St. Thomas's day yearly for ever, and for the payment of this and also Mr. Osborne's Charity, Calver Close, in Derby, being Liversage land, now stands charged."

"A table of the several benefactors and their respective gifts, given to the poor of St. Peter's Parish. Given by Francis Babington, Gent. forty shillings per annum, twenty shillings at Easter and twenty shillings at Christmas, paid out of the Worshipfull Dixies Estate at Normanton. By Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcocks one pound fifteen shillings per annum to be paid on St. Thomas's day out of an house late in the possession of Thomas Ward, the Chandler, on the North side of the Gaole Bridge. Given May the 16th, 1696, by George Jackson, Doctor of Physick, fifteen shillings to the poor of this Parish out of the fee farm rents of the Champayne of the Peake, in the County of Derby, to be paid on St. Thomas's day yearly for ever."

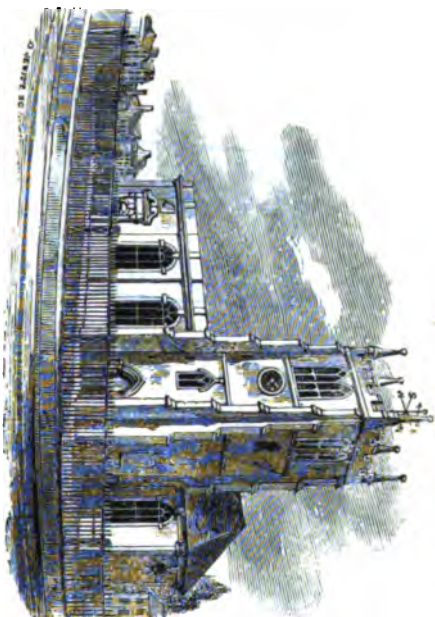
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### ST. WERBURGH'S.\*

This Church is situated on the Western side of the town, on the Markeaton brook. Like that of All Saints it has a tower and body of different orders, though both appear to have been erected

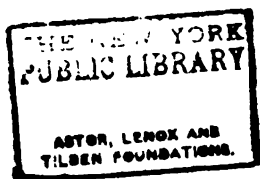
\* St. Werburgh was a female Saint of the seventh Century. She was sister to King Ethelred, who appointed her Abbess of Trentham, in the County of Stafford, where she died Anno Domini 683.

*H. Erdeswicke 24. n. 4.*



**St. Elizabeth's Church.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield, for the Rev. R. Simpson's History of Derby.



during the seventeenth Century. The Church which originally stood on this spot is supposed to have been built before the Conquest,\* but from being situated so near the brook, its foundations were sapped by floods, and in the year 1601 the tower fell to the ground.† In the reign of King Stephen the Church of St. Werburgh was given to the Abbey of Darley.‡ This Church is not mentioned in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, but in that of Henry VIII. the following account is given of it.

*Ecclesia Sancte Werburg de Derb'.*

	£.	s.	d.
D'n's Rob's Thacker vicar's, ib'm h'et jure vicar' sue unam mansionem adjacen' que valet, .....	—	iii.	—
Oblac'o'es debit' ad festum Pashe, .....	ii.	—	—
Decime agnor' & lani, .....	—	iii.	—
Decime feni, .....	—	ij.	—
Oblac'o'es ad quatuor anni t'minos vocat' Offryng days, ..	—	xv.	—
Decime garba', .....	—	xx.	—
Decime canabi, lini, porcor', & aucar', ..	—	vij.	vij.
S'ma Clara valor' p'dict', ..	cxij.	vij.	d.
X'ma inde, ....	xj.	iiij.	qd. s.

This Church was also granted by Queen Mary to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby.

Mr. Woolley speaking of the Church observes, "it is a handsome new Church, the steeple square

\* Beauties of England and Wales. p. 363.

† St. Alkmund's Parish Register. Sub ann. 1601.

‡ The Rectory of St. Werburgh was given to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, Derby.

and stands at the East end of the side of the chancel. The Church being old, on a great flood, the brook that runs near it, run into the Church yard, and getting into the ground hollow and loose by the graves, occasioned some of the pillars that supported the body of the Church to give way. The whole fell in on the 5th Nov. 1698, but at such a time that it did no hurt. The Church and chancel have since been both very handsomely built, and very decourously, at the principal charge of the parishioners, by the extraordinary zeal, industry, diligence and interest of Mr. James Walker, late Vicar, who dyed a Bachelor, A. D. 1700, and left a part of the tythes of Derby, to the value of £25. per ann. as an addition to the Vicarage, which was before worth about £80. per annum. Mr. Charles Benskin has been likewise a great benefactor on account of the ornamental part of the Church and Chancel, and by an additional stipend for reading prayers in the week day. The steeple has five good bells: being it fell down in those times when they did not so much mind ceremony, and the Church wanting light they built it there more for the benefit of it, than usual decorum."\*

In the Chancel is a much admired altar piece, consisting of the arms of Queen Anne, and other ornaments, under which are the Lord's prayer, the creed and the ten commandments, all in gilt and painted plaister-work. On the West end of the

\* Woolley's Mss.

Church, in the gallery, which extends round the North, South, and West sides, is a small organ, the front of which is handsomely ornamented with gilt and painted iron work.\*

In this Church there was, as already observed, a chantry of the Virgin Mary; which was endowed with various lands, messuages, cottages, and gardens, which in the reign of Queen Mary were in the tenure and occupation of ten different persons, and by her were granted to the Corporation of Derby.† The priest of this Chantry paid an annual rent of 3s. to the Abbot of Derley.‡ The living of St. Werburg's is a Vicarage. Its clear annual value is £39. 11s. and yearly tenths 11s. 3¼d. The impropriation is vested in Lord Scarsdale.§ The Vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

*List of Incumbents.*

1539. Robert Thacker.

Samuel Beresford, ejected.||

James Walker, ob. 1710.

William Lockett.

1774. John Seale.

Charles Hope.

Frederick Hotham.

Edward Unwin, present Vicar.

\* Ms. History of Derby.

† Pilkington ii. 159.

‡ Valor Eccl. Hen. VIII.

§ Lyson's. 128.

|| The Rev. Samuel *Beresford*, M. A. was ejected for Non-conformity. He was a native of *Shrewsbury*, and was educated at the School in that town, whence he removed to Cambridge. It is said that when he first preached he had 1500



*A Copy of the Terrier of St. Werburgh's in the Borough of Derby, delivered into the Bishop's Court, September 21st, 1810.*

- 1st.—The Church yard, a Mansion House and Garden in the Frier Gate, in Derby, now in the occupation of George Cay, (Taylor.)
- 2nd.—One House and Garden in the Frier Gate, in Derby, leased to Mr. Richard Hodgkinson, at £5, per year, and now in the possession of Mr. William Gascoyne, Grocer.
- 3rd.—One House in Sadler Gate, in Derby, now in the occupation of Thomas Tunstill, Fishmonger.
- 4th.—Nine acres of Land in the fields of Derby and Normanton, being the gift of Mrs. Dorothy Cundy to the Vicar of this Parish for preaching two Charity Sermons, one on the

hearers. He was a good scholar, an excellent preacher, a fine orator, and a very holy man. After his ejectionment he spent the greater part of his time at *Shrewsbury*, and was reckoned one of the most accurate, and at the same time most powerful preachers in those parts. For some time he undertook the tuition of young men, but being unable to keep them under strict government, soon gave up his school. He was not only a great divine, but a skilful Physician also: Though in giving his advice he confined himself to particular friends. He spent the latter part of his life at *Shiffnall*, in *Shropshire*, and died in October 1697, at *Weston*, the seat of the pious Lady *Wilbraham*. He left his library to be sold for the benefit of the Poor of *St. Alkmund's* Parish, in which he was born.

*Calamy's Noncon. Mem.*

13th day of March, and the other on the 23rd day of Nov. yearly for ever.

5th.—One Close butting on the Lane that leads to Mickleover, now let in Gardens.

6th.—A Pingle pointing to Dawson's Lane, now let in Gardens.

7th.—The remainder of a third part of Tithe Grain within the Liberties of Derby, after the Rent Charge due upon the same is paid.

8th.—Tithe Hay, every Tenth Cock within the Parish, Tithe Herbage or Adjustment, Tithe Hemp and Flax, Tithe Wool and Lamb, and for every flock of Sheep pasturing in the Fallow Fields within the Parish, three shillings yearly or Tithe in kind of both Wool and Lamb, if it become due, Tithe Pigs and Geese, Tithe Eggs two for every Hen and three for every Cock, two for every Duck and three for every Drake.

9th.—One farthing in the shilling or five pence in the pound for all Servants' wages, to be paid by the Head of each family, likewise four-pence for every one following any trade, or trade like occupation; for Smoke two-pence, for a garden two-pence; likewise Tithe of all Orchard and Garden fruit, and for all persons above the age of sixteen years, two-pence for offerings.

10th.—For every publication of Banns of Marriage one shilling; for every Marriage by Licence

five shillings, and for every marriage by Banns two shillings and six-pence, for every Churching one shilling; for every Burial in the Church-yard one shilling, and in the Church or Chancel two shillings and six-pence; for every registering four-pence.

11th.—Ten pounds yearly reduced to Six pounds ten shillings, and again reduced now to Five pounds six-shilling and three-pence, (and restored to the Ten pounds first left,) the gift of Mr. Francis Ash, to be paid to the Vicar by the Goldsmiths' Company in London at two equal payments, viz. Lady-day and Michaelmas.

12th.—Thirteen shillings and four pence the gift of Mrs. Bloodworth to be paid to the Vicar by the Corporation yearly, on the fifth day of November for preaching a Sermon proper for that day.

13th.—A Ground Rent in the Church yard (where formerly stood four Tenements) of fifteen shillings per year, paid to the Vicar by the Church-wardens of the parish.

Nicholas Bayley, *Officiating Minister of Saint Werburgh's Derby.*

Michael Henley, }  
George Wheeldon, } *Churchwardens.*

Examined 14th February, 1823.

John Mott, *Not. Pub.*

## ARMS AND MONUMENTS.

*On a slab erected in the Chancel is the following inscription.*

“ Here in the middle of this Choir lyeth buried the body of HENRY MILWARD, late of *Synfyn*, Gent. who departed this life the 25th day of January, 1615, in the 79th year of his age. He had by his wife, ELIZABETH daughter of GEORGE HIGHAM, of *Addington* in *Cheshire*; Gent. ten children, five sons and five daughters, and having lived lovingly together 52 years, he deceased the 27th September, 1610, and lieth buried in the Church of *Barrow-upon-Trent*. To whose memory in filiall duty JOHN MILWARD, their youngest child, hath erected this monument.

Tho’ never rich, richly did MILWARD live,  
With liberal hand to lend, to spend, to give;  
Where need required, according to his portion.

- - - - -  
To God devout, and to the Church inclined,  
Hurtful to none, helpful to all, and kind;  
Especially to neighbours, friends and kindred,  
And father-like, his children dear he tendered.  
Stout, good housekeeper, constant to his word,  
Milde peacemaker, so blessed of the Lord.  
A child of God, he reigns in heaven for ever  
From labour free, from care, from fear, from fever.”

*Taken from a faire Gravestone of Gray marble not yet placed.*

“ M. S. Here lyeth the body of JOHN GISBORNE, Gent. who departed this life the 17th day of April, A. D. 1704, and in the 60th year of his age.”

*In the South Aisle upon Grey marble stones.*

“ Here lyeth the body of Mr. ROBERT CHESHIRE. He dyed the 29th December, 1673, in the 72d yeare of his age. As

also the body of ISABELL his wife. She dyed the 30th day of Sept. 1704, and in the year of her age 103rd."

*On another.*

"Here lyeth the body of SAMUEL CHESHIRE, Gent. he died the 13th June, 1703, in the 62d. year of his age."

*Upon Another.*

"Here lyeth the body of MARY wife of JOHN NEVILL, of Nottingham, Gent. she dyed the 5th of Sept. 1695, and in the 66th year of her age."

*Upon another.*

"Here lyeth the body of JOSEPH FOWLER of this parish. He dyed in the 77th year of his age, on the 21st of March, Anno Dom. 1702."

*Upon a flat Gravestone in the Chancel, near the Altar.*

"Hic jacet corpus ALVERIDI MOTTERAM Generosi, qui obiit vicessimo 7 die Sep'ris An'. Dom. 1688. *Ætatis suæ* 59."

*Upon another nereby.*

"Here lyeth the body of MRS. ANNE DALTON the endeared wife of JOHN DALTON, Gent. and daughter of RICHARD PYOTT, of *Street-hay*, in *Staffordshire*, Esq. interred 16th October, 1673. And also her first-born son, JOHN DALTON, interred in the year 1657. And also the body of MRS. ISABELL WANDELL, the wife of HENRY WANDELL, one of the Aldermen of *Derby*, Gent. and mother of the abovementioned JOHN DALTON, Gent. interred 1652. And also the said JOHN DALTON, who dyed the 30th day of August, 1679, *Ætat.* 69."

*Upon another in the body of the Chancel.*

"Here lyes THOMAS BROOKHOUSE, Gent. he dyed March the 28th, MDCCV. Aged XLIII."

*Upon the South wall of the South Isle.*

**This Church was rebuilt Anno Domini 1699.**

Mr. Nathaniel Brough, } Church Wardens. { James Walker,  
Mr. Robert Alleyne, } Vicar.

*Upon a marble Gravestone in the cross Isle.*

“ Here lyeth the body of NATHANIEL BROUGH, of *Derby*, Gentleman, he died the 3d of August, 1701, in the 27th year of his age. And also the body of NATHANIEL son of the said NATHANIEL and THEODOSIA his wife, he died the 26th of May 1703, in the 5th year of his age.”

*Upon another marble Gravestone by the former.*

" Here lyeth the body of MARY the daughter of RALPH BROUGH by SARAH his wife, she dyed the 1st April, .1701, in the 2nd year of her age."

*Upon a nother marble Gravestone nere by.*

"Here lyeth the body of GERVISE HAUGHTON, Gent. he dyed the 30th day of June, Anno Domini 1701, and in the year of his age 32."

*Upon a marble Gravestone in the middle Isle.*

" Here lyes the body of Mr. JOHN MILWARD, who died the 26th of August, 1689. Also the body of JUDITH his wife. She died November 8th 1698."

*Upon another Gravestone.*

" Here lyes the bodies of JOHN GISBORNE, Gent. and MARGERY his wife. He died the 11th of September, 1689; aged 87. And she dyed the 31st of July 1664, aged 54."

*Upon a marble Gravestone at the head of the isle going into  
the Chancel.*

**"Hic jacet Corpus MARIE BROOKHOUSE, Johannis Brookhouse generosi uxoris: Quae honestis prognata erat parentibus.**

Obijt 12 die Julij Anno Dom. 1701, annos nata 72.—His etiam conduntur reliquiæ JOHANNIS BROOKHOUSE ROBERTI BROOKHOUSE gen: filij qui natus est mense Novembris Anno Dom. 1621: ob: Jan. 28, 1702."

*With a Latin Epitaph under it.*

" CHARLES BENSKIN of *Alvaston*, Gent. gave a good brass Candlestick of 12 lights to this Church, which now hangs up in the body of the Church, and it's hoped he will be a further benefactor."

On the North Wall of the Chancel about three yards high from the floore is placed a worthy monument of Alibaster, and in a table of black marble between two pillars of the same, is inscribed,

" Memoriz sacrum GERVASII SLEIGH de *Ash*, Arm. qui duxit ELIZABETHAM filiam JOHANNIS CHOMLEY Gen. ex qua suscepit SAMUELEM, GERVASIUM, & HUGONEM; post quam autem cum illa annos xxxv ab inito conjugio pie & feliciter vixisset, placide in Dom: obdormivit vij. die Junij Anno Salutis MDCXXVI. Ætatis suæ LXVI.

Gervasius Sleigh, }  
Is re gavisus lege, } Anagram.

Qui quæ sunt legis præstat, procurat & urget,  
Is re gavisus lege procul dubio est.  
Talis erat noster Gervasius integer ipse  
Justitiæ locuples ac Eleemosynæ  
Talis erat noster procurans omnia justa  
Sive foris obiit munia sive Domini  
Talis erat cunctos urgens ad justa patranda,  
Sumptibus, exemplis, consiliis, precibus;  
His tamen hand fisis queis siquis fidere possit  
Exclamat moriens, ' O miserere, Deus.'  
Qui legis hæc, legem serva, te servet Jesus.  
Si re gavisus lege cluere velis.

Arms.—Qu'ley. 1 & 4. "G. a chevron int. 3 owls Or." *Sleigh*.  
 2 & 3. "O. a fesse int. 3 cross crosslets fitchee  
 S. a chief Or."

Impaling—"G. in chief 2 helmets A. in base a garb, Or." *Chomley*.

"KATHERINE BINGHAM died May 28th, 1799, aged 66.

"Hoc saltem fungar inani

Munere."

W. S."

"Sacred to the Memory of JOHN BORROW, Esq. youngest son of ISAAC BORROW, late of *Castlefields*, Esq. by HONOR BURTON his second wife. He departed this life the 24th of February, 1780, aged 69. Also of BARBARA his wife, eldest daughter of THOMAS BAINBRIGGE, late of *Derby*, Esq. She died the seventh of August, 1787. Aged 71. They had issue MARY, who died an infant, JOHN, HONOR, who also died young, ISAAC and THOMAS.

Arms—"A. on a mount in base, the trunk of an oak tree, sprouting out two branches, proper, with the shield of Pallas hanging thereon, O, fastened by a belt, G." *Borrow*.

Impaling,

"A. a chevron Embattled int 3 battle axes. S." *Bainbrigge*.

*On a Hatchment on the North Wall.*

Quarley. 1 & 4. Quar'ley O & V. a cinquefoil G. *Barnes*.  
 2 & 3. Az. Seme of cross crosslets 3 cinquefoils,  
 2 & 1. A.

Impaling—"A. Griffin segreant G. holding in its claws, a shield, Az. charged with a demi Griffin segreant A."

*North Aisle.*

"In memory of MICHAEL HENLEY, Esq. who died the 1st September, 1813, Aged 71 years."

"Here lies the remains of ANNE WARD, wife of WILLIAM WARD, and daughter of WALTER and ANN MATHER, late of



*Derby*, who died 26th January, 1794, Aged 36 years. She was an affectionate wife, a fond and tender parent, leaving five children, four boys and one girl; whom she was very attentive to instruct in their duty to their Maker, as far as their years would admit of; and to sum up all, she was a devout and sincere Christian herself."

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"This tribute of Affection is paid to ROBERT RADFORD, who departed this life the 20th of May, 1817, Aged 77 years. And is interred in a vault near this place."

---

"Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM BATEMAN, and ANNE his wife, he died August 3rd, 1756, aged 55. She died March 9th, 1788, aged 77. This perishable but sincere tribute of duty and affection is paid to their remains by their Grandson, JOHN GISBORNE."

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"In Memory of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. of this parish, whose remains are interred in a vault at the West end of the middle Aisle. He died the 28th of Nov. 1798, Aged 68 years."

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"As a testimony of Conjugal Affection, this last pledge of respect is paid to the memory of ELEANOR, wife of THOMAS EMERY, who died the 20th November, 1805, aged 23 years."

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"Near this place are deposited the remains of JOHN HARRISON, Surgeon, who died the 12th October, 1787, Aged 64, Also of ANNE his wife, who died 13th October, 1805, aged 77."

---

*South Aisle.*

"JOHN SEALE, M.A. was instituted to this living May 21st, 1774, in the 75th year of his age. In the same vault are deposited the remains of SARAH his wife, who died May 4th, 1795, Aged 76."

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"This parental mark of Affection is paid to the Memory of WILLIAM BOWYER EVANS, son of EDMUND and DOROTHY

EVANS, who was born August 7th, 1791, and died January 29th, 1801, to whose sincerity of heart and truly amiable disposition, this last respect is justly due.

‘ Such then his lot, let us the hand revere,  
That wounds the bosom, that extracts the tear.’

Also two other sons who died in their infancy.”

*On a Hatchment in the Gallery.*

Arms.—“ V. on a bend A. double cottised Ermine, between two covered cups O, (one in sinister chief, other in dexter base,) a lion passant G, on a chief Az. 3 pheons O.”

*Crompton.*

Impaling—“ A fesse int. 3 fox’s heads coupes, ears erect. G.” *Fox.*

*An Account of the Noble Benefactors to the  
Minister and Poor of this Parish.*

The Countess of Shrewsbury one pound per ann. to be paid by the Duke of Devonshire. The Countess of Devonshire £1..4..0. to be paid on the 20th of June for ever by the Corporation. William Botham, Gent. 8s. per ann. to be paid at Christmas. Mrs. Jane Walton 12s. per ann. to be paid at Christmas and Good Friday by the Corporation. William Walthall, Gent. 15s. per ann. to be paid at Christmas by the Corporation. Anthony Osborne, Gent. 6s. to be paid on Good Friday by the Corporation. Richard Croshaw, of London, Esq. 5s. 3d. for ever, every fifth Sunday in the year for ever, to be distributed among seven needy persons, viz. 4d. in bread, 2d. in cheese, and 3d. in money, to be paid by the Corporation. John Bloodworth, Merchant, £6. per ann. 15s. 4d. to the Minister and

## CHAPELS.

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### THE PRESBYTERIANS

Were originally the only Protestant Dissenters in the town. Under the name of Puritans they had their private places of assembling in the days of Queen Elizabeth, James, and Charles, but those places were small and are now unknown. In the reign of Charles II. a licence was obtained by the Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian Persuasion for celebrating Divine service in the old Chapel situated upon St. Mary's Bridge. In the reign of James II. they assembled in the wide yard on the East side of the Iron-gate, which communicated with the Market-place, where they continued till the erection of the Meeting-house in Friar Gate, which happened some time in the reign of King William. Mr. William Cross who had been ejected from Beeston, in Nottinghamshire, and Mr. Robert More, who had also been ejected from Brampton, in this County, became joint Pastors of this Congregation. Of the former Dr. Calamy\* gives the following description : " He was a native of Oxfordshire, educated in Pembroke College, Oxford ; and first obtained the living of Attenborough. After his ejection he removed to Loughborough, in Leices-

\* Nonconformists' Memorial.

tershire, where he preached. He afterwards became Pastor of the Congregation at Derby, where he died in 1698. He was a good practical preacher and exemplary in his conversation. The seventh Sermon in the Collection of Farewell Sermons in the Country, upon 1 Samuel xxx. 6. is his." Mr. R. More was a native of Nottinghamshire, and bred up at Clare Hall, in Cambridge. His first preaching was at Belfour,\* in this County, where he continued about a year, and then removed to Derby, and was ordained by the Classis at Chesterfield. After his ejection, says Calamy, he suffered much for non-conformity, particularly he was indicted for not reading the book of Common Prayer, when it was not yet come down. In the time of Monmouth he was sent prisoner to Chester Castle, with many other peaceable ministers. After this he became a joint pastor of the Congregation at Derby, where he continued till his decease, which took place in June, 1704. He was the last of the non-conformist ministers who were ejected from this County. In 1697 the Congregation obtained a lease for 300 years of a piece of ground in the Friar Gate, subject to a ground rent of £2. per ann, and erected a meeting house on the spot. Mr. Cross dying shortly after its erection, Mr. Ferdinando Shaw was invited March 27th, 1699, to become a co-pastor with Mr. More. Mr. Shaw was the grandson of the Rev. Ferdinando Pool, of Thrumpton, whose daughter married the celebrated Rev. Samuel Shaw

\* ? Belper.

of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.\* While Mr. Ferdinando Shaw resided at Derby, Mr. Cantrell, the Vicar of St. Alkmund's, refused to bury a child, because it had not been baptized by a Clergyman. The corpse was, therefore, buried in the Presbyterian Meeting-house, which is believed to have been the first in-

\* FERDINANDO SHAW was the son of the excellent Mr. Samuel Shaw, M. A. of *St. John's College*, Cambridge, and ejected from the rectory of *Long Whatton*, Leicestershire. He settled with a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in the town of *Derby*, of which he was for 46 years pastor. His character was drawn in the town print of the day as that of a gentleman of great worth, and endowed with many christian virtues: patient under many years confinement and the most acute pains, and, during any mitigation of the paroxysms, of a cheerful and agreeable temper. Notwithstanding his bodily infirmities, he was diligent and faithful in his ministry. His manners to all were affable and courteous. His charities to the poor were generous and extensive, not confined within the narrow boundaries of any particular sect, and liberal to his utmost power. His amiable virtues gained him universal esteem and good will. He died the 20th of January, 1743, aged 72. His funeral sermon was preached previously to his interment by the Rev. Josiah Rogersen, and he was followed to his grave, in the parish Church of *St. Werburgh*, by his congregation: his pall was supported by six ministers of the neighbourhood, viz. Dr. Latham, of *Findern*; Mr. Rogerson, *Derby*; Mr. Murray, *Burton-upon-Trent*; Mr. Wallon, *Castle Donington*; Mr. Peat, *Wirksworth*; and Mr. Gregory, of *Findern*.

N. B. These particulars are taken from the *Derby Mercury*, Vol. xiii. No. 47. communicated by Mr. Peyton, of *Birmingham*, on the maternal side descended from Mr. Shaw. The Eulogium on his character was echoed by the pen of a clergyman in elegiac lines, in the *Gents' Mag.* for February, 1745, p. 104.

*Toulmin's View. App.*

stance of the kind in Derby. This circumstance led to a long controversy. About the year 1724, Mr. Shaw became so infirm that Mr. Josiah Roger-son was called in as co-pastor. Mr. Shaw nevertheless continued to preach till the year 1745, when he died. In 1646 Dr. Ebenezer Latham became assistant preacher and co-pastor with Mr. Roger-son, who appears to have relinquished the active

*Shaw* married *Elizabeth*, third daughter of *William Eyre*, of *Higlow*, Esq. by *Catherine*, daughter of *Sir John Gell*, Bart.

SHAW published,

I.—The Validity of Baptism administered by Dissenting Ministers and the unreasonableness of refusing burial to children so baptized.

II.—A Vindication of the former, in a reply to the pretended answer of a layman and Mr. Cantrell, Vicar of St. Alkmunds, Derby: with some remarks on a letter to him, by Mr. Harris, curate of St. Peter's, both argued from the judgment and practice of the Church of England, with a preface by Dr. Oldfield, Mr. Tong, and Mr. Robinson. 2nd Edition, 1s. 6d.

III.—Reflections on the Layman's Vindication of his answer and the Curate's Defence of his letter, being an Appendix to the second Edition of the Validity of Baptism, &c. 3d.

IV.—The Judgment of the Church of England in the point of Ordination, argued from her Offices and Practices; by which it plainly appears, that she allows a divine inherent right in the Presbyters office to ordain, 8d.

V.—A Defence of the Judgment, &c. in answer to what an anonymous Author objected against it. 4d.

VI.—Condolence & Congratulation: a Sermon on the Death of Queen Ann; the happy accession of King George to the throne, and his safe arrival in the British Dominions. Preached at Hackney, Sept. 19, 1714, the Morning after his Majesty's

duties of the ministry not long afterwards, and died about Christmas, 1762. It does not appear that he published any thing, nor have we been able to trace any particulars of his history. Dr. Latham died in 1754, and in the following year Mr. White was

landing at Greenwich, and the day before his Royal entry through the City of London. 4d.

VII.—The Crown shall flourish on the King; but his enemies shall be clothed with shame. A Sermon preached on the Coronation day of his most excellent Majesty King George I. Wednesday October 20, 1714. Price 3d.

VIII.—The Designs and Actions of Men under the Controul of God. Two Sermons. The former on the News of the Pretender's landing in Scotland, from Job. xii. 16. The latter upon his flight from thence.

IX.—Sennacherib turned back from Jerusalem: 2 Kings xix. 28. Preached at Derby Jan. 15 and Feb. 12, 1716. Price 4d.

X.—A Catholic Catechism, in an explanation of the Creed, the ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the two Sacraments; in the express words of Scripture only. An Essay to promote Scripture Religion, and to heal the unchristian divisions among Protestants, occasioned by their different explanations of it. Dedicated to the Protestant Clergy of all Denominations. Third Edition. 6d.

XI.—A Sermon preached on the Birth-day of his Royal Highness Frederick Lewis Prince of Wales, and Electoral Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, &c. at Derby, Jan. 19, 1728-9, from 1 Chron. xxviii. 9. Price 3d.

XII.—A Summary of the Bible; or, the principal heads of Natural and Revealed Religion; alphabetically disposed in the words of Scripture only. With the Marginal readings and Parallel texts. Adapted to the uses of a Scripture Dictionary, Common place, Concordance, and Comment.

chosen to succeed him. This gentleman had several assistants. 1. Mr. Hezekiah Kirk-Patrick, who came to Derby in 1759 ; after him Mr. John Wilding, who was there in 1763. From that time until his decease, in 1779, Mr. White was assisted by Messrs. Edward Lomas and James Pilkington. During Mr. White's residence at Derby the Meeting house was repaired, and in the year 1766, Mr. Abraham Crompton left £200. towards increasing the Minister's salary.\* Mr. White appears to have been the last Minister of the Presbyterian Persuasion. After his death, the Meeting-house came into the hands of the Socinians, who still possess it. The doctrines of the Presbyterians are for the most part accordant with those contained in the formularies of the Established Church, the grand difference consisting in their mode of Church Government, which was brought from Geneva by John Knox, the famous Scotch Reformer, who has been stiled "the Apostle of Scotland." The Presbyterians believe, that the Authority of their Ministers to Preach the Gospel, to administer the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and to feed the flock of Christ, is derived from the Holy Ghost by the imposition of the hands of the Presbytery ; and they oppose the Independent scheme of, what are termed, the common rights of Christians. The appellation Presbyterian in England is appropriated to a body of Dissenters, who have not any attachment to the

\* Congregational Mag. 1823, p. 222.

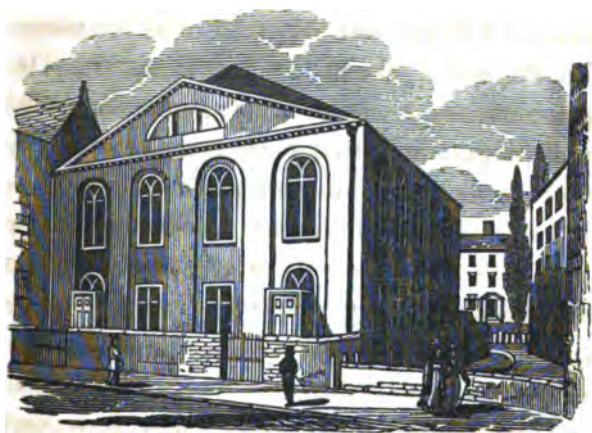


Scotch mode of Church Government any more than to Episcopacy, and therefore the term is here improperly applied. How this misapplication came to pass cannot be easily determined, but it has occasioned many wrong notions, and should therefore be rectified.

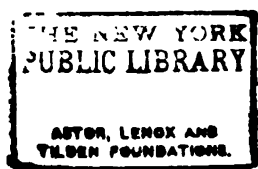
## THE INDEPENDENTS

Have a Chapel erected on or near the place where St. Thomas a Becket's Chapel stood. The Independents are a sect of Protestants so called from their maintaining that each congregation of Christians, which meet in one place for public worship, is a complete Church : has a sufficient power to act and to perform every thing relating to religious government within itself : and is in no respect subject or accountable to other Churches. The Independents were not distinguished as a body till the time of Queen Elizabeth. The first Independent or Congregational Church in England was established by a Mr. Jacob in the year 1616. Their doctrines accord with those of the Established Church.

“ Early in the year 1778, Messrs. Thomas Jones of Oathall, and Griffiths, who preached statedly at Alvaston and Melbourne, preached a few times in the Market-place at Derby ; and Mr. Jones, as appears from the Derby Mercury of Sept. 10th, was announced to preach on the morning of the following Sabbath in a room situated in a yard at the back of the Town-hall, which had been fitted up as a



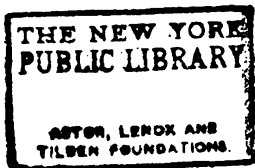
**Independent Chapel.**

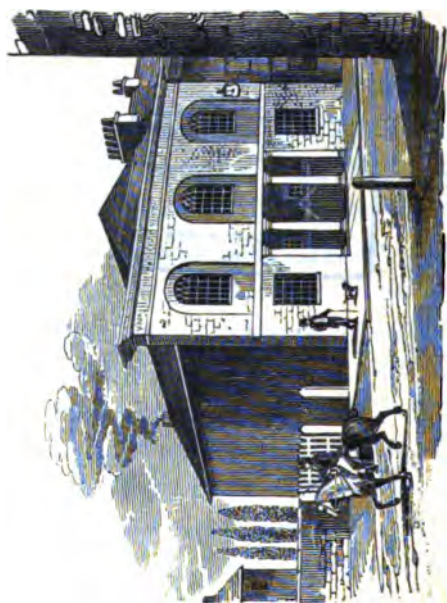


School-room. As the engagements of these faithful and laborious ministers of the Gospel permitted them to come to Derby only occasionally, it was usual to send the Public Crier round the town to announce their intention to preach. In this manner the congregation was raised, and with the assistance of other ministers in the neighbourhood, was greatly enlarged. In 1779 the late Thomas Wilson Esquire, undertook to procure ministers to supply the congregation constantly. The first of these was a Mr. Hewitt, afterwards of Bedworth, who shortly resigned his charge to Mr. Middleton. Several of the surviving hearers of this latter gentleman speak highly of him; but his stay also was short. He afterwards became an Antipædobaptist, and was pastor of a Church of that denomination at Lewes, in Sussex. Upon Mr. Middleton's secession the place was for some weeks shut up. But in 1781 Mr. Joseph Thomas was sent from the Academy at Mile End, to preach to the Congregation. His first sermon was on the word "Rejoice," an expression of feeling which he considered to be justified in all those who enjoyed the privilege of a Gospel Ministry. He was a young man of preeminent piety, and of a sweet heavenly temper; and the strain of his preaching was truly affectionate: but it pleased God to "weaken his strength in the way," and remove him to his heavenly rest on the 3rd February, 1782. His labours, during the short time of their continuance, were attended with great success, and his

death was most sincerely lamented by all who knew him. After the decease of Mr. Thomas, Mr. James Edwards, afterwards of Wilton, preached to the Congregation, who, during the short period of his continuance, left their first place of worship and began to meet in a barn in the Cross-lanes, on the South side of the Town. Their next minister was the Rev. Thomas Bryson,\* who had been educated in Lady Huntingdon's College at Trevecca, and after quitting it, had preached at York and Lancaster. From Lancaster he came to Derby, having withdrawn from the Countess's Connection. His labours were for a short time abundant, preaching not only in the barn but also in the open air, when the weather would permit, and in most of the neighbouring villages. He soon became very popular, and acquired great influence over the people: but he often manifested a considerable degree of warmth and sometimes of acerbity of temper, which produced unpleasant effects, and eventually led to a separation between him and a portion of his people. For the separate use of these Seceders, Mr. Wilson, above-mentioned, in 1783, having purchased premises on the Brook-side, erected, at his own expence, a Meeting-house which measures 54ft. by 48ft. with a convenient vestry. Mr. Bryson, with the remainder of the Congregation, continuing for a short time to occupy the barn, till he left Derby for London. Upon his arrival at the Metropolis, he took charge of a congregation in Canon Street

\* Mr. Bryson published "A comprehensive view of the Real Christian's character, privileges and obligations."





**Particular Baptist Chapel, Agard-Street.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield.

Road, St. George's in the East, where he preached for several years, till his death in 1799. The first Minister who preached in the new Meeting-house, was Mr. John Smith, who was ordained October 11th, 1787, and resigned his charge here Midsummer, 1792. He frequently, while at Derby, preached in the open air, at villages in the neighbourhood. On the 10th of June, 1801, after an interval of nine years, during which the place was supplied by occasional preachers, the Rev. James Gawthorne, of Hoxton Academy, was ordained pastor over the Congregation."\*

### THE BAPTISTS.

This is a denomination of Christians who maintain that Baptism is to be administered by immersion, and not by pouring or sprinkling. They also reject the baptism of infants. There were several Baptists among the Albigenses, Waldenses, and followers of Wickliff. About 1644 they began to make a considerable figure in England, and spread themselves into several separate Congregations, but distinct Societies of them existed long before that time. The Baptists subsist under two denominations, the *Particular* or *Calvinistic*, and the *General*, some of whom are *Arminians*, while others disregarding all human systems, follow the Scriptures only. Their mode of worship and Church government are the same as the Independents.

\* Congregational Mag. 1823. p. 277.

† It does not appear that they were formed into any stability until the time of Menno, about the year 1536. *Buck's Dict.*



## THE PARTICULAR OR CALVINISTIC BAPTISTS

Have a Chapel in Agard Street, which was erected about 30 years ago,\* at the sole expence of the late Mr. Ward. It has been much enlarged since, and is now calculated to hold twice the number it would originally accommodate. The Rev. C. E. Birt, M. A. is their Pastor.

## THE GENERAL BAPTISTS.

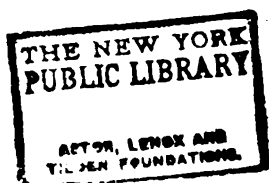
Have been in Derby upwards of 30 years. The celebrated Mr. Dan. Taylor was the first who preached at this place. He delivered a sermon in the open air, in May, 1789. In 1791 the first baptism took place, when nine persons were baptized. Continual additions have been made to the Society then formed, and the present number of Members is about 250. The Chapel was erected in 1803, was nearly taken down and greatly enlarged in 1814, and was further enlarged in 1819. It stands in Brook Street, and will now seat nearly 700. From Derby this denomination of Christians has spread through many villages, and to Duffield, Belper, Wirksworth, and Ashbourne, at the former three places they have commodious Chapels.

\*Hutton speaking of his Grandmother, whose maiden name was Elinor Jennings, observes, " Her father was a Baptist Preacher one day in the week, and a Shoe-maker the other six." He resided in St. Alkmund's Church Yard about 1660.

Hutton's Life, p. 341.



**General Baptist Meeting House.**



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**ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.**



**Unitarian Meeting House.**

## THE SOCINIANS OR UNITARIANS.

The Socinians have that Chapel, in Friar Gate, which originally belonged to the Presbyterian Dissenters. They have only been a short time in Derby. Mr. James Pilkington, Author of a View of Derbyshire, in two volumes 8vo. and a Tract on Equality, and a Book for the use of Sunday Schools, was I believe the first Socinian Minister in Derby. Mr. Pilkington had been chosen to assist Mr. White, the last Presbyterian Minister, in 1778, and continued till 1797, when he removed to Ipswich, where he died some time afterwards. Mr. Winstanley was next called to the ministerial office in this Congregation. He took charge of it in 1797, and left in 1803, when he declined the ministry, and has since practised as a Physician at Manchester. The next year Mr. Whitehouse succeeded to the pastoral office, but in 1810, on account of the decline of the Congregation, he relinquished his situation, and now preaches at Findern and Ilkiston. On the resignation of Mr. Whitehouse, the Rev. Edward Higginson, of Stockport, took the charge of the Congregation at Derby, and is the present Minister. Mr. H. published a Sermon in 1810, which he preached before a general meeting of the Ministers of that denomination.

The Socinians were so called from Faustus Socinus, who died in Poland, in 1604. There were two

who bore the name of Socinus, the uncle and nephew, and both disseminated the same doctrine; but the nephew is generally considered as the founder of this sect. There is, however, some difference between the ancient and modern Socinians. The latter indignant at the name of Socinian, have appropriated to themselves that of Unitarians, and reject the notions of a miraculous conception, and the worship of Jesus Christ, both which were held by Socinus. The Socinians flourished greatly in Poland about the year 1551, and J. Siemienius, Palatine of Podolia, built purposely for their use the City of Racow. A famous Catechism was published, called the Racovian Catechism, and their most able writers are known by the title of *Polones Fratres*. Their writings were republished together in the year 1656, in one great collection, consisting of six volumes in folio, under the title of *Bibliotheca Fratrum*. The Doctrines of that class of dissenters who assemble in Friar Gate, are stated in a Sermon published by their present minister: who observes, "the peculiarity of the Unitarian faith consists not so much in what is admitted as in what is rejected: and in this view it stands opposed distinctly and irreconcilably to the doctrine of a Trinity of persons in the Godhead, to the Deity of Christ, to the personality of the Holy Spirit; to the belief in original sin; in the vicarious sacrifice of Jesus; in the saving influence of faith alone, and in the notion of eternal reprobation."

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**Methodist Chapel, King-Street.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Deffield.

## THE METHODISTS

Have two or three Chapels in the town. Their principal Meeting-house is situated in King Street, and was erected about the year 1804. They have also a Chapel in Green-hill Street. Their first Meeting-house was erected in St. Michael's Lane, about the year 1780, and is now converted into a Malt-house. "It is not generally known that the name of Methodist had been given long before to a religious sect in England, or at least to a party in religion, which was distinguished by some of the same marks as are now supposed to apply to the Methodists. John Spence, who was Librarian of Sion College in the year 1657, says in a book which he published, "Where are now our Anabaptists and plain pikestaff Methodists, who esteem all flowers of Rhetoric in Sermons no better than stinking weeds?"—But the denomination to which we here refer was founded in the year 1729, by one Mr. Morgan, and Mr. John Wesley. In the month of November that year, the latter being then Fellow of Lincoln College, began to spend some evenings in reading the Greek Testament with Charles Wesley, a Student, Mr. Morgan, Commoner of Christ's Church, and Mr. Kirkham, of Merton College. Not long afterwards, two or three of the pupils of Mr. John Wesley obtained leave to attend these meetings. They then began to visit the sick in different parts of the town, and the prisoners also who were confined in the Castle. Two years after they

were joined by Mr. Ingham, of Queen's College, Mr. Broughton, and Mr. Hervey : and in 1735 by the celebrated George Whitfield, then in his eighteenth year. At this time their number in Oxford amounted to about 14. They obtained their name from the exact regularity of their lives, which gave occasion to a young gentleman of Christ's Church to say, " here is a new sect of Methodists sprung up," alluding to a sect of eminent Physicians, who were called Methodists, because they reduced the whole healing art to a few common principles, and brought it into some *method* or *order*.\* It is difficult to ascertain precisely the doctrines which are held by this class of Dissenters. They differ very essentially from those of the Established Church.—In 1756 Mr. Wesley published " twelve unanswerable reasons for his Societies not quitting the National Establishment. To do so, he remarks, would be a contradiction to the solemn and repeated declarations which we have made in all manner of ways, by preaching and in print, and in private conversation, it would be throwing balls of wild fire amongst those that are quiet in the land." " And, he adds, to form the plan of a new Church would require infinite time and care, with much more wisdom and greater depth and extensiveness of thought than any of us are masters of."

Under Mr. Wesley's influence the Conference of 1786 would not even permit preaching in the hours of parochial service, except in four special cases,

\* Buck's Theol. Dict. Art. *Methodists*.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.**



*Friend's Meeting House.*

viz. 1. When the minister is a notoriously wicked man ; 2. When he preaches Arianism, or any other equally pernicious doctrine ; 3. When there are no Churches in the town sufficient to contain half the people ; 4. When there is no Church at all within two or three miles." And even in these cases it is added, " we advise every one who preaches in the Church hours to read the Psalms and Lessons, with part of the Church Prayers." But now, it is a notorious fact, that even in Parishes where the Methodists themselves admit the Clergy to be both religious and active, scriptural in their doctrine, and exemplary in conduct, their hours of preaching are, in very many instances, permitted to interfere with the parochial service, so that a complete schism is soon generated in the place."\*

### THE QUAKERS

Have a Meeting house situated in St. Helen's Street, which was erected by subscription in the year 1808. This Sect took its rise in England about the middle of the seventh century, and rapidly found its way into other countries in Europe, and into the English settlements in North America. The Members of this Society originally called themselves Seekers, from their seeking the truth ; but after the Society was formed they assumed the appellation of Friends. It appears from the journal of George Fox their founder, who

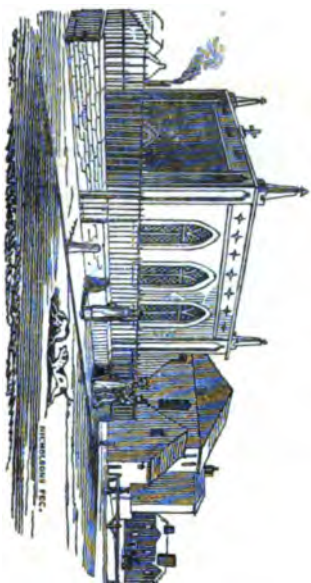
\* Wilks's Correlative Claims and Duties. A work deserving Serious attention.

was imprisoned at Derby for nearly twelve months, that the Quakers first obtained the appellation by which they are now generally known, at Derby. "Justice Bennett of Darby," says he, "was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid him *tremble at the word of the Lord*, and this was in the year 1650." The Quaker's meeting in this town was among the earliest establishments of that body.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

Is situated in Chapel Street. It was erected in the year of our Lord 1813, and has since been considerably enlarged. It is now calculated to hold about 300 persons, and the Rev. Mr. Challinor is the Priest.

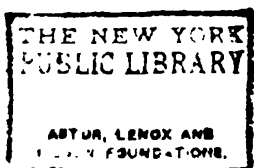
The following are some of the points in which Roman Catholics differ from Protestants :—They hold the infallibility of the Church of Rome—the supremacy of the Pope—Transubstantiation—Celibacy of the Clergy—adoration of the Virgin Mary—worshipping of Saints—the doctrine of the seven sacraments, baptism, confirmation, Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders and matrimony—the doctrine of merit—works of supererogation—doctrine of satisfactions—distinction of venial and mortal sins—plenary indulgences—the intercession of Saints—that unwritten traditions ought to be added to the Holy Scriptures to supply their defect, and to be regarded as of equal authority—that the

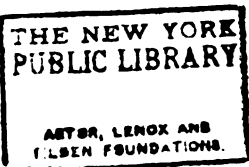


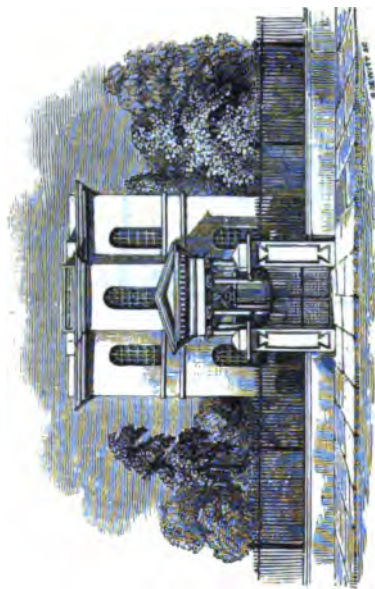
**Roman Catholic Chapel.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield.









**New Jerusalem Temple, London-Road.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield, for the Rev. R. Simpson's History of Derby.

books of the Apocrypha are canonical Scripture—that the HOLY SCRIPTURES *ought not to be given to the laity, &c.* “Such are the principal and distinguishing doctrines of popery, most of which have received the sanction of the Council of Trent, and that of the Creed of Pope Pius IV. which is received, professed, and sworn to by every one who enters into holy orders in the Church of Rome; and at the close of this creed we are told, that the *faith contained in it is so absolutely and indispensably necessary, that NO MAN CAN BE SAVED WITHOUT IT.*”\*

## THE SWEDENBORGIANS

Are the followers of the eccentric Baron Emmanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish Nobleman, who was born at Stockholm in 1689. He professed himself to be the founder of the New Jerusalem Church, alluding to the New Jerusalem spoken of in the book of the Revelation. He asserts that in the year 1743, the Lord manifested himself to him by a personal appearance, and at the same time opened his spiritual eyes, so that he was enabled constantly to see and converse with spirits and angels. From that time he began to print and publish various wonderful things, which he says, were revealed to him relating to heaven and hell, the state of men after death, the worship of God, the spiritual sense of the Scriptures, the various earths in the Universe, and their inhabitants, with many other strange particulars.

\* Buck's Theol. Dict. Art. *Popery*.

The Swedenborgians have a very handsome place of worship on the London Road. The Rev. E. Madeley is the Pastor. Mr. M. has published an account of their tenets, to which we refer our readers for further information, as also to a work on this subject by the Rev. J. D. G. Pike.

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## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

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### THE

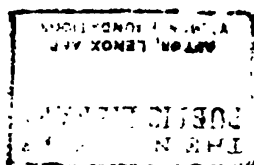
### DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY,

Is situated a little way out of the town, on the Southern side, near the road leading to London. The ground on which it stands was purchased of the Corporation of Derby, at the price of £200. per acre; and to prevent in future the too near approach of offensive objects, the Committee have secured, for the exclusive use of the Institution, above 14 acres of the surrounding ground. The healthiness of the situation has likewise been particularly attended to: it is elevated, airy and dry, abounding with excellent water, and accessible by a good road. The design of the building was arranged by W. Strutt, Esq. F. R. S., according to which working plans were drawn by Mr. Browne, who also superintended the construction of a model, executed with architectural skill and ingenuity.



**General Infirmary.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Duffield.



The building is constructed of beautiful hard and durable whiteish stone ; of a cubical form, with an elevation handsome, yet simple and unornamented. The building consists of three stories ; the basement story being a little sunk, and surrounded with an area. The middle and principal story is a little elevated ; it is approached by steps and a Portico supported by four Doric pillars, of the same stone as that of which the walls of the building are formed, which is a hard compact millstone grit. The upper story is approached by a staircase leading from a spacious hall in the middle of the building, which is lighted by several skylights placed in the Dome over the hall in the centre ; this staircase terminates in a gallery, surrounding the interior of the hall on three sides. This building is of a cubical form, the central part being the hall into which the doors of the rooms open. The roof of the central part is drawn into a conical form, terminating in a dome containing six windows which completely illuminate the hall from the floor of the principal story upwards. The roof of the surrounding rooms is separate from that of the central part, the sloping sides of which terminate in a gutter which surrounds the central roof. Within this central part is also an outlet provided with a turncap, for the escape of foul air, by flues communicating with each room appropriated for the Patients. It may be proper here to mention that the gutter which receives the water from the dome and the surrounding roof has a contrivance to obviate the evils attendant on the



gutters being filled with snow and ice, this is effected by covering the gutters with slates elevated by wood slips of about two inches square, with sufficient space between the ends of the slates, for the water of the melted snow to drain into the gutter and run off. The great inconvenience of removing the snow on these occasions, however deep it may be, is by these means entirely removed. The turncap above mentioned would of itself insure a certain degree of ventilation to the rooms: it is however strongly aided in this effect by a similar turncap a short distance from the building, communicating with it by a subterraneous culvert, the opening from the former one is, by the power of a vane presented in a direction opposite to the wind, while the latter is by a similar contrivance always turned to the wind. These being both connected with all the rooms occupied by the patients, a current of air is constantly passing through the same.\*

“ The committee, before the erection began, directed their attention to the means of obtaining the best plan; and in order to form a correct judgment on the subject, endeavoured to learn from the experience of similar establishments, what were the principal objects to be kept in view in the construction of an edifice of this nature. The result of their enquiries suggested several improvements, which have brought this Infirmary to a degree of perfection unknown to similar establishments. One considerable improvement, and which contributes much

\* Sylvester's Derby Infirmary, which see.

to the health and comfort of the patients, is, the construction of two light and spacious rooms, (one for each sex) called *Day* (or convalescent) *Rooms*; in which those patients, to whom it may be agreeable, may eat their meals and pass the day, instead of being confined to the same room day and night, as is the usual practice. Another very great improvement, is, the construction of a *Fever house*, a place where relief is administered, in cases of infectious diseases. Such an establishment as this, has, generally in large towns, been separate from the Infirmary; but here a portion of it is properly constructed, for the reception, not only of those, whose infectious diseases may commence in the Hospital, but of those also, which may occur elsewhere. The entrance to this Fever-House, is on the side of the building, directly opposite to the front, and has no internal connection whatever with the Infirmary.

Beside the Convalescent Rooms, and Fever-House, above mentioned, another circumstance in which the plan of this Infirmary surpasses others, is, in providing superior accommodation for patients labouring under acute diseases. In general, the surgical and medical, the acute and chronick diseases, are assembled in one large ward, day and night; that this must be always painful, and in some cases highly prejudicial, cannot be denied. The better accommodation consists, in providing for each sex, a set consisting of four small wards,

containing one, two, three, and four beds respectively, with a water-closet, nurse's bed-room, and scullery. This arrangement enables the medical attendants to separate the diseases from each other, as may best suit their natures ; and the whole of each set of rooms being shut off from the body of the house by one door, these together, procure for the patient silence and darkness, (which is essential in some cases) as well as every other convenience, in a degree, perhaps, superior to many private houses.

This plan, however, might not be eligible, unless it was constructed with another improvement ; one which is of great importance, and which has hitherto been a desideratum in all Hospitals ; that is a cheap and simple, and, in every respect, unobjectionable method of warming and ventilating effectually in cold weather. Both these have been effected perfectly in this Infirmary ; and thus the ventilation will be copious, while at the same time, the warmth may be regulated at pleasure ; many lives will be preserved, which owing to a certain state of the air generally pervading Hospitals, might have been inevitably lost. Particular attention has been paid to the construction of the water-closets, which it is said have not yet been managed, so as to be unobjectionable in Hospitals ; for if they are ventilated externally, the draft, which should be from the house outwards, is the reverse, especially if the house is warm. A mode of construction, has been invented for the occasion, in which every objection of this kind has been done away.

A small steam engine has been erected, to pump water, wash, &c. Warm and cold baths have been constructed;—in short, it is furnished with every convenience, while in the construction and arrangement of all the offices, every attention has been paid to adapt them to the various purposes with the greatest œconomy. A statue of *Esculapius*, emblematical of the object of the Institution, has been modelled by Mr. Coffee, and placed upon the centre of the dome.

The magnitude of the building, is equal to the accommodation of eighty patients, besides those with infectious diseases. This is doubtless a greater number, than are likely at present to want relief at any one time ; but considering the increasing population of the county and town, it cannot be considered as too large.

The original estimate of the building was £10,500. but owing to some large expenses, having been incurred which were not estimated, and other parts of the Institution being finished, which it was intended to defer to some future time, the expence of the erection very much exceeded the estimate. By the report of the committee, dated the 1st of June, 1809, it appears, that the expenditure, for land purchased and building the Infirmary, &c. amounted to £17,870 3s. 4d. From the same paper it also appears, that the donations, received by the treasurers for the institution, amount with their interest to £31,238 19s. 0d. so that the balance

lodged in the different funds, &c. constituting the funds of the Infirmary, amounts to £13, 368. 15. 8.\*

The Medical board consists of two Physicians, four Surgeons, and a house Apothecary. The Officers for the year 1824 were;

*President for the Year,*

Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden.

*Auditors for the Year,*

William Strutt, Esq. F.R.S.—Thomas Cox, Esq.

*Treasurers,*

John Crompton, Esq.—Walter Evans, Esq.

*Physicians,*

Richard Forester Forester, M. D. F. L. S. &c.—  
Thomas Bent, M. D.

*Surgeons.*

R. B. Godwin, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

John Wright, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Henry Haden, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

J. H. Bainbrigge, F. L. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

*Chaplain.*

The Rev. John Garton Howard, A. M. Vicar of St. Michael's, Derby.

\* Davies's Derbyshire, p. 240—244.

*House Surgeon and Apothecary,*

Francis Fox, Jun. M. D.

*Matron.*

Mrs. Phillis Woollatt.

*Secretary,*

William Child.

Total number of patients admitted and discharged since the opening of the Infirmary, June 4th, 1810, 13,907 admitted, 13,656 discharged.

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## WORKHOUSES.

There are five Workhouses in Derby, one belonging to each Parish. That belonging to All Saints' was erected in the year 1729, by Mr. William Trimmer; it is situated in Walker Lane, and cost, exclusive of the old materials, the sum of £330. This money appears to have been raised, in part, from the sale of some of the parish lands, for in 1728, is an order in the parish books that some "houses and lands that are intended to be sold, in order to raise money to build a Workhouse for the poor, shall be viewed by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor, to give their sentiments to the Parish, and before to treat with people about sale thereof, and report to the Parish what they bid for the same, and before they con-

clude, and the particulars intended to be sold are as follow,

TO WITT,	£.	s.	d.
Land and building of Mr. Yeomans, .....	4	1	0
Mr. Ffox's land, .....	1	0	0
Hill's house, in Bag-lane, .....	0	18	8
Mr. Robert Parker, for a house in Sadlergate, .....	0	6	8
Land in Cowsley, in Mr. Parker's pos- session,.....	0	6	0
Mr. Henry Ffranceys in his garden, .....	0	1	0
Robert Allsoppe's house, .....	2	0	0
Purslove's house, .....	2	0	0
Dr. Cheshire's concerne, .....	0	3	4
Mr. John Gisborne,.....	0	7	0
Madam Chambers for Little field land, ....	0	10	0
And a house called Granger's in St. Werburgh's Parish, .....	2	0	0
	<hr/> £.13 13 8 <hr/>		

At a subsequent meeting, held August 8th, 1728, it was agreed that " Mr. Samuel Ffox shall have a conveyance in ffee of all the land he holds by lease from this parish, paying the sum of £30; that Mr. John Gisborne shall have a conveyance of all the land he holds of this parish by lease, paying the sum of £10; that Mr. Joseph Moor shall have a deed of all the house, with the appurtenances, in Widow Purslove's possession, in St. Peter's parish, and also of all the house, with the appurtenances, in Robert Allsoppe's possession, in the said parish;

and also of a little piece of ground adjoining to Mr. Henry Ffrancey's brewhouse, and also to Joseph's Birds's midding place, paying the sum of £100. for the same; that Richard Hawkesly shall have a conveyance of all the house with the appurtenances in the Bag-lane, in St. Peter's parish lately in William Hill's possession, paying the sum of £16. for the same; and that Mr. John Yeomans shall have a conveyance of all the barne and land he hath in lease of this parish, and pay the sum of £100. for the same." "Mr. Yeomans refusing to make good his bargain, Mr. William Turner obtained a lease for 1000 years, of the land and premises in Mr. Yeomans's possession, on paying the sum of £90. and a pepper corn rent if demanded."

### ST. MICHAEL's WORKHOUSE.

"At a Parish Meeting held July 11th, 1792, since from the heavy and still increasing burthens of the poor belonging to the said parish, and not having a convenient parish Workhouse to accommodate them upon the best plan of œconomy for their support and relief, It was unanimously agreed by the parishioners then present to enlarge the present Workhouse by an addition of four tenements, to consist of house place, chamber and garret each, and that proper estimates be forthwith ordered."

"At a subsequent parish Meeting held by adjournment in the parish Church of St. Michael, in Derby,



this 30th day of July, 1792, to take into consideration the plan and estimate for making an additional building to the Workhouse, It was unanimously agreed and ordered by the Parishioners then present, that the present Overseers do employ Mr. John Finney to build the same according to the plan before proposed, the estimate of which with the paving the yard and building a necessary, and making proper soughs is £177..10..0, the whole to be completed in a substantial and workmanlike manner by the first day of November next. And it was further determined and agreed to accept the offer of Mr. William Collumbell of lending the parish the sum of £180. at lawful interest for defraying the expence of the said building, the principle to be repay'd by instalments as the same can be spared. It is therefore ordered that Mr. John Dethick and Mr. Gilbert Bridge the present Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor do give on behalf of the parish a bond to the said Mr. Collumbell for security of the money so lent, as witness our hands the day and year first above written, &c."

### ST. WERBURGH'S WORKHOUSE.

"At a parish meeting for the parish of St. Werburgh this 8th day of February Anno Dom. 1730.

WHEREAS it's the general opinion of the parishioners of this parish that a Workhouse to employ the poor of this parish, and tenements for their dwelling therein, will be of very great use, benefit,

and advantage, to the said parish and poor belonging to the same.

AND WHEREAS there's a proper piece of ground now sett out, and bought of the Corporation for the purposes abovesaid, and at this tyme a plann p'roduced by Mr. William Trimmer, in which is contained sixteen dwellings, a counting house, a workhouse, a kitchen, and brewhouse; 'tis this day therefore ordered, and its the request of the parishioners of this parish, that John Gisborne, Esq. Mr. Crompton, Mr. Gilbert Cheshire, Mr. John Bagnold, Mr. Sam. Ffox. Mr. Wm. Locker, Mr. George Richardson, Mr. Richard Alleyne, Mr. Edward Parker, Mr. William Lord, together with the Officers for the tyme being, be a Committee to agree with Mr. Trimmer for building the said Workhouse, and to overlook the doing thereof; and for what they or any ffive of them do or cause to be done, this parish will with great thankfulness not only indemnify them and every of them for their so doing, but shall and will be glad to make the publick acknowledgment of the said parish for their trouble."

*The following is an Account of the Poor Assessment in the different parishes in the town for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, made by order of an Act of Parliament.*

St. Alkmund's parish	£.	s.	d.
Assessment, .....1783—	406	6	1
1784—	413	15	1

	£.	s.	d.	
	1785—408	0	1	
				1228 1 3
All Saints', .....	1783—639	1	11	
	1784—630	15	8	
	1785—634	1	6	
				1903 19 1
St. Peter's, .....	1783—337	0	0	
	1784—367	14	1	
	1785—336	9	9	
				1041 3 10
St. Werburgh's, ....	1783—340	8	2½	
	1784—344	16	1	
	1785—344	18	9½	
				1030 3 1
St. Michael's, .....	1783—123	11	3	
	1784—125	14	9	
	1785—123	3	4½	
				372 9 4½

### LARGE'S HOSPITAL

Was erected for the relief of the widows of poor Clergymen; it is situated on Nuns' Green. This hospital was instituted in the year 1716 by Edward Large, of Derby, who endowed it with an estate which produces to each resident the annual income of £26. "What led Mr. Large to dispose of his property this way appears rather mysterious, since he left many relations in distressed circumstances, to whom his property might have been justly bequeathed."\*

\* MS. History of Derby.

*Abstract of the Title of the Trustees of Large's Charity to lands near Nuns' Green, in the Parish of St. Werburgh, in Derby.*

3 June, 1700 By will of this date Edward Large formerly of Derby in the Co. of Derby, Gent. gave and devised

All his Manors Messuages Lands Tenements and [Here-  
ditaments whatsoever, in the kingdom of Great Britain]  
Unto John Curzon the son and heir apparent of Sir Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston in the said County of Derby Bart. Robert Wilmot of Osmaston in the said County of Derby Esq. and Robert Holden of the Inner Temple, London Esq. and their heirs To the use of them and their heirs

UPON TRUST that they should stand seized thereof (in default of issue of him the said Edward Large.)

As for and concerning his Estate in and about a place called the Nuns Green in Derby aforesaid being of about the yearly value of £50.

IN TRUST to erect and build 5 small Almshouses thereon for the habitation of 5 poor parsons or Vicars' widows and that the rents and profits thereof should be equally divided amongst them for their support and livelihood respectively for ever.

And as for and concerning all the rest and residue of the said testators' manors Messuages Lands tenements and hereditaments

IN TRUST and to and for the only proper use and behoof of Thomasin Large the wife of the said testator her heirs and assigns for ever.

Executed in the presence of three witnesses.

27th Octob. 1710 BY INDENTURE of this date made or expressed to be made between Benjamin Parker of Derby in the Co. of Derby Gent. and Thomasin his wife late Thomasin Large widow and relict of Edward Large then late of Derby aforesaid deceased of the one part and John Curzon Esq. Son and heir apparent of Sir Nathaniel Curzon of

Kedleston in the Co. of Derby Bart. Robert Wilmot of Derby Esq. son and heir apparent to Robert Wilmot of Osmaston near Derby Esq. and Robert Holden of the Inner Temple London Esq. of the other part

RECITING that the said Edward Large in his life time and some short time after his intermarriage with Thomasin Large party thereto by Indenture made between the said Edward Large by the name of Edward Large of Derby in the Co. of Derby and Thomasin his wife of the one part and Simon Degge and John Osborne both of Derby Esquires of the other part The said Edward Large Did convey settle and assure (amongst other things) a certain close situate lying and being in or near a place called the Nuns Green in Derby and near unto a field there called the White Cross field containing by Estimation 7 acres the same more or less four acres thereof being tithes free and then in the possession of the said Simon Degge for and to the use and behoof of him the said Edward Large for and during the term of his natural life without impeachment of or for any manner of waste and from and after his decease Then to the use and behoof of the said Thomasin his wife for the term of her natural life for her jointure and in lieu and in full recompense of her Dower with divers limitations

And reciting that the said Thomasin was since intermarried with the said Benjamin Parker party to the now abstracting indenture and that the will of the said Edward Large could not be so effectually performed and accomplished without the croft or parcel of land so as aforesaid settled upon the said Thomasin in jointure being surrendered into the hands of the trustees

It is by the now abstracting Indenture WITNESSED that the said Benjamin Parker and Thomasin his wife for and to the intent that the said last will of the said Edward Large might be as fully fulfilled and kept as was in the power of them to accomplish the same and also in consideration of £s. to them paid by

the said John Curzon Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden Did grant and surrender unto the said John Curzon Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden their heirs and assigns

ALL the Estate right title interest claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Benjamin Parker and Thomasin his wife of in and to All that the said close or parcel of inclosed ground then in the possession of Thomas Coke or his assigns and which theretofore was the freehold and inheritance of the said Edward Large Together with all ways waters easements commons profits and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Close belonging or appertaining or therewith used occupied or enjoyed To HOLD the same unto the said John Curzon Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden their heirs or Assigns for all such estate term or interest as the said Benjamin Parker and Thomasin his wife had them by virtue of the said therein recited Indenture or otherwise.

COVENANT from the said B. Parker that he had not done any act to encumber Executed by the said B. Parker and Thomasin his wife and attested by two witnesses.

25th April 1728. BY INDENTURE of this date of 3 parts made or expressed to be made between Robert Wilmot of Osmaston in the Co. of Derby Esq. and Robert Holden of the Inner Temple London Esq. of the first part Benjamin Parker of Chaddesden in the said Co. of Derby Esq. and Thomasin his wife theretofore the widow and relict of the said Edward Large of the second part and John Gisborne of Derby aforesaid Esq. of the third part

Reciting the hereinafore abstrated will of the said Edward Large And Reciting that the said Edward Large some short time after making the said will departed this life without leaving any issue of his body begotten

And also reciting that by Indenture of settlement bearing date the 25th day of May 1710 made or mentioned to be made between Joseph Parker then of Derby aforesaid gent. since then deceased and Mary his wife the said Benjamin Parker then son and heir apparent of the said

Joseph Parker and the said Thomasin Large then the widow and relict of the said Edward Large of the one part And Thomas Chambers of London Merchant (since then also deceased) and the said John Gisborne of the other part In consideration of a marriage then intended and since then had and solemnized between the said B. Parker and Thomasin Large and for other considerations She the said Thomasin DID grant and release unto them the said Thomas Thomas Chambers and John Gisborne several messuages lands tenements and hereditaments then late the Estate of him the said Edward Large To HOLD the same unto them the said Thomas Chambers and John Gisborne and their heirs To and for the several uses intents and purposes therein recited limited declared and expressed of and concerning the same

And also reciting that notwithstanding the said land and tenements were so as aforesaid granted and settled by her the said Thomasin upon her marriage with the said B. Parker yet the legal estate therein then rested in them the said Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden as surviving trustees named as aforesaid in the will of him the said Edward Large

It is by the now abstracting Indenture Witnessed that for the more perfect and absolute conveying settling and assuring the said messuages lands and tenements To the several uses intents and purposes limited and declared thereof in and by the said settlement and in consideration of 10s to the said Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden paid by the said John Gisborne They the said Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden by the direction and appointment of them the said Benj. Parker and Thomasin his wife testified as therein is mentioned DID release and confirm unto the said John Gisborne (in his actual possession then being &c.) and to his heirs and assigns

ALL and singular the said Messuages lands tenements and Hereditaments whatsoever then late of him the said Edward Large and in and by the hereinbefore abstracted

will devised to them the said John Curzon Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden as aforesaid (excepting the said Estate at Nuns Green aforesaid given for the aforesaid charity and also such messuages or lands as had been theretofore sold or disposed of by them the said B. Parker and Thomasin his wife or either of them) And the reversion &c.

And all the Estate &c.

TO HOLD the same (except as before excepted) unto him the said John Gisborne his heirs and assigns To and for the same uses upon the same trusts and under and subject to the same provisions powers limitations and agreements as in and by the said therein recited Indenture of settlement are mentioned expressed and declared of and concerning the same premises respectively and to and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever

Covenant from the said Benj. Parker to indemnify the said Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden from all costs by reason of their granting and conveying the premises as aforesaid.

Executed by all parties except John Gisborne and attested.  
17th & 18th Sept. 1817 BY INDENTURES of lease and release the said Indenture of release being made or expressed to be made between James Shuttleworth of Barton Lodge in the Co. of Lancaster Esq. of the one part and the said James Shuttleworth Robert Holden of Darley Abbey in the said Co. of Derby Esq. William Drury Lowe of Locko Park in the said Co. of Derby Esq. Francis Hurt of Alderwasley in the said Co. of Derby Esq. Francis Mundy of Markeaton in the said Co. of Derby Esq. Richard Hurt of Wirksworth in the said Co. of Derby Esq. and Leonard Fosbrooke of Shardlow in the said Co. of Derby Esq. all of the other part

Reciting the hereinbefore abstracted will of the said Edward Large and that the said Edward Large died soon after the making his said will, without leaving any issue of his body begotten And that the said trustees pursuant to the



said will of the said Edward Large did afterwards erect and build a certain edifice situated in the Nuns Green in the parish of St. Werburgh in Derby aforesaid which then and for many years then past had been called Large's Hospital and had been inhabited by the widows of 5 poor Clergymen and that the same was divided into 5 dwellings or almshouses And also reciting that the lands thereafter mentioned and described and situated in the said parish of St. Werburgh in Derby aforesaid upon or near the said place called Nuns Green were the same lands which were devised by the said recited will of the said Edward Large to the said John Curzon Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden and their heirs upon the trust in the said will mentioned and had been constantly enjoyed and used for the benefit of the widows of the said poor parsons or poor vicars conformably to the directions of the said will

And also reciting that the said Robert Holden the trustee survived the said John Curzon and Robert Wilmot the co-trustees in consequence whereof the legal Estate of Inheritance of and in the lands tenements and hereditaments so devised by the said recited will of the said Edward Large descended to and became solely vested in him the said Robert Holden the trustee And also reciting that the said Robert Holden the trustee duly made and published his last will and testament in writing bearing date on or about the 28th day of November 1742 whereby he devised all his manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever to certain trustees therein named and in trust for the second and other younger sons of his daughter Mary Shuttleworth then the wife of James Shuttleworth Esq. in succession in manner and for such estate and interest as in the said will is

And that the said testator Robert Holden made a Codicil to his said will bearing date on or about the 10th of November 1745 duly executed in the manner required for possessing real estates whereby after taking notice that the legal

estate in the almshouses at Nuns Green in Derby and the lands belonging thereto of the foundation of Edward Large Gent. was then vested in him by survivorship He the said Robert Holden did thereby give and devise the same unto his son-in-law James Shuttleworth and to his nephews Lancelot Rolleston Esq. and Robert Holden son of his (the said testator's) brother and their heirs in trust that they should permit the person and persons who for the time being should be entitled to the manors and lands by virtue of the devises and bequests contained in that (testator's) will and codicil to nominate and appoint Clergymen's widows from time to time as there should be vacancies in the said Almshouses according to the intentions of the founder thereof.

And also reciting that the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth Holden of Aston upon Trent in the Co. of Derby Clerk was the person then entitled to the manors and Estates theretofore belonging to the said Robert Holden the said testator and devised by his said will and codicil and consequently to the nomination and appointment of Clergymen's widows from time to time to the said Almshouses as vacancies should occur.

And also reciting that the said R. Holden the son of the said testator's brother Alexander survived the said James Shuttleworth and Lancelot Rolleston his Co-trustees whereby the legal Estate of Inheritance of and in the said lands, tenements and hereditaments so devised by the said recited will of the said Edward Large deceased descended to and became solely vested in him the said lastly named Robert Holden

And also reciting that the said lastly named R. Holden died without having made any testamentary or other disposition of the said legal Estate of and in such lands tenements and hereditaments whereby the same on his decease descended to and vested in his heir at law.

And also reciting that the said James Shuttleworth party thereto was the heir at law of the said last named Robert Holden, he the said James Shuttleworth party thereto being the eldest son and heir at law of Robert Shuttleworth Esq. deceased who was the eldest son and heir at law of the said Mary Shuttleworth who was the only daughter and heiress at law of the said firstly named testator Robert Holden who was the eldest brother of Alexander Holden Esq. who was the father of the said Robert Holden the said lastly surviving trustee.

And also reciting that the said C. S. Holden was desirous that new trustees should be appointed for the purpose of the said recited trust and that he had requested the said James Shuttleworth as such heir at law of such surviving trustee as aforesaid to convey the lands tenements and hereditaments then and hereafter described and thereby granted and released and intended so to be being the estate so devised by the said recited will of the said Edward Large unto and to the use of the said J. Shuttleworth party thereto and Robert Holden Party thereto W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy Richard Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke their heirs and assigns to for and upon the trust ends intents and purposes mentioned and declared of and concerning the same in and by the said recited will of the said Edward Large and in and by the recited codicil of the said R. Holden firstly named as trustee in manner therein and hereinafter mentioned which the said Jas. Shuttleworth party thereto had agreed to act.

It is by the now abstracting Indenture Witnessed that for the intent and purpose aforesaid and in consideration of 10s. to the said Jas. Shuttleworth party thereto paid by the said J. Shuttleworth party thereto Robert Holden party thereto W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy Rd. Hurt and Robert Fosbrooke He the said Jas. Shuttleworth party thereto

DID grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said J. Shuttleworth party thereto Robert Holden party thereto

W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy Rd. Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke (in their actual possession then being, &c.) and to their heirs and assigns (inter alia)

ALL that edifice or building called or known by the name of Large's Hospital situate and being upon or near to Nuns Green in the parish of St. Werburgh in Derby aforesaid and which then was and for many years then past had been inhabited and enjoyed by the widows of poor Clergymen and which had been so erected and built by the Trustees named in the will of the said Edward Large in pursuance of the directions contained in his said recited will.

And also that the scite of the said Edifice or building and the garden and appurtenances to the same belonging containing by survey 1A. 2R. 23P. and one half of a perch or thereabouts And also all those six several Closes pieces or parcels of land or Ground also situated lying and being in the said parish of St. Werburgh in Derby aforesaid and near to the said Hospital containing by survey the several quantities or numbers of acres roods and Perches of land therein and hereafter mentioned be they or any of them respectively more or less viz. The first close 3. 0. 36 or thereabouts there or then late in the possession or occupation of Francis Swindell his undertenant or undertenants—The second close 4. 2. 6. or thereabouts then or then late in the possession or occupation of Samuel Cash his undertenant or undertenants—The third close 3. 3. 19. or thereabouts then or then late in the possession or occupation of John Fletcher his undertenant or undertenants—The fourth close 3. 1. 32. or thereabouts then or then late in the possession or occupation of Joseph Bannister his undertenant or undertenants—The fifth Close 2. 1. 11. or thereabouts then or then late in the possession or occupation of the said Joseph Bannister his undertenant or undertenants—The sixth

Close 3. 2. 12. or thereabouts then or then late in the possession or occupation of Francis Fox M. D. his undertenant or undertenants—And also all other the lands tenements and hereditaments which in and by the said therein recited will of the said Edward Large was intended to be devised unto and to the use of John Curzon R. Wilmot and R. Holden firstly named and their heirs Upon the trusts therein mentioned or however otherwise the same lands tenements and hereditaments or any of them then were or theretofore had been abutted bounded described called tenanted or known—Together with all outhouses &c. And the reversion &c. All the estate &c. To HOLD the same with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said J. Shuttleworth party thereto Robert Holden party thereto William Drury Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy Richard Hurt and L. Fosbrooke their heirs and assigns—To the use of them the said J. Shuttleworth party thereto Robert Holden party thereto W. D. Lowe Fras. Hurt Fras. Mundy Rd. Hurt and L. Fosbrooke their heirs and assigns for ever.

UPON such trusts nevertheless and to and for such ends intents and purposes as were expressed limited and declared of and concerning the same in and by the said recited will of the said Edward Large and also in and by the said recited Codicil of the said R. Holden firstly named a trustee and to and for or upon no other use trust end intent or purpose whatsoever.

Covenants from the said Jas. Shuttleworth that he had not done any thing to encumber and for purposes assigned.

Executed by the said J. Shuttleworth and attested.

22 July 1823 BY INDENTURE of Bargain and sale perfected by Inrolment made between the said Jas. Shuttleworth Wm. Drury Lowe Francis Hurt Francis Mundy Richard Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke of the first part The Right Reverend Father in God James by divine permission Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry of the second part John

Thraves of Sandiacre in the said Co. of Derby farmer of the third part and John Barber of Derby in the said Co. of Derby Gent. of the fourth part

Reciting the Will of the said Edward Large and of the said Indentures of Lease and release of the 17 and 18 Septer. 1817.

And reciting that by an act of Parliament made and passed in the 1st and 2nd year of the reign of his present Majesty King George IV. entitled "An Act to authorize the Exchange of lands tenements or hereditaments subject to trusts for charitable uses for other lands tenements or hereditaments" It is Enacted that it should be lawful for any person or persons in whom any lands tenements or hereditaments should be vested subject to any trust for any charitable purpose to grant and convey to any person or persons and to his her or their heirs or assigns or otherwise as he she or they should direct or appoint any such lands tenements or hereditaments under and according to the several restrictions declarations and provisions thereafter expressed.

And reciting that the said Robert Holden on behalf of himself and the said other trustees parties thereto of the first part had applied to the said James Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the manner required by the said recited act and requested his Lordship's consent to an exchange proposed to be made between the said trustees of the said Charity and the said John Thraves of the lands and hereditaments thereafter respectively described and upon such application being verified by the oath of the said Robert Holden and due proof being given that all the requisitions and provisions of the said act had been observed and complied with he the said James Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry issued his commission under his Episcopal seal directed to certain Commissioners therein named three of whom were thereby empowered to act in the execution of the said commission requiring them by the ways and means

therein and in the said recited Act of Parliament mentioned and set forth to enquire into the value of the lands and hereditaments respectively proposed to be given and rendered in Exchange as aforesaid and whether such proposed Exchange would be beneficial to the said Charity and for the other purposes to the said Commission mentioned.

And reciting that three of the Commissioners named in the said Commission had by their return under their hands and seals bearing date the 21st. day of June 1823 certified to the said James Lord Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry that it had been made appear to their satisfaction that the said proposed exchange would be greatly beneficial to the said Charity and produce a material increase in its Income and also that such exchange would be permanently beneficial to and had been proposed by the said Trustees and for the convenience of the said Charity and that the terms upon which the said exchange was proposed to be made were the best which could reasonably be obtained for the benefit of the said Charity And that the said Commissioners did further certify that they had carefully examined the abstract of the title to the lands tenements and hereditaments proposed to be given in Exchange for the benefit of the said Charity and had caused the said abstract to be compared with the original title Deeds and the official and attested copies of Deeds wills and other Documents therein stated and that upon such examination and enquiry they were of opinion that the title to the said lands tenements and hereditaments proposed to be given in Exchange for the benefit of the said Charity as aforesaid was good valid and unexceptionable and might safely be accepted by the trustees of the said Charity.

And reciting that the said James Lord Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry was satisfied that such proposed Exchange would be beneficial to the said Charity and was proper to be completed and carried into effect and had signified his approbation of such exchange by signing and sealing with

his Episcopal Seal and party of the now abstracting Indenture.

IT IS WITNESSED that in consideration of the premises and of the appointment grant and conveyance thereafter made by the said John Thraves and also in consideration of the sum of 5s. to each of them the said James Shuttleworth Robert Holden W. D. Lowe Francis Hurt Francis Mundy Richard Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke in hand paid by the said John Thraves and John Barber the receipt whereof is thereby acknowledged They the said J. Shuttleworth Robert Holden W. D. Lowe Francis Hurt Francis Mundy Richard Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke as such trustees as aforesaid and with the consent and approbation of the said James Lord Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry signed in manner aforesaid and by the direction of the said John Thraves testified by his being a party to and executing the now abstracting Indenture

DID Grant bargain sell and convey unto the said John Thraves and John Barber and their heirs

ALL that plot or parcel of land containing according to a survey lately made thereof six acres or thereabouts situate in the parish of St. Werburgh in the said borough of Derby then late in the occupation of John Fletcher and Joseph Bannister bounded on the north by the Uttoxeter turnpike road on the west by other lands in the occupation of the said Joseph Bannister on the south by land in the occupation of Dr. Fox and on the east by the road leading from Dayson Lane to the said Uttoxeter Turnpike road.

AND also all that other plot or parcel of land cantaining according to a survey then lately made thereof 2945 square yards or thereabouts also situate in the said parish of St. Werburgh in the said borough of Derby then late in the several occupations of Francis Eaton Beresford Jenkinson and William Sowter bounded on the South by land belonging to the said William Sowter on the West by land belonging to Mr. John Weatherhead on the North by the



New Road leading from the Friar Gate to the said Uttoxeter Turnpike road and on the East by land in the occupation of Dr. Bent.

AND also all that other plot or parcel of land containing according to a survey then lately made thereof 282 yards or thereabouts also situate in the said parish of St. Werburgh in the said borough of Derby then late in the several occupations of John Hawkins and John Freckleton bounded on the South by the said New Road leading from the Friar Gate aforesaid on the West by other land belonging to the said Large's Hospital on the North by land belonging to Samuel Ward Esq. and on the East by land in the occupation of Dr. Bent All which said plots or parcels of land were described in the plan drawn in the margin of the now abstracting Indenture.

AND also full right power and authority for them the said John Thraves and John Barber their heirs or assigns to make a sewer or drain from the said plot or parcel of land firstly herein before described through any part of the lands belonging to the said Large's Hospital to the Dayson-lane Brook and from time to time to enter into and upon the same lands or any part thereof for the purpose of repairing or altering the said sewer or drain as often as there shall be occasion so to do.

AND all hedges ditches trees fences waters watercourses soughs drains Easements rights members and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plots or parcels of land hereditaments and premises therein and hereinbefore described and intended to be thereby granted bargained sold and conveyed in Exchange belonging or appertaining. And all the Estate &c.

TO HOLD the said plots or parcels of land rights hereditaments and premises thereinbefore described and intended to be thereby granted bargained sold and conveyed in Exchange as aforesaid with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said John Thraves and John Barber their heirs and assigns for ever.

**TO THE USE** of the said John Thraves and John Barber their heirs and assigns for ever But nevertheless as to the Estate and Interest of the said John Barber his heirs and assigns In trust for the said John Thraves his heirs and assigns for ever and to be in exchange for the closes or parcels of Land and hereditaments thereof described appointed granted and conveyed by the said John Thraves unto the said James Shuttleworth Robert Holden William Drury Lowe Francis Hurt Francis Mundy Richard Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke their heirs and assigns To the uses and in the manner therein and hereinafter expressed and declared.

Covenants by the said J. Shuttleworth R. Holden W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy Rd. Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke that they had not done any act to encumber

AND reciting that by Indentures of lease and release bearing date respectively the 28th and 29th days of September 1807 and made or expressed to be made between Mary Keetley Widow of the first part the said John Thraves of the second part and William Richard Middlemore (since deceased) of the third part In consideration of the sum of £2800. paid by the said John Thraves to the said Mary Keetley the said Mary Keetley Did grant bargain sell and release unto the said W. R. Middlemore and his heirs The closes or parcels of land thereafter described and expressed to be thereby appointed granted and released by the said John Thraves, To HOLD the same closes and hereditaments with the appurtenances unto the said W. R. Middlemore and his heirs To the use of such person or persons and upon and for such trusts intents and purposes and in such parts shares and proportions manner and form as the said John Thraves should from time to time by any deed or deeds instrument or instruments in writing sealed and delivered by him in the presence of and attested by one or more credible witness or witnesses with or without power of revocation or by his last will and testament or any codicil or other writ-

ing purporting to be or in the nature of his last will and testament to be signed and published by him in the presence of and attested by 3 or more credible witnesses direct limit or appoint And in default of such direction limitation or appointment should be made To the use of the said John Thraves and his assigns for his life without impeachment of waste with remainder To the use of the said William Richard Middlemore and his heirs during the life of the said John Thraves and after the decease of the said John Thraves to the use of the said John Thraves his heirs and assigns for ever.

And reciting W. R. Middlemore departed this life on or about the 6th day of October in the year of our Lord 1818. It is by the now abstracting Indenture WITNESSED that in consideration of the said several pieces or parcels of lands rights hereditaments and premises having been so granted bargained sold and conveyed in Exchange as aforesaid And of the sum of 5s. to the said John Thraves paid by the said James Shuttleworth R. Holden W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy R. Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged He the said John Thraves pursuant to and by force and virtue and in exercise and execution of the power or authority to him for that purpose given limited or reserved or in him vested in or by the said recited Indentures of lease or release last hereinbefore recited and of all and every or any other powers or authorities power or authority in him vested or in any wise enabling him in that behalf

DID by the present abstracting deed or Instrument in writing sealed and delivered by him the said John Thraves in the presence of and attested by the two credible persons whose names were intended to be and were accordingly thereupon endorsed as witnesses attesting the sealing and delivery thereof by him the said John Thraves Direct limit and appoint that immediately from and after the sealing and delivery of the now abstracting Indenture by the said John Thraves

ALL and singular the closes pieces or parcels of Land and other hereditaments thereafter mentioned and granted and released or expressed and intended to be with their appurtenances

SHOULD be and remain to the uses upon and for the trusts intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisions agreements and declarations therein and hereinafter expressed and contained of and concerning the same.

AND it is by the now abstracting Indenture further WITNESSED that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for the considerations therein before mentioned And of the sum of 10s. of lawful money of Great Britain to him the said John Thraves paid by the said James Shuttleworth R. Holden W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy R. Hurt and Leonard Fosbrooke the receipt whereof is thereby acknowledged HE the said John Thraves DID bargain sell alien and convey to the said J. Shuttleworth R. Holden W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy R. Hurt and L. Fosbrooke their heirs and assigns

ALL those 9 closes pieces or parcels of land belonging to the said John Thraves situate at Sandiacre in the said County of Derby and containing altogether according to a survey then lately made thereof 43A. 2R. 26P. or thereabouts and called by the several names and containing the several quantities of land or thereabouts thereafter mentioned (that is to say) The Rushy Close 3A. 0R. 32P. Second Rushy Close 2. 1. 35. Barn Close 5. 0. 20. Great Heyworth 7. 1. 22. Well Lyke 2. 1. 32. and Loccas Heyworth 4. 0. 0. Which said lands formerly consisted of 7 closes only but had since been divided into the 9 closes or parcels of land thereinbefore mentioned and which were described in the plan drawn in the margin of the now abstracting Indenture And all manner of tithes and 10ths yearly arising growing encreasing or happening in upon from or out of the said closes or parcels of land or any part thereof TOGETHER with all barns outhouses Edifices buildings ways waters watercourses hedges ditches trees fences

woods underwoods rights members and appurtenances whatsoever to the said closes or parcels of land belonging or appertaining and then held and enjoyed therewith And all the Estate, &c.

TO HOLD the several closes pieces or parcels of land tithes and hereditaments and all and singular other the premises thereinbefore described and intended to be thereby granted bargained sold & conveyed in exchange as aforesaid unto the said J. Shuttleworth R. Holden W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy R. Hurt and L. Fosbrooke their heirs and assigns for ever To the uses thereafter mentioned.

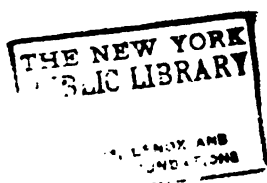
AND it was thereby agreed and directed between and by the parties thereto that the direction limitation and appointment grant bargain sale and conveyance thereinbefore respectively contained and all other conveyances and assurances of the said pieces or parcels of land and other hereditaments lastly therein and hereinbefore described should operate and ensue

To the use of the said J. Shuttleworth R. Holden W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy R. Hurt and L. Fosbrooke their heirs and assigns for ever

Upon the trusts nevertheless and to and for the ends intents and purposes limited expressed and declared by the said thereinbefore recited will of the said Edward Large deceased and to be in Exchange for the several plots or parcels of land firstly thereinbefore directed and granted bargained sold and conveyed by the said J. Shuttleworth R. Holden W. D. Lowe F. Hurt F. Mundy R. Hurt and L. Fosbrooke

To the use of the said John Thraves and John Barber their heirs and assigns as aforesaid.

Covenants by the said John Thraves that the said recited power was a good solid & subsisting power—that the said John Thraves had good right to convey—for peaceable enjoyment—against encumbrances—and further assurance And also a Covenant to repair at all times thereafter one half of such part of the New Road leading from the Friar Gate aforesaid to the said Uttoxeter Turnpike Road as adjoined the said land firstly thereinbefore





**Williams's Hospital.**

Printed by G. Jeoffe, Duffield.

described and conveyed in Exchange to the said John Thraves his heirs and assigns as aforesaid.

Executed by all parties and attested by two witnesses.

## THE BLACK ALMSHOUSES

Are situated in Bridge Gate, and derived their name from the colour of the dress worn by their inmates. The foundation of this Charity was laid by one of the Wilmots\* of Chaddesden, about the year 1630,† and was endowed with black gowns, having red buttons, facings, and caps;‡ and one shilling and sixpence each in money. Mr. Wilmot appropriated £40. per annum, for the support of these houses, charged upon the tithes of Denby, which for many years fell short, and was made up by the family.§ The houses represented in the cut were taken down, and a new range of buildings erected in their stead, for the accommodation of eight poor persons, four men, and four women, A. D. 1814, at the expence of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden.

## THE GREY COAT HOSPITAL

So called from the colour of the dress worn by its inhabitants, once stood in Walker Lane. It was originally supported by ample endowments. Not having been properly attended to by the Trustees, the Estate has vanished, and the building has been appropriated to other purposes.||

\* Robert Wilmot, Esq. for six poor men, and four poor women. *Lyson's* p. 122. † *Lysons* says 1638. p. 122.

‡ *Woolley's* Mss. § *Hutton's* Derby. *Lyson's*.

|| *Hutton's* History of Derby.



### THE FREE SCHOOL,

Which is situated in the church-yard and parish of St. Peter, is supposed to be one of the most ancient endowments of the kind in the kingdom. It is certain that it existed as early as the twelfth century, and it appears to have been founded in the reign of Henry II., soon after the removal of the canons of St. Helen's to Derley. Walter Durdant, bishop of Lichfield, in his charter, speaks of the school at Derby as the gift of himself and William de Barba Aprilis. Soon after this, whilst Richard Peche, who succeeded Walter Durdant in 1162, was Bishop of Lichfield, Walkelin de Derby and Goda his wife gave the mansion in which they dwelt, and which Walkelin had purchased of William Alsin, to the canons of Derley, on condition that the hall should be for ever used as a school-room, and the chambers for the dwelling of the master and clerks. This ancient grammar-school was given by Queen Mary to the Corporation who were to pay the master and under master £13. 6s. 8d. each, by four quarterly payments. This school is free to the sons of the burgesses only. The masters are appointed by the Corporation: the head master has now a salary of £40. per annum, the under master of one £20. per annum: and they are joint lecturers, on Crowshaw's foundation, at All-Saints', for which they receive £10. each.\* Mrs. Jane Walton, relict of archdeacon

\* There is one master now who receives both salaries for teaching about *four* boys.



**Free School.**

Printed by G. Jevitt, Duffield.



Walton, who died in 1603, gave the sum of £100. to the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, for the maintenance of such scholars as should come from Derby school, and be admitted of that house, and the sum of £40. for the better relief of the master and usher. Anthony Blackwall, author of the "Sacred Classics," was master of this school. Here Flamsteed, the astronomer, received the early part of his education.

On the 12th of March, 1753, the Tragedy of Cato was performed by some of the young Gentlemen of this school, for the benefit of the orphans of the late Usher.

*The Dramatis Personæ were*

Cato,...Master Bakewell	Marcia,...Heathcote,
Juba,...Paschall,	Lucia,...Johnson.
Porcius,...Hutchinson,	
Lucius,...Bateman,	
Sempronius,...Kennedy,	
Marcus,...Bingham,	
Syphax,...Wilmot,	
Decius,...Hope.	

*PROLOGUE.*

No *Garrick* here majestic treads the stage,  
 No *Quin* your whole attention to engage;  
 No practis'd actor here the scene employs,  
 But a raw parcel of unskilful boys.  
 Shall we disfigur'd in a school-boy see  
*Cato's* great soul in base epitome?

Can critics bear such slavery as this?  
 Would not e'en *Cato* join the critic's hiss?

What shall we say then? what excuses make?  
Our credit and success lie both at stake.

As when some peasant, who to treat his lord,  
Brings out his little stock, and decks his board  
With what his ill-stor'd cupboard will afford,  
With awkward bows, and ill-plac'd rustic airs,  
To make excuses for his feast prepares ;

So we with tremor mix'd with vast delight,  
View the bright audience which appears to-night.  
And, conscious of its meanness, hardly dare  
To bid you welcome to our homely fare.

But would the ladies in our cause appear,  
One look would silence every critic here.  
If you but smile, 'twill cheer our tim'rous hearts,  
And give us courage to perform our parts.  
To you, ye fair ones, then, we make address,  
And beg protection for this night's success ;  
Look gently on our faults, and, where we fail,  
Let pity to our tender youth prevail.  
Our cause is in your hands ; and *Cato*, who  
Disdain'd great *Cæsar's* yoke, submits to you.\*

“ Mr. Anthony *Blackwall*, a worthy and learned man, born in——— about 1674, was admitted sizar in *Emmanuel College, Cambridge*, Sept. 13, 1690: B. A. there 1694; M. A. 1698. He was head master of the noted free school at *Derby*, and lecturer of All Hallows there, where in 1706 he distinguished himself in the literary world by “*Theognidis Megarensis Sententiæ Morales, nova*

\* *Elegant Extracts*, b. iv. § 46.

*Latina versione, notis et Emendationibus, explanatæ et exornatæ : una cum variis lectionibus, &c."* 12mo : addressed, in a copy of Greek verses to the famous Joshua *Barnes*. Whilst at *Derby*, he also published "An Introduction to the Classics ; containing a short discourse on their excellencies ; and directing how to study them to advantage ; with an essay on the nature and use of those emphatical and beautiful figures, which give strength and ornament to writing : 12mo. In this work which was reprinted in 1719, were displayed the beauties of those admirable writers of antiquity, to the understanding and imitation even of common capacities ; and that in so concise and clear a manner as seemed peculiar to Mr. *Blackwall*. A third Edition of this work was afterwards published "with additions." Yet Mr. Gilbert *Cooper* selects this very book as "one lamentable instance of able scholars having succeeded very ill in works, where they have betrayed the greatest want of taste and genius, whilst they were unfortunately laborious in endeavouring to point out those excellencies in others." Mr. *Blackwall*, he adds, "was what is generally called a good scholar ; that is, he was grammatically master of the two dead languages, *Greek* and *Latin*, and had read over all the antient authors in both ; but, not having by nature or acquisition that happy taste of distinguishing beauties, nor a digestion to assimilate the sense of others, into his own understanding, his conceptions were

as crude as his address and style were displeasing." Such and still worse, is the censure thrown on Mr. *Blackwall*, in the "letters on Taste," pages 119, 121. "Mr. *Blackwall* (D. Pegge informs me) corresponded with the Rev. William *Burrow* of *Chesterfield*: for when a scholar of the latter, I transcribed a paragraph from J. A. *Fabricius*, Bibl. Gr. Tom. III. by his order for Mr. *Blackwall*; as Mr. *Burrow* then told me. This might be about 1720. In 1722, he was appointed head master of the free-school at *Market Bosworth*; and in 1725 appeared in 4to. his greatest and most celebrated work, "The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated; or an Essay humbly offered towards proving the purity, propriety, and true eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament. Vol. I. In two parts. In the first of which those Divine Writings are vindicated against the charge of barbarous language, false Greek, & Solecisms. In the second is shewn, that all the excellencies of style, and sublime beauties of language, and genuine eloquence, do abound in the Sacred Writers of the New Testament; with an account of their style and character; a representation of their superiority, in several instances, to the best Classics of *Greece* and *Rome*. To which are subjoined proper Indexes." A second Edition, corrected, was published in 8vo. 1737, with a portrait of the Author, by *Vertue*, from an original painting. Mr. *Blackwall* had the felicity to bring up many excellent Scholars in his Seminaries at *Derby* and *Bosworth*;

among others, the celebrated Richard *Dawes*, (author of the "*Miscellanea Critica*," ) and Sir Henry *Atkins*, Bart. who being patron of the church of *Clapham*, in *Surrey*, presented him, October 12th, 1726, to that rectory, (then supposed to be worth £300. a year,) as a mark of his gratitude and esteem. This happening late in Mr. *Blackwall's* life, and he having occasion to wait on his old acquaintance Dr. *Gibson*, (then Bishop of *London*, but with whom Mr. *Blackwall* had been intimate whilst he enjoyed the see of *Lincoln*,) for ordination, a young Chaplain was examining him in the Greek Testament, when the Bishop entered the room, and with great good nature put an end to the examination, by asking the Chaplain if he knew what he was about: "Mr. *Blackwall*," said the Bishop, "understands more of the Greek Testament than you do, or I to help you." This fact is related on the authority of Dr. *Johnson*, to whom it was told by Mr. *Fitzherbert*, one of *Blackwall's* scholars. The Grammar whereby Mr. *Blackwall* initiated the youth under his care in *Latin*, was his own composing, and so happily fitted to the purpose, that in 1728, he was prevailed upon to make it public, though his modesty would not permit him to fix his name to it, because he would not be thought to prescribe to other instructors of youth. It is entitled, "A new Latin Grammar; being a short, clear, and easy Introduction of young scholars to the knowledge of the



Latin Tongue; containing an exact account of the two first parts of Grammar." I have never seen a copy of this work, but was assured by Dr. *Johnson*, that it has not much merit. By endeavouring to make the rules of Grammar more simple than was possible, he has only shewn, that the "easier any subject is in its own nature, the harder it is to make it more easy by explanation." Early in 1729 (to accommodate the families of his patrons Sir Wolstan *Dixie*, and Sir Henry *Atkins*, who were nearly related) he resigned the rectory of *Chapham*, and returned to *Market Bosworth*, where he was equally respected for his abilities and conviviality; and died at his school there, April 8th, 1730. A few weeks only before his death, he had completed, "not without very great labour and pains, though accompanied with pleasure," a volume which was posthumously published, under the title of the "Sacred Classics defended and illustrated." The second and last volume. In three parts. Containing I. A farther demonstration of the propriety, purity, and sound eloquence of the language of the New Testament Writers. II. An account of the wrong division of Chapters and Verses, and faulty translations of the Divine books, which weaken its reasonings, and spoil its eloquence and native Beauties. III. A discourse on the various readings of the New Testament. With a preface; wherein is shewn the necessity and usefulness of a new Version of the Sacred Books. By the late Rev. and learned A. *Blackwall*, M. A.

Author of the first volume. To which is annexed a very copious index." So valuable is this work for its conciseness, and yet so complete for its clearness, it has been asserted, that no book of the same size ever before comprehended such stores of useful learning and sound criticism, or was so well fitted for the edification of a Christian Scholar.\* Both volumes were reprinted, in 4to. under the title of "*Antonii Blackwalli, inclyti Magnæ Britanniae Philologi, Auctores Sacri Classici defensi et illustrati; sive Critica Sacra Novi Testamenti. Christopherus Wollius S. T. B. et Concion. ad D. Nic. Sabbathicus ex Anglico Latine vertit, recensuit, variis observationibus locupletavit, et Hermeticam N. F. Dogmaticam adjunxit, Lipsiæ, 1736.*" Mr. *Blackwall* was twice married; and by his first wife, Miss *Toplis*, had one son *Anthony*, of *Emanuel College*, B. A. 1721: who died young. By the second wife, widow of *Cantrell*, his predecessor in *Derby* school, he had four sons; First; *Henry*, of *Emanuel College* also, B. A. 1721. M. A. 1725; who died unmarried. Second; *Robert*, a dragoon. Third; *John*, an attorney at *Stoke*, who died July 5, 1762, Æt. 56. Fourth; *William*, who died young; and one daughter, married to *Pickering*.†

\* "The Present state of the Republic of Letters," 1731, vol. viii, p. 38.      † Nichols' Leicest. IV. 509 et seq.

## THE NATIONAL SCHOOL,

Was established in the year 1812 for the education of poor children of both sexes. The principle of this institution is, that all children attending it, for the benefit of education, shall be required to attend the Established Church, the Catechism, and Creeds of which form a leading part of the instruction communicated.

This school is supported by voluntary contributions. The School-room is situated in Bold Lane, and the number of boys at present in it is 131, that of girls 95.

## LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

A School for boys, on Mr. Joseph Lancaster's plan of Education, was Established in Derby, in the year 1812. The School-room was situated in the Full Street. The lease of this room having expired the Committee have erected a very commodious building, situated in the Orchard. The present number of boys receiving instruction there is 136.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There are many of these useful institutions in Derby, both in connection with the Established Church, and amongst the Dissenters. These schools are becoming every day more important.

*Society for the Relief of the Families of Distressed Clergymen.*

The Society for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and the families of distressed Clergymen, within the Deaneries of Derby, Ashborne, Repington, and Castillary, in the Archdeaconry of Derby, was instituted at Derby, May 17th, 1721.

*RULES AND ORDERS.*

1. WIDOWS of Clergymen so continuing, and their Children unprovided for, or not in a way of providing for themselves, are the persons to be relieved by this charity; or such Clergymen as shall be disabled by Age, Sickness or Infirmary; and have not sufficient for the necessary support of themselves and family.

2. That the Children of necessitous Clergymen shall, in the life-time of the said Clergymen, be so far deemed objects of this Charity as to be apprenticed at proper ages, provided there be a sufficient fund remaining for that purpose after the Widows and Orphans have received their necessary relief.

3. That no Widow or Orphan be relieved but those of such Clergymen as at the time of their death were possessed of some Ecclesiastical Preferment, or Curacy, within one of the above mentioned Deaneries.

4. That no Widow or Orphan be relieved until a Certificate be given, and annually repeated, under the Hand of the Minister or the Curate of the Parish, or some other neighbouring Clergyman, where the Widow or Orphan resides; which Certificate shall set forth the circumstances of the person, and that they, he or she be a person of sober life and conversation, and a Member of the Church of England; and if a Widow, how many Children she hath, and what ages they are of; and also an account of her circumstances.

5. That a day for the annual Meeting of the several Contributors (both Laity and Clergy) to this Charity be fixed upon at the Bishop's or Archdeacon's Visitation, and notice thereof be given in the Derby Paper three weeks or a month before the said Meeting.

6. That at this Meeting three Stewards be annually chosen to collect the Subscriptions and Benefactions to this Charity.

7. That each steward shall produce and pay in the several Collections, and transcribe an account thereof in a book prepared for that purpose, and subscribe their Names to their own Collection.

8. That at this Meeting applications be delivered in and orders made for the Money collected to be distributed to such Petitioners as shall be judged fit objects of the Charity, by a Majority of the Subscribers at the said Meeting.

9. That it be the business of the several Stewards not only to receive the Subscriptions and Benefactions already made to this Charity, but also to solicit other Subscriptions and Benefactions.

10. That the Subscriptions and Benefactions of the Nobility and Gentry in the support of this Charity be most thankfully received.

11. That an Annual Account of the Proceedings of the Distribution of this Charity, of the Names of the several Subscribers, and of the sums collected and disposed of, with the balance remaining in hand, be printed and distributed to the several Benefactors and Subscribers, within one month after the Annual Meeting.

### THE DEVONSHIRE ALMSHOUSES,

Which are situated in the Full Street, were founded about the year 1599 by the celebrated Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, for the maintenance and support of eight poor men and four poor women.

The Countess endowed it with a rent charge of

£100. per annum issuing out of the Manor of Little Longsden, in this county.

The Alms people were to receive £1..13..4. each, quarterly, and 20s. per ann. for a gown; the Warden was to have 20s. over and above as his salary for keeping clean the Monument of the foundress. The original building, which was of stone, was taken down, and the present one erected by the late Duke of Devonshire, about the year 1777; before his death he gave an additional endowment of £50.\* per ann. The additional payment took place at Lady-day, 1811.

It has been justly remarked that “ whatever convenience the interior of the present structure may now possess, the design of the front but ill accords with the nature of the establishment. The simplicity and modest plainness that should exist in a structure devoted to the purposes of charity, are sacrificed to a style of architecture, that would be more in character when employed in the entrance to a nobleman’s park or pleasure grounds.”†

*The Orders and Statutes made and appointed by the Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, the 6th day of October, in the 41st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. 1599, for the election and admission, nomination, exercise, correction, and expulsion, of the poor people to be relieved and maintained within the Almshouse of Derby of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury within the County of Derby, for the order and government*

\* Lyson. p. 120.

† Hutton’s Derby.

before by the true meaning of these presents authorized to make their nomination, appointment, and giving allowance of choice shall refuse or make default in such manner as aforesaid then it is likewise appointed that Henry Pierpoint, Esq. (who hath married Frances the eldest daughter of the said Countess) and the heir male of her body shall have the like authority for making choice, nomination, appointment, and allowance of choice for the same time and no longer than was given and authorized to the said Sir Charles and his heirs male, and If the said Sir Charles and Henry Pierpoint and their general heirs male shall refuse or make default as aforesaid Then the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry for the time being shall have like Authority of choice, nomination, appointment, and allowance of choice as and for the same time and no longer than is before given to the said Sir Charles and Henry Pierpoint and their several heirs males of their bodies.

And the said Countess doth ordain and appoint that the bailiffs or in default thereof the other chief officer of the said town of Derby, for the time being at all times after the death of the said Countess, shall have the nomination and appointment of four poor people of the town of Derby, be they men or women as the time, place, or avoidance shall require to be supplied in the room or dwelling of the said Almshouses, by taking of every third avoidance that at any time shall happen by death, displacing, or otherways after the death of the said Countess, (the avoidance of the Warden's place only excepted which they are not to meddle withal.) And the said Bailiffs or in default thereof the said Chief officer of Derby, and their successors for ever, then after such have the naming and appointing of the said four poor people of the said town to be maintained in the same Almshouses, whensoever and as often as the same shall become void as aforesaid. But yet this nomination and appointment, and the choice thereof, shall be always made as followeth, viz. that whensoever any such their avoidance shall happen by death or displacing, the knowledge thereof shall be given by the Warden of the said Almshouses,

or in default of such Warden, by some other two of the poor maintained there, unto the said bailiffs or Chief officer, and all the Ministers and Curates then resident, and all the Church Wardens of all the three parishes, (viz.) All Saints', St. Peter's, and St. Michael's in Derby, aforesaid, for the time being, within four days next after any such poor man or woman's place shall be void as aforesaid; for and that then upon some Sunday or holiday within twenty days next after any such poor bodies place shall be void as aforesaid. All the said bailiffs, or Chief Officer, Curates, and Church Wardens, or the most of them shall meet together in the Quire of the said Church of All Saints, where the said poor are daily to resort to prayer, and then shall make, nominate, and appoint, three poor men or women of the said town of Derby for ever, such third avoidance to be supplied with one of them, and shall send the three names unto such of the said Lords or owners of the said Lordship of Hardwick, or to such other person or persons which on their default are to make choice and allowance of one of those three poor so named, and the said Lord, Owner, Executor, or other person or persons so choosing and allowing one of the said three poor men or women, shall signify the same in writing, under his hand and seal, within twelve days then next after receipt of such three poor people's names, from the said bailiffs or Chief Officer, with the day and year of his choice and allowance thereof unto the said bailiffs or Chief Officer, whereupon the name and time of the said poor person's choice, shall be entered by the said bailiff or Chief Officer, in a register book therefore to be ordained, and remain in a part of the chest of Evidence, of the said hospital hereafter mentioned. So that it is the meaning of the said Countess, that the said town of Derby, shall have towards the relief of the poor therein, within the said Almshouses, a full third part of the number of the twelve poor there to be maintained without meddling with the Warden's place.

Also whensoever the said Warden or any other of the said poor men or women shall either die or be censured to be dis-



placed, in manner hereafter appointed, from any of the said dwellings or places within the said Almshouses, knowledge thereof shall be given in writing under the hand of one of the said Bailiffs or Chief Officer of Derby, or such other poor of the said house as is therefore before named within 4 days next after such death or displacing, unto the said Countess and William Cavendish during their lives successively, and after their decease unto the male heir that then shall be of such age of 21 years as aforesaid or other person or Executor or Bishop before mentioned successively, one after another as aforesaid for him after such allowance or displacing as is aforesaid being after the death of the said Countess which the said Lord or Owner of Hardwick aforesaid for him after such allowance or displacing yielding unto as is hereafter mentioned to make choice of some other to succeed therein as soon as conveniently may be thereafter such death and displacing as is aforesaid.

Whereupon he shall make choice of some other such like poor man or woman, dwelling or most usually remaining within the said County : as last was so departed or displaced at his freewill and pleasure, and shall send the name and day of his choice thereof in writing, under his hand and seal, unto the said bailiffs or head Officer of Derby, to be entered within the Register book, within twenty days next after the said notice of the death or displacing by such allowance as is hereafter mentioned.

Also that if any of the rooms or dwellings of the said poor shall be void and none other placed in the same by the space of twenty days next after the death or displacing of the last inhabitant of the same

Then such of the Lords or Owners of the said Lordship of Hardwick or other persons, Executors, or the said Bishop, that then ought to have made choice of the next poor body to succeed therein ; shall for that time, lose his time, and course to choose and present the same, and that the next of the other Lords, Person, Executor, or Bishop, in succession as they are before named, shall have that said course and elec-

tion with the like notice thereof to be given him as is aforesaid, so as he doth choose, and send the name of some other such like poor body, to be placed there as is aforesaid, within the said next twenty days next after his time, so accrued or came to those the same :

So that all the said places shall for ever continue replenished with the said poor, as soon as conveniently may be, and never have any of them void above two months at the most.

Also that every of the said poor people elected as aforesaid, for his or her admittance, shall be sworn before the said bailiffs, or one of them, and the Warden of the said Almshouses, or some other of the said Almshouses, upon the holy Evangelists, as is accustomed immediately after his or her name shall be entered as aforesaid in the Register book. The effect of which oath shall be, that they shall do their best endeavours to perform and keep all the orders and statutes of the said Almshouses, on their part to be performed, and that every of them shall be accounted a member of the said Almshouses, and shall receive their pension and allowance as one of the poor thereof according to the said deed of Endowment, only from the time of the said oath taking, and this performed shall stand for the admittance of such persons so registered and sworn.

And thereupon the warden of the said Almshouses, and in default thereof the longest admitted poor of the said Almshouses, shall deliver the new elected and admitted poor body the key of the lodging wherein he or she is to be placed with all the furniture of the same.

Also that the choice of the said poor shall be had of the most aged poor or needy persons within the said town of Derby, being of good and honest conversation, and not infected with any contagious disorder.

And that none shall continue relieved within the said Almshouses, but shall lose their place, and all their benefit formerly given them, immediately upon

their marriage, Richard Hayward and Dorothy his wife, whom the said Countess hath placed therein, only excepted.

Also that the said Richard Hayward, during his life, and always after his death, the Warden of the said Almshouses shall have and keep the key of the upper part of the Quire or Chancel of the Church of All Saints; where the said Countess meaneth to have her tomb or Monument placed, and shall at least every week once or oftener, as need shall require, cleanse, dust, and sweep over the said Monument, and the place about it, from all dust and annoyance, upon or about the same, and shall also receive the keys, and all the furniture of every lodging of the said poor, upon the death or displacing of every of them to be delivered to the body that shall succeed by admittance into the same.

Also every of the poor men and women not being hindered by sickness or other disability shall duly resort to the said upper part of the Quire or Chancel aforesaid of All Saints' Church, at or near six o'clock, both in the forenoon and afternoon, from the first day of February until the first day of October, and at all other times at eight of the clock in the forenoon, and four of the clock in the afternoon, and then and there kneeling upon their knees shall every one of them with open and audible voice, humbly say in English these prayers following, (viz.)

*Both at Morning and Evening Prayer.*

O Lord open thou our lips :

And our mouth shall shew forth thy praise.

O God make speed to save us,

O Lord make haste to help us.

Glory be to the Father, &c.

As it was in the beginning, &c.

Then the General Confession.—And then the Creed.—And then for the Morning thus—The third Collect for grace.—And for the Evening thus—The third Collect for aid against all perils.—And for Morning & Evening prayer daily thus—“ These things, O Lord, and all others which thy fatherly wisdom knows to be fit for us, and we for our infirmities cannot ask, we crave of

thee in that prayer which thy well beloved Son, our heavenly Schoolmaster, hath taught us, saying, " Our Father, &c." and then say, " God save us and bless his Church Universal, our gracious Prince (by name) the Nobility, Counsellors, Clergy, Commonalty of this realm, and our noble founder the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury and all her children and posterity and their families, (during her life and after her death the heirs and owners of Hardwicke aforesaid) and all the Electors of the poor of the Almshouses and the children and posterity of the Right Hon. the Countess of Shrewsbury, their foundress, deceased, and all their families, and all the members of the said Almshouses, both now and evermore." And then, " The Grace, &c."

All which prayers shall be said in the upper part of the Quire of the said Church of All Saints, and the said Warden, or in his default two of the most ancient admitted poor of the said Almshouses, then present there shall take a note of the names to the paymaster at the time of their next payment of their pension.

And shall in like manner at all other times make presentment of all other defaults and offences committed by any of the said poor people of the said Almshouses, contrary to the laws and statutes of the same house :

And such presentments shall be quarterly at the feasts of payment of the revenues of the same house, as hereafter in these presents are appointed for the receiving, hearing, and ordering, and determining the same.

And moreover that all the said poor people continuing within the said Almshouses, shall come unto and be at all the Morning and Evening prayers and services, to be said or made at the said Church of All Saints, upon every Sunday and Holy day, and shall also be present at all the other prayer times within the said Church, in their place there appointed, unless there may some just, and true, and reasonable cause be alledged, which shall let or hinder the same.

Also that every of the said poor shall receive at their entrance into the said Almshouses, one new livery, such as is hereafter mentioned, and the same to be in full satisfaction of his livery until the feast of All Saints, then next ensuing, and from thence for one whole year next after the said feast of All Saints.

And that likewise the said new admitted poor shall then receive one Cognizance or badge of silver of the Almshouses, and one bedstead, one mattress, one bolster, two pair of sheets, two coffers, two tables, one cupboard, two stools, four pewter dishes, iron tongues, fire shovel, and all the furniture of every several room by a written Indenture, subscribed by the Warden or one of the bailiffs, and the poor body to be relieved there interchangeably, for their relief during their being to be continued within their said several dwellings, and that every of them shall daily keep his or her lodging clean with sweeping, and the furniture in decent and honest manner, and shall maintain all the said Cognizance and Implements, together with the doors, glass windows, and all the furniture of the said several dwellings in good repair during their continuance there, and that all the same shall be so left well, and repaired at every death and displacing, or else be so repaired and allowed out of their goods and next pension that shall be due unto them, at and next after their said death or displacing.

And that none of the said poor people shall any ways meddle or change any part of the stone or timber work within their several dwellings, for any picture to better or mend the same.

Also that every of the said poor that shall be out of the said Almshouses, any whole night time without such license as is hereafter specify'd,

Or shall lie there and be absent from the said prayers, if his health and strength will serve for it, shall lose for every such night lying abroad fourpence, and for every such absence from prayers, two pence, to be deducted by the Paymaster at the next day of pension, and one half thereof to be given unto the box of the poor of the said Almshouses, for the increase of

their stock, and better maintenance of the poor there, and the other half to the paymaster himself.

Also that the said Warden, or either of the bailiffs of Derby, may give leave to any of the said poor, to be forth of the said Almshouses, upon any good occasion at their pleasure, and likewise to be abroad from the said Almshouses, upon and for any reasonable occasion; so as it doth not exceed twenty days, either together or at several times, in any one year, (whereof the six weeks of Lent and Easter week shall be none) neither thereby give leave for above three of the said poor people to be absent together, during all which time by licence every of them so absent shall forfeit and lose six-pence for every day of their said absence, to be deducted at the next day of pension, and delivered into the said box of the said poor for the intent aforesaid, saving that the said Warden, and both of the bailiffs may give lawful licence to any two of the poor of the said Almshouses, to be absent thence for any occasion concerning the said Almshouses; or the poor therein to be maintained or relieved, for so long time as occasion shall reasonably require, during all which of the said last absence none of the said poor shall forfeit any thing for that occasion of absence.

Also that all the said poor that shall be able to work shall so bestow themselves, or at least in some honest exercise, and be no ordinary or common beggars, neither shall haunt either Alehouses, Victualler's house, or Tavern, otherwise than in convenient times, and then only to provide themselves of such necessarys as they need there.

Neither shall they frequent the company or houses of any suspected persons, either for evil life or Infectious disease.

Also that none of the said poor shall keep any tipling of any ale, beer, wine, or victualling house for any to resort unto to spend their money there.

Neither shall any of them receive any strangers and especially no infected person with any contagious disease or sickness, nor any other of evil name for bad life or lewd disposition.

And that such as shall offend in any of the said misdemeanors shall lose their living there if they amend not the same within two days after warning thereof by the Lord or owner of Hardwick aforesaid, or the said Warden and bailiff, or any two of them.

Also that every of the said poor people both men and women shall duly wear upon their left arm sleeve above the Elbow the Cognizance of the said Almshouses provided for that purpose, and that so apparently that it may be discovered wheresoever they shall come, upon pain for every of them to forfeit for every time they shall be seen abroad without it 4d. or otherwise shall go about some good labour, the said pain to be deducted out of their pension at the next pay day and to be divided between the said paymaster and poor Brethren by moieties as aforesaid.

Also that every one of the said poor shall quietly and lovingly behave themselves both to those of the said Almshouses and all others, without any scolding or brawling.

And every of them that shall strike either any of their fellow poor or any other within the said Almshouses at all, or otherwise abroad but in their own defence, shall forfeit for every such stroke 12d. to be deducted and divided as is last aforesaid.

And that every of them that shall be guilty of any such brawling or striking above three times in any one year shall for so often offending forfeit his said living and be clearly expelled.

Also that none of the said poor which shall be once expelled or displaced out of the said Almshouses for any offence expressed in any of these orders, shall ever after be eligible or new chosen to be one of the said poor there.

Also that the said bailiffs and in default thereof the chief Magistrate of Derby aforesaid and the Warden of the said Almshouses, and in default of the said Warden then the most antient admitted poor man of the said Almshouses, or any two of them, shall be receivers of the rents of the said Almshouses and paymasters of the said pensions to the poor, and all the other poor and preacher in the said deed of Endowment of the said Almshouses according to the true meaning of the same.

And that the receiver shall judge and determine of all the said offences and forfeitures for any money to be then lost and deducted from the said poor at every of the said days of payment in the said deed of Endowment specified (viz.) the several feasts of St. Michael the Archangel, the Nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin and the Nativity of John the Baptist, when the £100. revenue of the said Almshouses to be paid by equal proportions or as soon as the same shall be received next after every of the said feasts, saving that none of the said poor shall be adjudged to be expelled or loose his living in the said Almshouses for any of the causes aforesaid, but by the determination and judgment thereof by the said receivers and all the residents, incumbents, or ministers of all the said three Churches in Derby aforesaid, or the most part of them, with the allowance thereof by the said Countess during her life, and after her decease by the Lord of Hardwick or his executors or assigns, or other persons authorized as is aforesaid,

And that within 20 weeks next after such offence committed, or else the said penalty for expulsion to be remitted.

And that all the surplussage of the said revenue which shall remain after the said preacher, paymaster, and poor are satisfied their duties, shall be put into the treasurer's Chest of the said Almshouses for the relief of the said poor.

And that the said preacher in the said deed of Endowment mentioned, or some other by his procurement shall the same day, or the next day after either of the said sermons plainly with an audible voice read openly within or near unto the said upper part of the said Quire or Chancel of All Saints' Church in the presence of so many of the said poor as then shall be able to be there, all the said rules and ordinances, together with so much of the said deed of Endowment as concerneth or declareth any livery, pension, or benefit, to be due unto them, that they may know thereby their duties and avoid the dangers concerning the same.



And whereas for the better preservation, relief, and maintenance of the said Almshouses and the poor therein, the said Countess hath appointed them to have a strong chest, with three several partitions in the same, and that the said Chest and two of the said partitions shall have every of 'em three several locks and keys, whereof the Lord or owner of Hardwick aforesaid shall have one key, and the said bailiffs the other key, and the said Warden of the said Almshouses the third key; and the other said partition shall have only one lock and two keys unto the same, whereof the said bailiffs shall have one and the Warden of the said Almshouses shall have the other.

The said Countess doth very carefully appoint and heartily desire that the said Chest may be safely placed and always kept within the said Almshouses, and that all evidences of the said Almshouses, together with the common seal thereof, shall be carefully and safely preserved in one of the said partitions with one lock, and the treasurer of the said Almshouses and the several books of admittance and ordinances of the said house shall likewise be kept in the other partitions with three locks and three keys.

Also that the said partition wherein the said Evidences shall be kept, shall not be opened at the most once in two or three years, and then only to see that they take no hurt, and that none of them be taken thence, nor any person be suffered to peruse or read any of them at any time, unless it be for the maintenance and defence of the said Almshouses where any suit in law shall be commenced or presented for or against the same or the revenues thereof (all which the said Countess trusteth she hath so well and carefully provided for that there will never be any such suit or question, as she most earnestly desireth the same.)

And that the said partition where the said treasure remaineth shall be expended only every year but once, and that the next pay-day after the feast of St. John the Baptist, at which time all the said stock or treasure there gained or laid up for that purpose shall be bestowed on the necessary repairs of the cover

or roof of the said Almshouses, and towards the provision of fuel to be equally divided amongst the poor of the said Almshouses for their relief in the next winter.

And that by the oversight, direction, and appointment of the said receivers and paymasters thereof or the most of them.

Also the sum of twelve pound, which is appointed to be paid yearly at the pay day next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, to the said poor for providing every one of them a livery gown, which shall be divided by Timothy Pusey, the said Countess's servant for his first year, against the feast of All Saints next coming, being about the time of their first entrance into the said Almshouses, and every year after against Christmas, in blue cloth of like colour and goodness, and equal price of 6s. 8d. per yard, whereof every of them shall have three yards, and shall convert the same to no other use, but to the making of his or her Livery; neither shall give, sell, or pawn the said livery, when it is made to any person, nor shall alter the form thereof to his or her own use or wearing, until he or she shall be provided of a new livery.

Provided always that the said Countess may at any time by any writing under her hand and seal, alter, change, add to, disannull, or take from any of the said orders or rules of the said Almshouses, at her free will and pleasure during her life, any thing aforesaid in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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THIS INDENTURE made the first day of March in the 41st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c. Between the right Honourable Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, Dowager, of the one part, and the Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Almshouses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury of the other part, WITNESSETH, That whereas our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty hath at the only suit and charge of the said Countess, by her Highnesses letters patent, bearing date

the third day of March, in the thirty ninth year of her said Majesty's reign, and sealed with the great seal of England, hath elected and made a Corporation to be and consist of eight poor men, and four poor women, for the perpetual relief of so many poor within or near unto the town of Derby, in the County of Derby, with all rights and profits due or necessary for the same: Hath by the said licence Patent named and appointed one Thomas Johnson, the first and present Warden in the said Almshouses, and seven other poor men and four poor women, residue of the said poor men and women there, which said Thomas Johnson, and all but one of the other said poor people, are yet living at the day of the date hereof, and whereas also our Sovereign Lady, the Queen's Majesty, hath further by the said letters patent, given and granted unto the said Countess full and free liberty, and lawful power and authority to erect and found the said Almshouses, within or near unto the Town of Derby, for the perpetual maintenance or relief of so many poor here, and to give or grant any lands, tenements, rents or profits not exceeding the yearly value of £100. of lawful English money, over that besides the suit of the said Almshouses, unto the said Warden, brethren and sisters of the said Almshouses, and their successors, for the perpetual relief and succour of the said poor and others, in such sort as in and by the said letters patent, the same at large appeareth, Sythence, which time the said Countess at her own charges hath purchased two tenements, and certain parcels of land, with the appurtenances within the said town of Derby, situate and being over against the Eastward part of the Church yard of the parish Church of All Hallows, in Derby aforesaid, for the situation of the said Almshouses, all which said tenements and parcels of land do extend themselves unto and into the river Derwent, below the same, and yet do not contain the full quantity of two acres, And whereas also the said Countess hath Sythence her said purchase, caused the said tenements to be taken down, and since then at her like charges

erected and new builded in and upon the said purchased land and tenements, a new building of hewed stone, of fourscore and twelve feet in length, and twenty two feet in breadth, or thereabouts, within the walls thereof, with twelve several lodgings within the same: The which said buildings with all the residue of the said parcel of land, the said Countess doth by these presents appoint, ordain, and make to be the said Almshouses, and the situation thereof. Now this Indenture farther witnesseth that the said Countess for the better performance and establishment of the said relief unto the said poor people for evermore, as she most entirely desireth the same; and for the better preservation and assurance of the said Almshouses, hath as well by virtue of the said letters patent, as also by virtue and authority of the late act of Parliament, made in the thirty fifth year of her said Majesty's reign, and of all other acts of Parliament any ways able to perform or strengthen the same

Given, granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth by the said Authority freely and absolutely give, grant, enfeoffe and confirm unto the said Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Almshouses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, and their successors for ever, one annual rent or yearly rent of £100. all that the said buildings and parcels of land with the appurtenances, and all the deeds, writings, and Evidences any way naming or concerning the said land, tenements, or any of them, or any part or parcel thereof, together with the said letters patent, and that the said Countess for the considerations aforesaid, hath further given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents doth for her, and her heirs, Give, grant, and confirm unto the said Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Almshouses, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, and their successors for ever, one annual or yearly rent of £100. of lawfull English money, to be issuing and going forth of all that the manor or Lordship of Little Longesden, alias Little Longston, alias Longden with the appurtenances in the said

County of Derby, lately purchased by the said Countess, of Leonard Shakersley, Gent. deceased; and of Thomas Shakersley his son and heir, or either of them severally by themselves, or jointly with themselves, or either of 'em, or any other person or persons whatsoever, and out of all other manors, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever of the said Countess, of or for any estate of Inheritance in Little Longesden, alias Little Longston, alias Little Longden, Mornshaldale, alias Mornsfeldale, Brushefield, alias Burshefield, Brightrichefield and Great Longesden, alias Great Longden, alias Great Longston, or any of 'em in the said County of Derby, at any time therefore purchased by or for the said Countess, off or from the said Leonard, or Thomas Shakersley, or either of 'em, either jointly or severally in any sort whatsoever. And a silver seal devised by the said Countess, for the common seal of the said Corporation, and a strong chest to keep the Evidences, seal, and other things in according to the orders for the government of the said Almshouses; To have and hold peaceable, and enjoy all and singular the said building, lands, tenements, rent charge, Common seal, Evidences, Chest, deeds, writings, and premises, and every part and parcel thereof unto the said Warden, brethren and sisters of the Almshouses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, and their successors for ever, to the only intents and purposes aforesaid, and to no other use, intent or purpose. The said yearly rent to be paid at the several feasts of St. Michael the Archangel, the Nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, or within ten days next after every the said feast by even portions at or in the Upper Quire in the Church of All Hallows, in Derby aforesaid, whither the said people are duly to resort to pray by the orders and statutes of the said Almshouses, between the hours of one and three in the Afternoon of every of the said feasts or days, and the first payment thereof to begin at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensaing

the date hereof. The second yearly rent to be distributed yearly for evermore, in such sort as is hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, to every of the said poor that shall have continued admitted of the said Almshouses, the full space of three months next after any of the four said feasts, 33s. 4d. apiece to be paid 'em at or within four days next after any of the aforesaid feasts, for their reasonable relief as aforesaid, and to every other poor people admitted of the Almshouses, for any shorter time for every month that they shall have continued admitted less than three months next after any of the said feasts, ten shillings apiece, and to every of the said poor twenty shillings apiece, at their next time of payment, after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, yearly for their Liveries, to be therewithal provided, as in the said order shall be expressed, and to the Warden, or some other of the said Almshouses, that shall be appointed by this Countess, to have charge to see the tomb that shall be placed for the said Countess, within the upper Quire to be well preserved and kept from all hurt or spoil, Twenty shillings yearly to be payed at the said payment of the Michaelmas pension, and to the Minister or Curate of the said Church of All Saints, being a preacher; and in default thereof to the Minister or Curate of any of the other Churches in Derby aforesaid, being a preacher, forty shillings for his pains to visit and see the said Almshouses, and the poor there to be kept in good order according to the rules and orders of the said Almshouses, and to preach two sermons, the one upon the Friday before Easter, commonly called Goodfriday, and the other upon the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel, yearly in the said Church in the presence of the said poor, and all others that please to be there, at either of the said sermons, twenty shillings yearly. And to five score of the other poor of the said town of Derby, one shilling apiece, to be yearly distributed on the said Good-friday by the discretion of the bailiffs, and in default thereof the chief Magistrate of the said town, for the time being, and of all the Ministers, and Curates of the three several parishes in the said town, or

the most of them for evermore. And the said Countess for the better payment of the said yearly rent of £100. doth further grant and agree for herself, her heirs, and assigns, with and to the said Warden, brethren, and sisters of the said Alms-houses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, and their successors, that if the said yearly rent of £100. or any part thereof shall be behind, and not paid at the said place by the space of ten days next after any of the said feast days, that then and so after the said Countess, and her heirs, shall or will forfeit and lose £6. 13s. 4d. of lawful English money, for and in the name of a pain for non-payment of the said rent unto the said Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Alms-houses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, and their successors, to the only uses aforesaid. And moreover that then and so after, and at all times after it shall be lawfull unto and for the Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Alms-houses, of the foundation of Elizabeth County of Shrewsbury, or their successors, or any of them, either by themselves or any other, by them sufficiently authorised to enter into all and every of the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises in Little Longden, alias Little Longston, alias Little Longesden, Marshalldale, alias Thornesdale, Brushefield, alias Brightis-field, and Great Longden, alias Great Longstone, alias Great Longesden aforesaid, or any of them, or into any part or parcel thereof, and there to distrain and distress or distresses there found, to chase, drive away, and impound, and in pound to detain not repleviable until the said Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Alms-houses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, and their successors, or some of them shall be fully satisfied, and paid all the said £100. rent chargable, and all the arrears of the same, the before due together with all such sums of £6. 13s. 4d. to be forfeited for, and in the name of the pain as aforesaid, of which said yearly rent and sums to be forfeited *No's'e pana?* the said Countess hath given and put the said Warden, breth-

ren, and sisters of the Almshouses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, in full and quiet seizing and possession by the gift and delivery of one angel of gold, enclosed within the wax of the back of the seal of these presents. In witness whereof to our part of these Indentures remaining with the said Warden, brethren, and sisters of the said Almshouses; the said Countess hath subscribed her name, and put her seal, and to the other part thereof remaining with the said Countess, the said Warden, brethren, and sisters, have caused the Common seal to be affixed the day and year first above written.

*Letter of Attorney to execute livery and seizin.*

Be it known to all men by these presents, that I, Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, Dowager, for the better conveying and assuring of the new builded Almshouse, and all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments mentioned in the deed of feoffment hereunto annexed, unto the Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Almshouses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, and their successors, according to the true meaning of the said deed of feoffment, do hereby ordain and make, and for me and in my place, put Timothy Ensey my servant to be my true and lawfull and perfect Attorney, for me and to my use, to enter into all the said new building, lands, tenements, and other the premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole, and after such entry made then full and peaceable possession and seizin thereof, to give and deliver to the said Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Almshouses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, their successors, or their lawful Attorney or Attorneys, by them in that behalf sufficiently authorised, to have and to hold the same to the onely use, and according to the true meaning of the said deed of feoffment, all which said acts and whatsoever else my said Attorney shall do or perform for the better execution of the premises to the only uses aforesaid, the said Countess doth hereby ratify, and



allow as good, and as available in law to all intents and purposes, as if I had personally performed the same.

In Witness whereof I, the said Countess of Shrewsbury have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of March, in the one and fortieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

*Letter of Attorney to take possession.*

Be it known to all men, by these presents that we the Warden, brethren, and sisters of the Almshouses of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury

Do hereby ordain and make our well beloved Nicholas Kennersley, Gent. our true and lawfull attorney for us and to our use, to receive and take full and perfect possession and seizin of and in the new building and other the lands, tenements and hereditaments in the deed of feoffment and grant hereunto annexed, specified or any part thereof in the name of the whole, and of the yearly rent charge of £100. granted unto us by the said Countess by the deed of feoffment and Grant, for the better conveying and more sure Establishment of all and singular the premises unto us and our successors to the only uses and according to the true meaning of the said deed of feoffment. All such said acts and whatsoever also our said Attorney shall do or perform for the better conveying and assuring of all and singular the said new building, Lands, tenements, Rent charge and premises according to the true meaning of the said deed of feoffment and Grant, We the said Warden, Brethren and Sisters of the said Almshouses of Derby of the foundation of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury Do hereby ratify, confirm, and allow as good and available in the law to all intents and purposes, as we any ways lawfully may and can do the same.

In Witness whereof we the said Warden, brethren, and sisters have caused these presents to be sealed with the Common seal of our Corporation, the first day of March, in the one and fortieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth,

by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred and ninety nine.

An Inventory indented and made the 1st day of October, in the 41st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, &c. 1599, of all such Writings, Evidences, Household Stuff, and other things as are given and delivered by the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, Dowager, unto the Almshouses of Derby, of the foundation of the said Countess, to and for the use of the poor people of the Almshouses, and to be used and ordered according to such orders as are or shall be set down and appointed by the said Countess for the said poor people to keep, viz.

*Writings, Evidences, &c.*

The Queen's Majestie's Letters patents giving licence to the said Countess to erect and make the said Corporation.

The Countesse her grant of £100. by the year to the said Corporation.

A distresse out of Edensor granted unto them for further security of the said rent charge.

Seaven pieces of Evidence touching the scite of the said Almshouses, and also one fine.

A fine of Lonston, Mornsadale, &c. out of which lands they hanthen Rent charge of £100. per ann.

The order for the said poor people to keep, sett down and appointed by the said Countesse.

A book to enroll the names of all the said poor people and their successors.

A Seale of the Print of a Stagge, &c. of silver for the said Almshouses.

An Iron bound Chest wherein all the abovesaid Writings, book and seale are putt.

## THE ASSEMBLY ROOM,

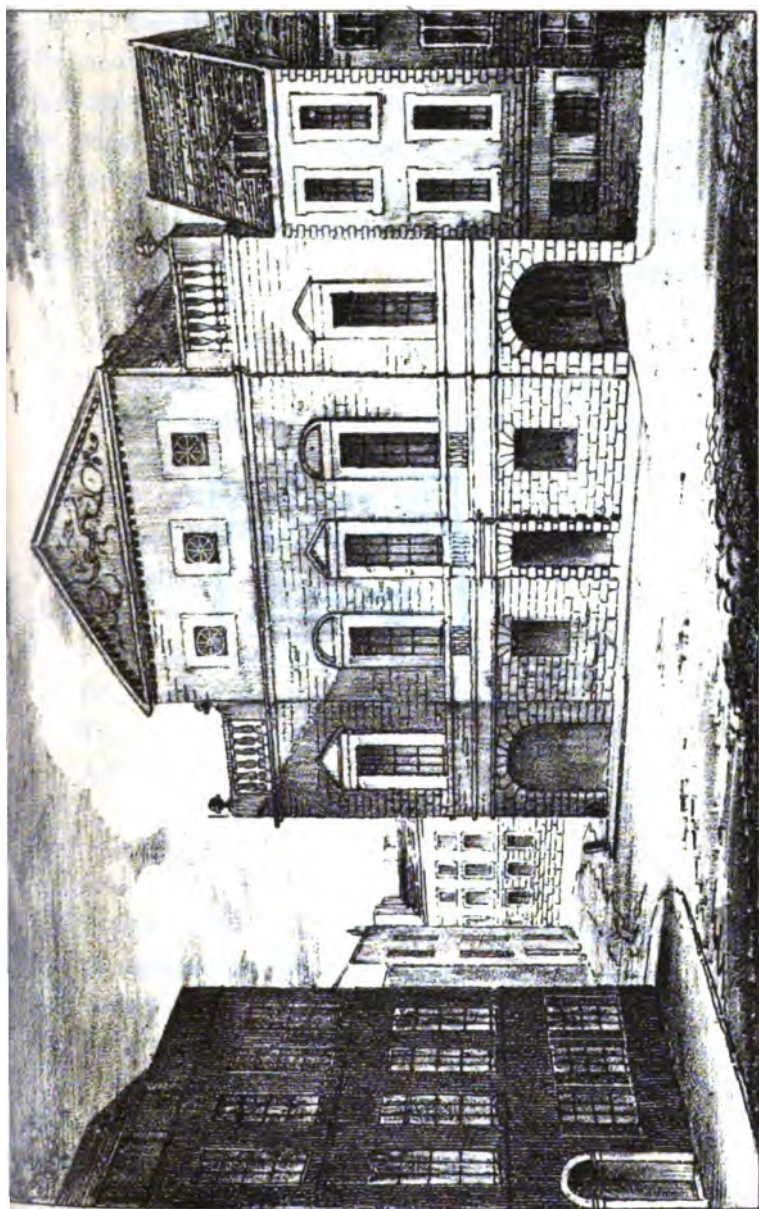
Which is situated in the Market-place, was built by subscription, to which the late Duke of Devonshire liberally contributed. The present building, which is of white stone, ornamented in front by musical instruments in baso relievo, was begun in the year 1763, and completed in 1774.

Is this the rugged path, the steep ascent,  
That virtue points to? Can a life thus spent  
Lead to bliss she promises the wise,  
Detach the soul from Earth, and speed her to  
the skies?

*Cowper's Prog. Error.*

## THE THEATRE,

Which is Situated in Bold Lane, was erected in the year 1773, at the sole expence of a Mr. James Whitley. Prior to the erection of this building, a room in the Iron-gate was used for the purposes of Histrionic exhibitions. Happy will it be when these nurseries of vice and immorality no longer exist! For, "the profaneness and blasphemy with which most of our tragedies abound; and the ribaldry, lewdness, and obscenity of our comedies, sufficiently indicate the malignant influence they will naturally have upon the morals of a people who are fond of such amusements. If *universal experience*, that infallible teacher, may determine the matter, we may safely and without the least hesitation conclude, "that *none* were ever made more virtuous or



ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

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**ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS**

moral, but thousands *more vicious and immoral* by frequenting theatres." La Comédie disent ses apologistes, est une représentation d'actions et de paroles: quel mal-y-a-t-il à cela? Mais le moyen de se défendre de toute illusion à cet égard est de considérer la comédie, non dans une *Speculation chimerique*, mais dans *la pratique* commune et ordinaire dont nous sommes témoins. Il faut regarder quelle est la vie d'un comédien, quelle est la matière et le but de nos comédies, quels effets elles produisent dans l'esprit de ceux qui les représentent, ou qui les voient représenter, et examiner ensuite si tout cela a quelque rapport avec la *vie*, les *sentiments* d'un véritable chrétien."\* Voltaire himself saw and reprobated the evil of theatres.

I therefore recommend though at the risk  
Of popular disgust, yet boldly still,  
The cause of piety, and sacred truth,  
And virtue.

*Cooper* ii. 127.

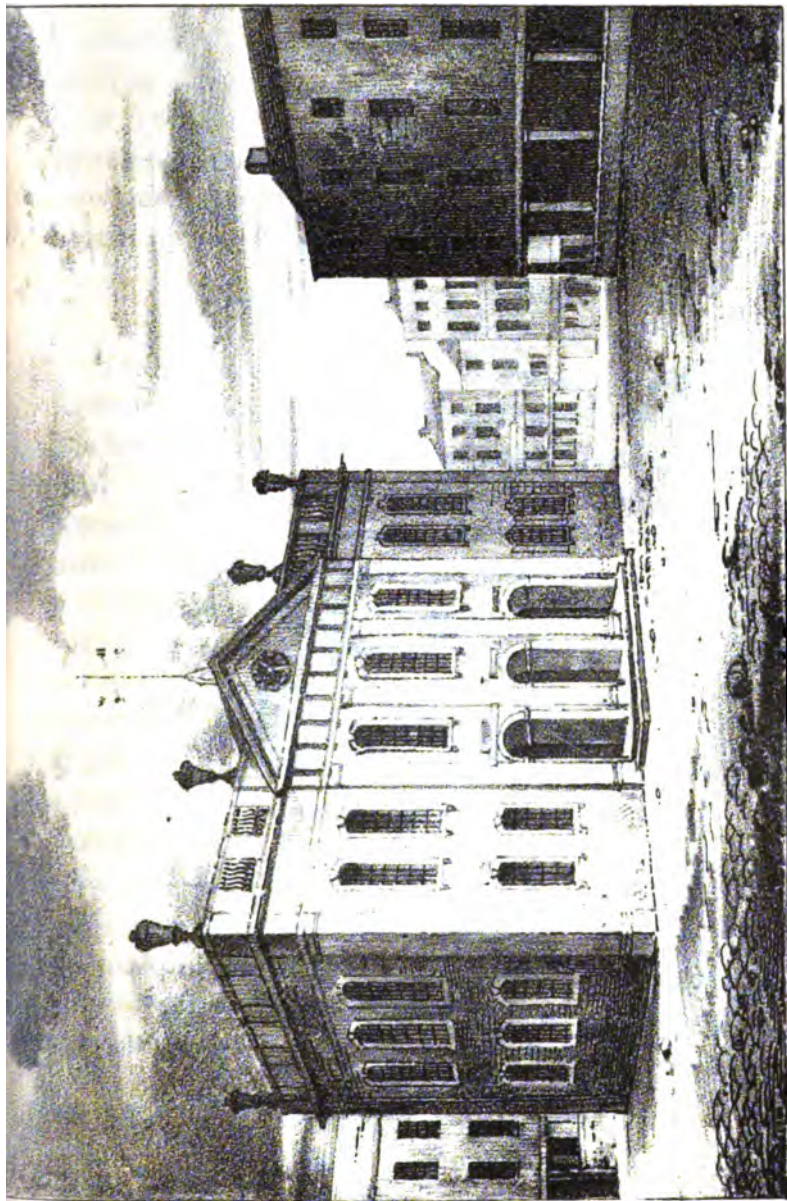
## THE COUNTY HALL,

Is situated in St. Mary's Gate. It is a handsome, strong, square building of freestone, leaded at the top, has a fair court before, and a garden behind it. Its entrance is handsome, up steps to a fair walk paved with freestone, on which are two large doors, one directly against the crown bar, on the East or right hand, the other against the Nisi prius bar, on

\* *Pensées de Nicole.*

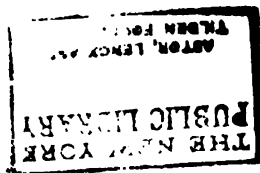
the west side or left hand, before which is a large space to contain the people that are not immediately concerned. In the East corner is the hole to put the prisoners in during the trials ; in the middle, between the two courts, are a room for the Grand Jury below, and for the Petty Juries above ; if it had a little cost bestowed in adorning it within, it would be one of the best of that kind of buildings in England.\* The Masonry was by Reeve, the Carpentry by Roger Morledge. It stands in a recess and has a walk of flag stones, once graced with an avenue of trees leading to the Entrance. In this Hall are held the Assizes, and all other meetings for transacting the public business of the County.† A very neat marble bust, by Chantrey, of the late highly respected magistrate F. N. C. Mundy, Esq. of Markeaton, has lately been erected by subscription. It has the following inscription on its base. " This effigy is consecrated by his Countrymen to the memory of Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, Esq. who having modestly declined their unanimous offer to elect him their Representative in Parliament, continued to preside on the bench of Justice in this Hall during a period of nearly fifty years, with a clearness of judgment, and an integrity of decision well worthy of being gratefully and honorably recorded. This excellent man, admired for the elegance of his literary productions, beloved for the gentleness of his manners, revered for his public and private virtues, lived happily at his paternal seat at Markeaton

\* Woolley's *Mss.*† *Hutton's History.* 39.



**GUILD HALL.**





to the age of 76 years. May his example excite emulation." On the right hand and adjoining the Hall is a handsome brick building erected in the year 1811, for the accommodation of the Judges attending this circuit. On the left is a very commodious tavern and news room. The latter is supported by subscription.

### THE TOWN HALL.

"Derby must have had a succession of Guild-halls for many ages ; but two only come under the pen. The last stood upon the same spot as the present. I knew it well ; it seemed to have stood more than 200 years, it was wood and plaister ; the roof was tiled in the form of a large old fashioned span ; it had two stories, the lower was called the town prison, and was divided into cells as all prisons ought, that two rogues might not communicate their vices ; the upper was a large room for Corporation use, to which the company ascended by a steep flight of wooden stairs projecting into the market place, covered also with a roof of tiles. The hall, the stairs, the conduit and the cross, then in being, nearly choqued up the little market place. In 1730 this venerable building was taken down, and the present hall erected, which is an honour, a beauty, and a use."\*

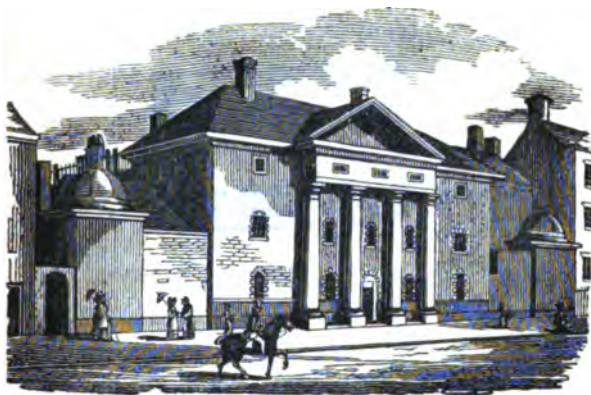
\* Hutton. 41.

## COUNTY GAOL, AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

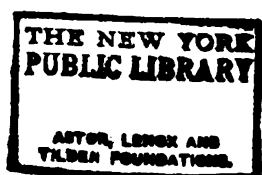
The present County Gaol is situated on the western side of the town, near the upper end of Friar Gate. It was erected in the year 1756, at the expence of the Corporation, aided by a donation of £400. presented by the Duke of Devonshire. It is a solid, plain, and respectable building of brick. The front is from an excellent design, displaying solidity and strength, without that affectation of incongruous ornament so frequently exhibited in modern buildings of a similar character.\* It is an old remark, that "the present generation are wiser than the last; this is verified in the chief prison or Gaol at Derby. Our ancestors erected one in a river, exposed to damp and filth, as if they meant to drown the culprit before they hanged him. A worse situation could not have been chosen: it extended across the corn-market, one of the principal streets, as if to hide the brook or bind the flood. The wretched inhabitant was open to the public and they to him. A vile arch admitted the horse passenger, and a viler the foot; inconvenient to both, hurtful to the stranger, dangerous to the inmate, a reflection upon the place, without one benefit as a counterbalance. But their wiser successors destroyed this ancient reproach of some centuries standing, and erected an elegant prison on Nuns' Green."† It is very probable that the old

\* Davies p. 157.

† Hutton p. 49.



**County Gaol, Friar Gate.**



gaol to which Mr. Hutton alludes, was the one erected by order of an Act of Parliament passed in the 23 Henry VIII.

*An Acte conc'nyng where and under what maner the Jayles within this Realme shal be edefyde & made.*

Forasmoch as yt ys necessary and com'endable that com'on Jayles and Prysons, whereunto evyll doers shall be com'ytted for their offences, should be suerly and substancyally edefyede, in suche Townes in ev'ry Shyre wythin this Realme as shal be most indifferent for conveyannce of Prysoners from ev'ry parte of the Shire wherein suche Jayles be, and in especyall in those townes where most co'monly the Assyses and Sessyons ben usually kepte and where there is moste resorte and repayre of people, to thentent that by the mene thereof fewer shall escape, and also the rather and oftener relyeff and charyte of the people shal be to the Prysoners mynystred: It MAY therefore please the kinges Highness with thassent of the Lordes sp'uall and témporall and the Com'ons in this p'sent Parliament assembled and by auctoritie of the same, to enacte that the Justices of Peace of ev'ry of the Shyres of Essex Suff' Dors' Sussex Nottying'm Glouc' Bedf' Buck' Hunt' Wiltes' Kent Warwyk Stafford Oxon' Berks' Leicestr' Rutland Lincoln Northampt' Salop' Norff' and Cornwall, or the moste part of the saide Justices of Peace in ev'ry of the saide Shyres within the lymytes of their Com'-

ission, shall have full power and auctorite to lymytt and apoynt, at any time within the term of one yere from the ende of this p'sent parliament, the Townes and places wherin they shall think moost necessarie to have a common jail newly edified and made. \* \* \* \* \* BE IT FURTHER enacted by aucto-rite aforesaid that like p'vysion in ev'ry behalfe be had for a newe Gayle to be made within the Countie of Derbye, in like fourme as is afore p'vided for other Shires aforesaide.\*

Previous to the passing of this act the prison for felons in the counties of Nottingham and Derby was at Nottingham.

The present Jail not allowing of those arrangements which are rendered necessary by a late Act of Parliament, the Magistrates have resolved to erect a New one. The site fixed upon for the New Jail is the back of the Nuns' Green, on a piece of land adjoining the Uttoxeter Road, which has been purchased for this purpose.

The following particulars have been kindly communicated to me by Godfrey Meynell, Esq. of Langley, one of the Magistrates for the County. "Six acres of land belonging to Large's Hospital, situated between the Uttoxeter Road and that part of the town of Derby called Kensington, have been exchanged by the Trustees for thirty-six acres of land at Sandiacre, belonging to the County. The six acres are valued at £2400. The plan adopted for the New Jail and House of Correction for the

County, is upon the radiating principle, to consist of 164 cells for an equal number of prisoners, having twenty-one courts or divisions for classification. This plan having been presented to the Society for the improvement of prison discipline for their amendment or approbation, was returned with the following observation from their Chairman, Samuel Hoare, Esq. "*that if the plan presented to the Committee were carried into execution, the County of Derby would have the best prison ever erected in this County or elsewhere.*" Francis Goodwin, Esq. of Francis Street, Bedford Square, is the Architect.

The following statement of facts relative to the present and intended County prisons, was laid before the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury at the Derbyshire Easter Sessions, April 8, 1823, by Francis Mundy, Esq. M. P. Chairman.

The present County Gaol was built in the year 1756; and since that time, has been but little altered or improved.

Its area, including the Governor's House and other buildings which occupy the whole of the front, is 126 feet by 121 feet. The ground behind these buildings is divided into two parts, one of which is appropriated solely for felons, and the other for debtors, and House of Correction prisoners, a small part being walled off for a yard for female prisoners.

The felons have but one day-room, and 7 night cells. They have only one airing yard, over-looked from the debtors' rooms, and from the roof, upon which the debtors are allowed to take exercise.—Young and old, untried and convicted, capital and petty offenders, sick and healthy, associate together throughout the day, and have the means of conversing during the night.—Their night-cells are 7 feet by 7 feet 4 inches wide, and 8 feet



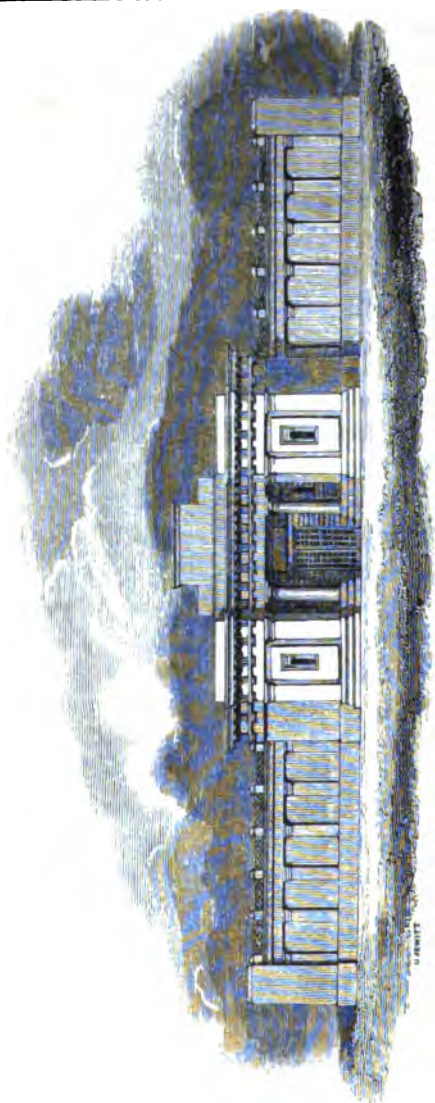
3 inches high, ventilated only by apertures over the doors into a passage into which they open.—It very seldom happens that the number confined in each cell is under three.—Previous to the Assizes and Sessions the number is always increased; and it has been necessary frequently, and for a long time, to lock up four, and occasionally five and six in the same sleeping cell. There are not any cells for prisoners under sentence of death, nor any means of keeping them apart from each other, when there are more than one; or excluding them from conversation in the day time with the debtors, and House of Correction prisoners, and in the night with the felons.—There are not any separate apartments for accomplices, admitted to give evidence for the Crown, nor any Infirmary, or sick wards.

The Prison was originally designed for twenty-one criminals; but it appears from a return made to the Secretary of State in 1820, that there had been at one time in the year 1817, sixty-eight; in the year 1818, sixty-three; and in the year 1819, sixty-nine prisoners for felonies and misdemeanors, confined in it.

The debtors, and House of Correction prisoners, occupy the other side of the ground behind the front building, with the exception of the female prisoners' yard.—The debtors and House of Correction prisoners have the same airing yard, and consequently there is an unrestrained intercourse between them throughout the day.—The House of Correction prisoners have but two small sleeping rooms, one of which is upon the ground floor, and very damp.—Before the late Assizes, these two rooms were occupied by twenty-one prisoners, which is not an unusually great number.

There are only four rooms, each 12 feet by 12 feet, and 9 feet high, for female prisoners.—They admit of ready communication; and in these apartments debtors, felons tried and untried, young and old, capital or petty offenders, House of Correction prisoners, witnesses for the Crown, lunatics, and sick and healthy, are confined both day and night. The females are exposed to the observation and conversation of the male debtors, and House of Correction prisoners; and can,





**Elevation of the Derby County Prison.**

Printed by G. Jewitt, Dugfield, for the Rev. B. Simpson's History of Derby.

through them, communicate with the male felons.—Their day ground is but 23 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 6 inches. It is inclosed from the debtors' yard by a high wall, and is inaccessible in a great degree to the air, and altogether to the sun; dismal, damp, and unwholesome.

Neither the felons, nor the debtors' rooms admit of inspection.—The communication between the debtors, and felons' sides, from the windows and roof of the debtors' apartments, afford the means of escape; and the Gaol in many other respects is very insecure.

The attention of the Magistrates had been frequently called by philanthropic visitors of prisons, and by the Judges of Assize, to the state of this prison; and in 1817, the subject was brought directly under their consideration.—Towards the end of that year, an eminent Architect, of experience in the construction of prisons, was sent for to survey it, and the adjacent ground and premises; and in December in that year, he reported that it was insecure, insufficient; wrong and defective in construction; and that it ought to be taken down, and a new prison erected.

At the Lent Assizes in 1818, Mr. Baron Garrow viewed the prison; and in his charge to the Grand Jury, observed in terms of severe censure upon the County, for its insufficiency and want of accommodation; and the Grand Jury, which consisted of twenty-three gentlemen, summoned from the several divisions of the County, unanimously, and on their oaths, presented it as insufficient, inconvenient, and insecure.

On the 9th and 16th of April 1818, notice of the presentment, and of the intention of the Magistrates to take it into consideration at the next General Quarter Sessions, was given by advertisements in the Derby newspaper.

From this period to the Summer Assizes in 1820, but little was done.—How far the consideration of the expense of erecting a new prison, in times of extraordinary agricultural distress, operated as a cause of the delay, the public have not the means of ascertaining. The expectation of a Report from a

select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the investigation of the general state of the prisons throughout the kingdom had been referred, and the probability of new legislative regulations, grounded on such report, were the only reasons publicly given for the suspense.

But at the Summer Assizes in 1820, Mr. Baron Garrow came again on this circuit. He expressed great surprise that further progress had not been made towards the erection of a new prison, and distinctly informed the Grand Jury, *that if, upon his next coming to Derby, he had cause to complain again, he would impose a heavy fine upon the County.*

On the 9th of August, 1820, the Grand Jury published in the Derby newspaper, a strong address and appeal to the County Magistrates, calling upon them to proceed.

At the following Michaelmas Sessions (1820) the Magistrates, urged by Mr. Baron Garrow's charge, and by the subsequent address and appeal of the Grand Jury, appointed a Committee to inquire, and report to the next General Quarter Sessions their opinion, *Whether the County Gaol was capable, by any additions or alterations in its present situation, of being rendered secure, and of affording requisite accommodations for the adoption of a system of improved prison discipline, or whether it would be necessary or expedient for the attainment of those objects, to erect a new Gaol.*

On the 9th of January, 1821, the Committee reported to the Sessions their opinion, that it was impossible to render the present Gaol, and House of Correction, capable of affording the requisite accommodations for the adoption of a system of improved gaol discipline, by any alterations or additions in its present situation; and that the erection of a Gaol and House of Correction, *deficient as it must be in the means of inspection and classification if built on the present site, and with the addition of the adjoining property belonging to Mrs. Ward, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Udall, would cost between 30 and £37,000.* The proceedings of the Committee, and the

information, plans, and estimates upon which this opinion was grounded, were detailed in the Report.

At the following Lent Assizes (1821) Mr. Justice Richardson viewed the prison, and urged the necessity of proceeding to the erection of a new one. The Gaol and House of Correction also were viewed and presented by the Grand Jury, and it is expressly stated in the presentments, that these prisons were not only insufficient and inconvenient *but improper situations, and ought to be removed.* From this period scarcely an Assize has passed without similar observations from the Judge and Grand Jury.

On the 23d and 30th of May, and the 6th of June, 1821, advertisements were inserted in the Derby paper, giving notice of the presentments, and of the intention of the Magistrates to take them into consideration at their next Sessions.

At an adjourned Sessions on the 15th October, 1821, the Court, after consideration of the presentments, and the report of the Committee of the 9th of January, resolved, that a new Gaol and House of Correction should be erected at the expense of the County, on the same site, in some convenient situation, within two miles from the site of the old prisons; and that a piece of ground, part of an estate belonging to the trustees of Large's Hospital, in St. Werburgh's parish, in Derby, was the most eligible place for the purpose.

This resolution was published in the Derby newspaper, on the 17th and 24th of October, 1821, and advertisements were also inserted about the same time in several provincial, and two London newspapers, giving notice of the intention of the Magistrates to contract for the building of the new Prison, and of their wish to receive plans, specifications, and estimates.

At the adjourned Michaelmas Sessions in 1822, the Court determined upon the purchase of the six acres of ground belonging to the trustees of Large's Hospital, and an arrangement was made for effecting the agreement, and making the conveyance under the provisions of the act of the 1st and 2d of George IV., at Lady-day then next; and a Committee of seven Magistrates

was also appointed to examine the several plans and designs for the intended prison, and report their opinion as to the plan to be adopted.

At the Epiphany Sessions on the 16th of January, 1823, the Committee reported in favour of the plans and designs of Mr. Francis Goodwin, and the Court ordered that the new prisons, according to such plans, should be forthwith erected on the ground contracted to be purchased from the trustees of Large's Hospital.

The expense of the proposed erections is estimated by Mr. Goodwin at £37,403 exclusive of the purchase money for the land, which is already provided, the tread mill, and the furniture of the cells and lodges.

The Court also resolved, that it would be expedient under existing circumstances, to borrow the money which will be wanted, on bonds of £100 each, under the act of the 24th of George the III., c. 54, and to raise annually by the County rate, only the interest and such further sum as will be requisite to discharge the whole debt within fourteen years.

A Committee of six Magistrates was appointed to direct and superintend the building, with powers to alter and add to the plan if necessary; but no further alterations are contemplated or likely to be made.

The orders and resolutions of the Court were printed, and sent to the Magistrates throughout the County.

If the sum to be borrowed does not exceed £40,000, and the rate of interest is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. the annual rate upon the whole County, according to the plan proposed for borrowing the money and discharging the debt, will be £3,800, which is as nearly as may be *one penny and half a farthing in the pound on the value of the property upon which the County rate is made*, and it will be levied in the usual manner by installments of £950 per quarter. *An occupier of £50 a year will thus be charged with an increase of his County rate of about 4s. 10d. per annum, or, 1s. 2½d. per quarter.* From this scale, the annual and quarterly rate upon every occupier may be ascer-

tained. It will also appear, how insignificant the increase will be, even if the expense should amount to 50, 60, or 70 thousand pounds.

But there is every reason to hope, that the money wanted, will be borrowed from the Commissioners under the act of the 3d of George IV. c. 86, at £4 *per cent.* repayable by installments *within 20 years*, which will reduce the annual charge upon the County considerably.

The amount of the County rate, ordered at the last Epiphany Sessions, and now payable, has excited a strong sensation; but many of those who complain appear to have forgotten, *that there was not any County rate ordered at the last Michaelmas Sessions, and that only three*, instead of *four* rates have been made within the year.

On the 12th of February, 1823, the Committee contracted with Mr. Francis Goodwin to be their Architect, to prepare designs and drawings, and superintend the execution of the whole work of the intended prison; and about the same time they entered into contracts for the buildings, and for bricks, stone, and other materials.

In this stage of their proceedings, (*depending as they have been upwards of five years, and repeatedly notified to the County*) the Magistrates received the first public notice of any objection to the proposed erection of a new Gaol, conveyed to them in the resolutions of the Vestry Meeting of the Inhabitants, and occupiers of land in the township, of Bakewell, which appeared in the Derby Mercury of the 5th, and the Reporter of the 6th of March, 1823. The mis-statements, and groundless apprehensions expressed in those resolutions, have probably occasioned similar complaints and remonstrances from other townships, whose Vestry proceedings have since been published in the newspapers.

The County, however, will now be able to determine whether or not their Magistrates have been fairly dealt with; and with what truth it has been imputed to them, that they are proceeding *unnecessarily, spontaneously, and with improper*



*motives*, to the erection of a new prison; without due consideration and regard to the present state of agricultural suffering, and the total ruin of a considerable body of occupiers of land, which, it is assumed, will unavoidably be occasioned by the expense, and the consequent increase of the County rate.

It will appear to every reflecting and unprejudiced mind, that they cannot yield to any petitions or remonstrances, without a gross dereliction of their duty to the County and to themselves, as Magistrates and as men.

*April 8th, 1823.*

Derbyshire Easter Sessions, April 8th, 1823.

This statement was submitted to the Court, and was ordered to be printed, and sent to the overseers of the poor of the several townships, and places throughout the County, charged with the County rates.

**WILLIAM JEFFERY LOCKETT,**

*Clerk of the Peace.*

*Extract from the Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society  
for the improvement of Prison Discipline, &c.*

**D E R B Y.**

*County Gaol and House of Correction.*

**MAY 1824.**

The boundary walls round the new prison, which inclose three acres of ground, were completed in the last year, as well as the foundation of the internal structures within those walls. The whole is expected to be occupied in the course of the next year, and will probably form one of the most complete prisons in England. The design is to provide separate departments for about twenty classes of prisoners, who will be under inspection from the central residence of the governor.

In the present prison, as far as circumstances will admit, the regulations prescribed by the Act of the last sessions have been adopted.

The prisoners are divided into four classes, males and females, felons and debtors.

The old gaol and house of correction, which are parts of the same building, were erected in 1756, and since that time have been but little altered. The felons have but one day-room, one airing-yard, and seven night-cells. There are no separate cells for condemned felons, nor any means of keeping them apart from each other, or of excluding them from conversation with the debtors and house of correction prisoners. The debtors and house of correction prisoners have the same airing-yard, and have intercourse with each other throughout the day. Their sleeping rooms are apart; but there are only two sleeping rooms for the house of correction prisoners.

Four small rooms in the building in which the keeper and his family reside, are appropriated for the day and sleeping apartments of female prisoners of every description; and they have a very small airing-yard, taken out of the airing-yard of the debtors and house of correction prisoners.

The rooms belonging to the felons, house of correction prisoners, and debtors, admit of no inspection; and each of these classes has the means of communication with the others.

A school-master attends regularly, and instruction in reading and writing is given to prisoners of both sexes who require it. Bibles and proper books are also supplied. The chaplain reads prayers daily, and twice on Sundays, when he also preaches a sermon.

The employments within the prison are, for the male prisoners, breaking stones for the roads, and working machines for breaking flax; for the females, washing, knitting, and sewing. Out of the prison, nine men are now employed at the new building. These prisoners conduct themselves with perfect regularity and good order: in all respects they are equal to any other labourers, and appear to be very grateful for being thus employed. Eighteen-pence per week is allowed to each prisoner out of his earnings, for the purchase of meat; and when the prisoners leave the gaol, a certain part of their earnings is given to them, at the

discretion of the visiting magistrates; the remainder is applied to the county stock. This residue, in the last year amounted to £70. 12s. 7d. for the males, and £12. 10s. 10d. for the females.

There is at present no mill, but the new prison will be furnished with a tread-mill.

Irons are only used when attempts are made to escape.

Crime is considerably diminished; a fact which is supposed to be occasioned by employment being plentiful and provisions cheap.

The females are superintended by a matron. The inferior male officers employed in the prison are two turnkeys.

The daily allowance of food to each prisoner is twenty-four ounces of good wheaten bread, sixteen ounces of potatoes, four ounces of oatmeal, and a quarter of an ounce of salt.

New regulations, agreeably to Act 4 Geo. 4, were printed by order of the court of quarter sessions, held in March 1823.

## THE TOWN PRISON

Was originally, as before noticed, under the Old Town Hall. When that was destroyed a small erection was added to the County Prison, which, prior to the building of the present one, appears to have been situated on Jail Brook. Here, observes our humorous historian, in 1731, I saw the Jailor himself, John Greatorex, confined a prisoner for playing at football, a sport, which the Mayor, Isaac Borough, was determined to suppress. But the man who had confined others, could not brook confinement himself, he declared in anger, 'the prison should not hold him one night.' He fulfilled his declaration, for he broke it and fled before morning.\* The present town prison is situated in

\* Hutton's Derby.

Willow Row. The following extract from the Report of the Society for the improvement of prison discipline, will be read with no little astonishment and grief :

*Derby Borough Gaol.*

" May, 1823.

The Borough Gaol consists of the Gaoler's house which fronts the street, into which all the windows look : behind the house are two small yards ; the first about 30 feet by 18 feet ; the second about 18 feet by 15 feet. As there are no windows looking into the yards from the Gaoler's house, the prisoners are never seen except when the Gaoler goes into the yards. The first yard is intended for male prisoners of all descriptions. Connected by one door in this yard, are, one cell calculated to hold about three prisoners, and up stairs three small rooms for debtors : another door opens into a day room with a large cell, which might hold six or eight prisoners. There is a pump in this yard. The second yard is behind the first, and therefore considerably removed from the Gaoler's house. It was separated from the first yard about 6 years ago by a partition wall, previous to which time the male and female prisoners were together. Connected with this yard is one cell not fit to hold more than three or four persons, and is intended for vagrants ; and a small room above it for women. When the vagrants are locked up in their cell, the women can talk to them through the door : when taken out they are conducted into the first yard. There is no water in this second yard, so that in all probability there is more communication between the two classes than there ought to be. The prison is extremely insecure, but irons are not commonly used. *There is no chaplain, nor any divine service performed in the prison. A few books are allowed, but no other means of instruction are provided. There is no employment of any kind.* The allowance of food is 1½ lb. of bread per day. *There are no rules whatever for*

*the government of the prison.* The prisoners committed are chiefly for debt, petty thefts, assaults, disturbances, bastardy, and for being disorderly during apprenticeships : the first being the largest, and the last the smallest number. The debtors are chiefly Court of Requests' debtors. There is no matron. The numbers committed

In the year ending Michaelmas 1821.....97

Ditto.....1822.....91

Ditto.....to 5th April, 1823.....50

In this wretched prison thirty persons have been confined at one time ; twelve is considered as the average number."\*

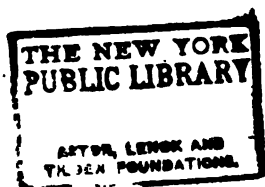
## THE ORDNANCE DEPOT.

The ground on which this building stands, being about an acre and a quarter, was purchased for the purpose by the Board of Ordnance, in the year 1803. The respective buildings, erected according to a plan by Mr. James Wyatt, the Architect, were completed in 1805. These consist of an armoury in the centre ; the room on the ground floor being 75 feet long by 25 feet broad, is calculated to contain 15,000 stand of arms ; these are disposed here in the same order as in the Tower in London, and present a very striking appearance on the entrance to the room. Above this is a room of the same proportions, containing accoutrements for the use of the army. On the north and south sides of the armoury are two magazines, capable of containing 1200 barrels of gunpowder. These are internally

\* Fifth Report of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline. *Appendix*, p. 14.



**Ordnance Depot.**



arched with brick, to prevent accidents ; and for the same purpose conductors have been erected at a little distance from each. Four dwellings are situated in the angles of the exterior wall, two of which are barracks for a detachment of Royal Artillery, and the other two are the residences of officers in the Civil Department of the Ordnance. Besides these buildings suitable workshops, &c. have been erected in the inside of the surrounding wall. The establishment is under the superintendence of an Ordnance Store-keeper who is appointed by the Master General of the Ordnance.\*

### THE SPA

At Derby was discovered about the year 1733, by the late Dr. Chauncey, who was a Physician there. He put down a basin into the spring of it, to draw off easily the old water, to come at the fresh : he built a cover over the spring which discharges itself by a grate, and keeps the place always dry. About twenty yards below the spa he made a handsome cold bath, and some rooms to it, he was at considerable expences here, and died about two

\* Davies's Derbyshire.

This Establishment is now broken up, and a new Ordnance Depot has been erected in Cherry Street, the old one having been sold to Messrs. More & Co. Silk Merchants of London, who have converted it into a mill for the purpose of manufacturing silk.



years after the discovery of it. It lies [West] of Derby, and rises out of a level, low, sandy soil.\*

In St. Alkmund's parish is a curious spring, called St. Alkmund's Well, a little way out of the town, formerly esteemed a kind of Holy Well. †

### ST. MICHAEL'S WATER-WORKS.

These works for supplying the town with water, are situated at the bottom of St. Michael's Lane. This water engine, it is said, "was invented by a Mr. Sorocold, with a great deal of art. It at the same time, with one wheel, throws up water to a cistern joining St. Michael's Church, which, from thence is conducted by two pipes, and supplies all parts of the town at a cheap rate, and turns a malt mill, and bores elm trees for pipes, all at the same time, and all managed by one man." ‡

### THE DUCKING-STOOL.

"Over against the Church steeple is St. Mary's Gate, which leads down to the brook near the West side of St. Werburgh's Church, over which there is a bridge to Mr. Osborne's mill, over the pool of which stands the Ducking Stool. This mill, I suppose, was called the Burgh Mill, § and tempore Elizab, was held by John Skinner, by tenure of Grand Serjeanty, to find a man to carry a hawk before the king, when he hawked in this county for herons." ||

\* Dr. Short's Mineral Waters. † Woolley's Mss. ‡ Ibid.

§ This is Burgh or Brough, near Castleton, in the High Peak, and not this mill in Derby. || Woolley's Mss.

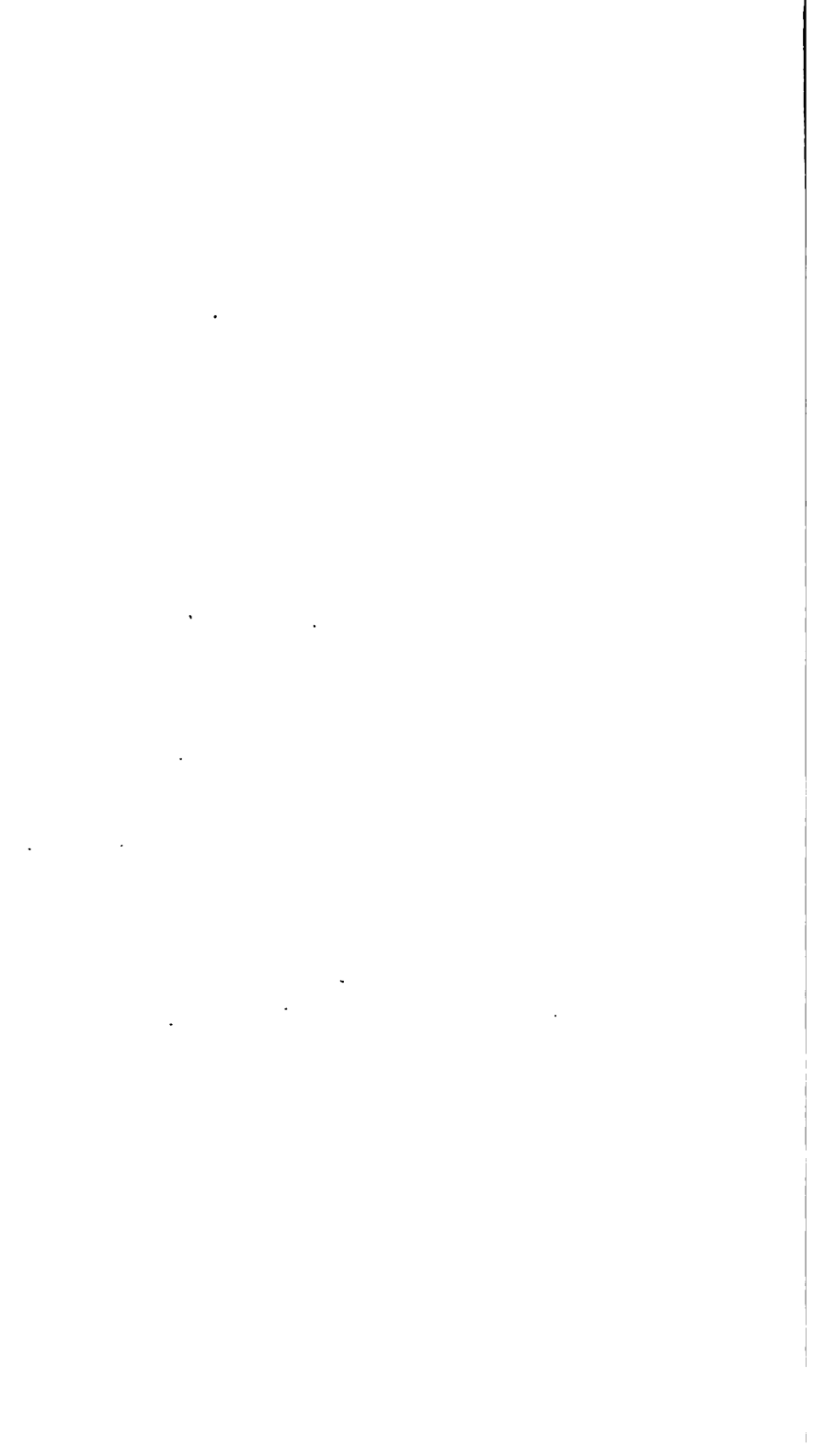
## LONGEVITY.

Mr. Woolley speaking of St. Werburgh's parish, observes "as a demonstration of the healthy situation of this town, but especially of this parish, the abovementioned Mr. Walker, Vicar hereof, did assure me about the year 1700, that every sixth person then alive in the parish, was sixty years old or upwards, which my worthy kinsman Mr. John Gisborne of that parish did confirm to me, and yet said that he had twenty in his family, and not one person of twenty years of age in it."†

- 1592. Thomas Ball, of St. Alkmund's parish, died aged 110 years.\*
- 1645. Dec. 31. Ethelreda Walker, Spinster, aged 100 years, buried at St. Peter's.†
- 1704. Mrs. Isabell Cheshire, in St. Werburgh's parish, aged 103 years.
- 1734. May 2nd, Widow Thorp, of St. Peter's parish, aged 103 years.
- 1780. Mr. Samuel Pickering, near Derby, aged 104 years.
- 1784. Mr. John Smith, at Derby, aged 105 years.
- 1810. Hannah Wood, St. Werburgh's Workhouse, aged 105 years.

‡ Woolley's Mss.

\* St. Alkmund's parish Register. † St. Peter's Register.



A  
COLLECTION OF FRAGMENTS  
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OF THE  
History and Antiquities  
OF  
DERBY,

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

(Illustrated with many Engravings.)

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BY

ROBERT SIMPSON, M.A. F.S.A. M.R.S.L.

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VOLUME II.

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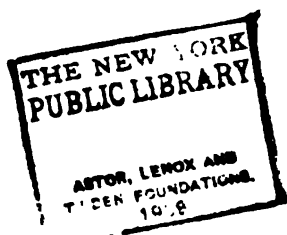
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DERBY:

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QUEEN STREET.

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1826.



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**PART III.**

**BIOGRAPHY AND APPENDIX.**

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1826.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

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### ALLESTREE, CHARLES,

A divine and Author, was a native of Derby, but we have not been able to meet with any particulars relating to him: nor have we been able to learn even the title of the books which he published. He flourished about the middle of the seventeenth Century.

### ALLESTREE, WILLIAM,

Was of that branch of the family which had for many years been settled at Alvaston, a village about three miles from this town. He was born in Derby. He was married twice, first to Sarah the daughter of Thomas Smith of Derby, Gent. by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He afterwards married Mary the daughter of William Agard, Gent. by whom also he had three sons and four daughters. He was Recorder of this borough, and died Sept. 4th, 1655, aged 67. And was buried in All Saints' Church.

M m



### CHARLES ALLESTREE,

Son of William Allestree of the borough of Derby, Gent. entered into Christ's Church, in the beginning of the year 1671, aged 17 years, and was afterwards made Student. In 1677 he proceeded in Arts, and soon after taking holy Orders, became Vicar of Cassington near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, and afterwards of Daventry, in Northamptonshire. He published several Sermons, as, 1. Sermon at Oxon, before Sir William Walker, Mayor of the said City, 26th July, 1685, being the day of thanksgiving for the defeat of Monmouth's Rebellion, on Judges v. 51. Oxon 1685. qu. 2. The desire of all men. Sermon preached at Daventry in Northamptonshire, 5th March, 1694, (being the day of interment of the late Queen,) before the Bailiff and Burgesses of the said Corporation, on Numbers xxiii. 10. Lond. 1595. qu. He hath also translated from Latin into English, The Life of Eumenes, among the Lives of Illustrious Men, written by Cornelius Nepos. Oxon. 1684, Oct. p. 167, 168, &c.\*

### ARCHDEACONS OF DERBY.

The Archdeacon is a kind of Vicegerent to the Bishop within his peculiar district. He visits the Clergy, and holds a Court for hearing all causes of Ecclesiastical Cognizance.† Archdeacons had anciently a superintendant power over all the paro-

\* Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* Vol. ii. p. 1058. n. 191.

† Harwood's *Lichfield.* p. 204.

chial clergy in every deanery within their precincts, they being the chiefs of the Deacons: though they have no original jurisdiction, but what they have got is from the Bishop, either by prescription or Composition. Sir Simon Degge asserts that he is a mere substitute to the Bishop, and what authority he hath is derived from him, his office being to visit and inquire and *Episcopo nunciare*, &c. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the first prelate in England who instituted an Archdeacon in his Diocese, which was about the year 1075.\* As for the title of Archdeacon it is of no less antiquity than the primitive times of Christianity; the use then being, that the Deacons did elect out of themselves one whom they knew to be most eminent for his industry, and gave him that title; howbeit of late years, he who was more grave and prudent than the rest, hath commonly been advanced to that place. But before I proceed to speak of the particular Archdeacons here, it will not be amiss to say something in a more especial manner of the office; for as much as what hath appertained thereto is not very commonly known. I shall therefore transcribe the substance of what I have met with, from a very good authority,† and no less ancient than Henry VIII. time.

‘ Instructions for my Lorde Privey Seal concerning the Bishop of Lincolne and his Archdeacons, touching the Bishop his demand of Prestations.

\* Tomlin's Law Dict. † Mss. in Bib. Cott. f. 84. a.

What apperteynith to th' office of an Archdeacon, and whereupon his revenewse, and what heretofore hath thereunto appertayned.

Procurations, Peter-pens, Fines of Testaments,  
Sinodals, Pensions or Indemnities,  
Vacation of Benefices.  
And Installations of Abbots.

PROCURATIONS be dewe for visitation. Th' Archdeacon is bounde yerely to visite all his Archdeaconry thoroweoute; then to enquire of all crimes, and misgovernance of the people, as well the clergie as the laitee, by Church wardens and others; and to reforme whatsoever they finde otherwise than well, other committede haynouslie against the lawes of God, or th' ordinance of the Prince for a quiet Common-wele, dissonant to God's lawes, to manslawes and politike order of the worlde; to reforme the same, other by godlie persuasion and good advice, by commination, or by paynes and penaltyes, according to the humility and umble subjection of the offender, and repentans of his offenses. For this his visitation he hath Procurations. SENODALES be dewe for the same kept at Easter by th' Archdeacon or his officers; calling together the parsons, the vicars, and parish priests, diligently enquiring if every of the same doe and have done their dewties accordingly to the lawes of God, lawes of the Prince established, and th' ordinance of the Church accustomed; and have godeley and diligently ministerede all sacraments and sacramentals to their parishioners

at Easter then past, and soe the yeare before. For this kind of visitation *Sinodals* be dewe to the Archdeacon wiche the Bishop wolde now in anywise have, because of a Decretale that saith, "*quod Episcopo debentur Sinodalia*:" and for that text. Now wolde the Bishope turne from his Peter-pens, calling them prestations, or Pensions, and would have them dewe for Sinodalls, which th' Archdeacons have had and enjoyed this 3, 6, 8, hundrethe yeres, without let, interruption or contradiction of any Bishope. My Sinodals be not xix*l.* by yere, and yet must I give to my official 5 markes fee yerely, and as much to my Register, and also bere their costs yerely in riding to the sene 4 or 5*£.* So have not I x*l.* clear for my Sinodalls. But put the case that these Sinodalls were the Bishoppe's yet wherefore should I be bound to gather his Sinodalls? or why should I give 20 nobles fee to my officers to serve him and to be his Collector? *Dicat Apollo.*

PETER PENS, All Archdeacons of England gathered peter-pens of every fyer household within every parishe one penye, which were granted eight hundred yeres past by K. Hyvo, and after confirmed by Inas, then by Offa Rex Marchiorum, by Arnulphus and other moe so following, and by K. John for his time. After some Antique Authors they were granted for a yerely Prest, or a perpetuall yerely subsidy. *Episcopo Romano præstabantur in subsidium*, saith divers Authors. Others say they were given to a schole in Rome to the

mayntenance of Inglish Scholars there, as Fabian and Guido, with other ; but now th' Archdeacons, after thes pens gathered, paid the same in parte or all to the Collector of Rome, saving the Archdeacon of Lincolne and Sarum, thes payde the pens gathered to the Bishop, the Bishop payd to the Collector and had his Acquittance by the name of Peter pens. Th' Archdeacons had their acquittance of the Bishop by the name of Prestation money ; so the Bishope of Lincoln payd, but he gathered none ; th' Archdeacon gathered and payd, not to the Collector but only to the Bishop. Soe finally seeing the Bishop never gathered Peter-pens, and yet payd them to the Collectors every year, and the Archdeacons gathered them yearly and payd none to the Collectors, but only to the Bishop what should the Bishop his demand other be than for Peter-pens. To prove that this wordé prestation is very peter-pens, hit is to manifestly declared in the B. of Rome his own lawe, in an Epistle Decretall send Episcopo Cantuar. et suffraganeis suis. The Bishop of Lincolne is one of his suffragans, and perchance it was ment for him that was then B. of Lincolne, if he were as nigh scraping as the B. that now ys at this present time. Textus est in Capitulo de censibus, in the Decretals, ea quæ de avaritia verba sunt hæc. Ne gravetis parochias & ecclesias vestras propter visitationem beati Petri, cum feceritis collectam denariorum. Glossator Bernardus one of the B. of Rome his secretaries expoundeth hoc verbum collectum.

Collecta, inquit, est præstatio quædam, quam Anglici solvunt Ecclesiæ Romanæ, et debet esse moderata, &c. soe the Præstations is taken for Peter-pens in the B. of Rome his own lawe. PENSIONS or INDEMNITIES be these, when a church is improprede to an Abbeye or College, then the Archdeacon for ever leyseth his induction money. And in recompence of that, he shall have yerely out of the said benefice soe improprede *xiid.* or *iis.* for an yerely pension, more or lesse, as it is agreed at the time of the Impropriation. And this moneye is called Pensions or Indemnities, and like as the Archdeacon conservatur indempnis by this his yerely pension payd in lieu of the Induction, even soe Episcopus conservatur indempnis, and hath a like pension for his indemnitye in the lieu of his Institution, which he likewise calleth his Pension.”\*

The Archdeaconry of Derby was founded by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, some time before the year 1140.† In 1544 this dignity was valued for the first fruits at £26. 13s. 4d. as appears from the following Extract. Archidiacon’ de Derby infra Dioc’ Lich’ et Covent’ h’et in eadem Dioc’ in p x et sinag’ et aliis xl m’ks. Xma inde liijs. iiijd.”‡

\* Dugdale’s War. p. 126. a.

† Willis.

‡ Valor Eccles. Hen. 8.

## LIST OF THE ARCHDEACONS OF DERBY.

A. D.

1140. G.

1146. Richard.

1155. }  
 1167. } Rogerus, Frogerus,

1170. N. [Nicholaus.]

1182. Godfrey de Lucy. He was made Bishop  
 of Winchester in 1189.

1191. Yvo or Ivo. "Magister Ivo Cornubiensis,  
 Archidiaconus Derebie, Omnibus clericis per  
 Capitulum de Scaruesdal constitutis salutem.  
 Noverit Universitas vestra nos ad presentationem  
 Galfridi filii Petri instituisse Abbatem & Cano-  
 nicos de Wellebeck in Ecclesiam Sancti Petri de  
 Duckemanetun, et eis personam prefate ecclesie  
 concessisse; quam ipsi dirationaverint in curia  
 Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium coram  
 justiciis Domini Regis, scilicet Ranulfo de Glan-  
 vill;\* Hugone, Dunelmensi; Johanne, Norwi-  
 censi; Galfrido, Heliensi; Episcopis. Godefrido  
 de Luce; Gocelino Archidiacono; Ricardo The-  
 saurario Domini Regis, Testibus. Magistro As-

\* Ralfe de Glamvill or Glanvile was Chief Justice in Henry  
 the Second's days, and wrote a book of the common laws of  
 England. He died in Richard First's time at the siege of  
 Acres, in Palestine, being with him in his voyage to the Holy  
 Land (as Palestine was then called) in the year of our Lord  
 1191. J. R.

celino; Hugone de Dranefeld, Stephano de Cestrefeld; Gervasio filio Roberti; Ricando de Stafelega; Roberto de Aumetun; Gregorio de Scardeclive."\*

1199. Vivian de Stayno.

1231. William de Muschamp.

1238. } William de Luteby or Luceby.  
1254. }

1255. David de Sancta Frideswide.

1261. David de Sancta Frideswide. He was Rector of Ellisburgh in Bucks.†

1263. William de Weston.

1278. Simon.

1280. Jordan de Weriborne, Archdeacon of Chester in 1281.‡

1281. Elias de Napton: Prebendary of Eccleshall, at which place he died in July, 1311. He was associated with Bishop Meyland in the discharge of the Episcopal functions.§

1311. Jeffry de Blaston or Blaby, Commissary General: Prebendary of Bishopshull, and afterwards of Tervin: Chancellor of the Diocese in 1300: and died in February, 1327.||

1327. Antonius Pellialogi.

1338. John de Askeby or Askely.

1351. John de Marisco.

1353. Hugh.

\* Ex antographo penes J. R. (John Reynolds.)

† Cole's Mss. in Brit. Museum.

‡ Harwood's Lichfield.

§ Harwood's Lichfield. 212.

|| Ibid. 188.



1360. Robert de Stretton. He was made Archdeacon of Coventry in 1369. He died in 1408.\*

1369. John de Brinbrook.

1381. John de Outeby or Oudeby. He was Prebendary of Bishopshull, and Executor to Bishop Burghill. He built a house for the choristers, in the Close at Lichfield, to inhabit chiefly from the bequests of Bishop Burghill. He was Treasurer of the Diocese in 1380. He died 10 cal. Feb. 1417, and was buried in the Cathedral at Lichfield.†

1417. Walter de Bullock, L. L. B. Canon of Lichfield. He was also Rector of Clifton Camvile, and Prebendary of Longdon, Eccleshall, and Dernford. He was Chancellor of the Diocese in the year 1403.‡

1431, Sept. 20. John Bride.

1473. William Chauntreie. Dean of Leicester College, and died in 1485.§

1486 Nicholas West, S. T. P. He was a person of great Eminence in the Civil and Canon Law. He did not quit his fellowship of King's College, Cambridge, till the latter end of the year 1498. In 1515 he was made Bishop of Ely. He died in 1533, and was buried in his own Cathedral.||

\* Harwood's Lichfield. 208. † Ibid. 201, 213.

‡ Ibid 189. § Ibid. 213. || Cole's Mss. in Brit. Museum. Harwood's History of Lichfield. p. 213.

1515. John Taylor was born at Barton near Lichfield, and is supposed to have been the son of a Taylor, living in a poor Cottage in that place. He was the eldest of the Tremelli, which his mother had at one birth, and was presented to the king, while he was hunting in that neighbourhood. The king ordered him to be educated, and he became L. L. D. in both Universities. He was Rector of Sutton Coldfield; in 1516, Archdeacon of Bucks: and in 1515 Prolocutor of the House of Convocation. He was afterwards employed on foreign embassies, and became Master of the Rolls; in which office, at his death in 1534, he was succeeded by Thomas Cromwell. He built a handsome Church in the place of his nativity.\*

1528. Richard Strete or Streat. he was Archdeacon of Salop, and died January 7th. 1542.

1542. David Pole, or Poole, of nobler race as it seems, some say bastard brother to Cardinal Pole, became fellow of Allsouls' College in 1520, took the degrees of Civil and Canon Law, that of Doctor being completed in 1527, at which time being Archdeacon of Salop, he was much in esteem for his great proficiencies in those laws. Afterwards he was made Dean of the Arches, Archdeacon of Derby, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

\* Harwood's Lichfield. 213. See Plott's Staffordshire. His Epitaph is in Barton Church, in the parish of Tatenhall, in the county of Stafford.

At length upon the death of John Chambers, being nominated to the see of Peterborough, was consecrated thereunto on the 15th August, 1557, and on the 28th of January following had the temporalities thereof delivered to him. In 1559, about the time of Midsummer, he was deprived of his Bishoprick for denying the Queen's supremacy, being then esteemed a grave person and a very quiet subject. Whereupon being committed to custody for a time, was soon after set at liberty, and *Principis Beneficio* (as one tells us) *in agro suo matura ætate decessit*. Dr. Heylin in his history of the Reformation, anno 1559, saith that "Bishop Pole, by the clemency of "the Queen, enjoyed the like freedom, was courteously treated by all persons, among whom he lived, "and at last dyed upon one of his own farms in a "good old age." He gave way to fate in the latter end of May or beginning of June, in 1568, but where, unless near to St. Paul's Cathedral in London, or where buried I cannot tell. All his books of Law and Divinity which were then at London and Peterborough, he gave to the library of Allsouls' College.\*

1558, Nov. 23. Ram Ramridge, or Rambridge S. T. P. of Merton College, Oxford. He was a zealous Papist; and leaving England, without any compulsion, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and much troubled at foreseeing an alteration of Religion, he went into Flanders, where he was accidentally met by thieves, who

\* Wood's Athen. Oxon. I. 697.

robbed and murdered him. John Ramridge was admitted Batchelor of Arts the 5th April, 1527.\* He was Dean of Lichfield in 1554.†

1559. Lawrence Nowell, who was the third son of John Nowell of Great Meerley in Lancashire, (where his ancestors had lived several generations before him) by Dowsabell his wife, daughter of Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in the said County Esq. was born as I conceive at Great Meerly before-mentioned, or at least in the said County, sent to Brasen-nose College to obtain academical learning, about 1536, where applying his Muse to the study of Logic for a little while, went to Cambridge, where taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, returned to Oxon and was incorporated in the said degree in July 1542. In the year following he was licensed to proceed in Arts, and about that time being in sacred Orders, became Master of the Freeschool at Sutton Colfield in Warwickshire, where he continued for some years. In the reign of Queen Mary he absconded for a time in the house of Sir John Perrot, called Carew Castle in Pembrokeeshire, where, besides that knight, he found two of his persuasion, vizt. Mr. Perrot (Sir John's Uncle) who had been Reader of the Greek Tongue in the reign of king Edward VI. and another Gent. called Bannister; but before that Queen died he went into Germany, where finding out his brother Alexander Nowell, sorted himself among the English exiles there. After Queen Elizabeth came to the Crown, he was made Arch-

\* Wood. I. f. 42.

† Harwood. 182.

deacon of Derby, and Dean of Lichfield, which he kept (with one or more benefices, besides the prebendship of Ampleford in the Church of York, which he obtained upon the resignation of William Day, B.D. 27th. May, 1566.) till his dying day. He was a most diligent searcher into venerable Antiquity, a right learned Clerk also in the Saxon Language, and was one of the first that recalled the study thereof. When he abode in Lincoln's Inn, in the lodgings of one of his brethren, who was a counsellor of note there, he was a Tutor in those studies to Will. Lambarde the antiquary of Kent, who was esteemed the second best in them, and made use of his assistance and taste, when he compiled his book *De priscis Anglorum legibus*. Our famous Antiquary Will. Camden, tells us, that he (Lawr. Nowell) was a man of good note for his singular learning, and was the first in our age that brought into use again, and revived, the language of our ancestors the Saxons, which through disuse lay forlorn and buried in oblivion. He hath written, *Vocabularium Saxonicum*, or a Saxon English Dictionary, written in 1567. 'Tis a Ms. in qu. and was sometimes in the hands of the learned Selden, but now in Bodley's library. Franc. Junius who maketh honourable mention of the Author, had a copy of it, and Will. Somner the Antiquary of Canterbury, made use of the original when he compiled his Saxon Dictionary. He also (L. Nowell) made several Collections from antique historical Mss. which as rarities are kept to this day in the Cottonian Libray, one of these is thus enti-

tuled "*Collectanea ex Chronicis Gregorii Caerquent Monachi Cœnobii Glocestrensis*, ab ann. 681 ad ann. 1290. This eminent Antiquary died as it seems in 1576, (his will being dated 7th. Oct. same year) aged sixty or more, but where buried unless at his Cathedral Church at Lichfield, I cannot tell. He left behind him a son of both his names, who was a Commoner of Brasen-nose College 1590, aged 18.\*

1577, July 29. Luke Gilpin. In his will dated, Sept. 21, 1586, he leaves his wife, who administered to it October 27, 1587, his parsonage at Longford, in the County of Salop, and advowson of Biglesworth Prebend. He was Rector of Rivington.†

1588. Walter Marsh.

1590. John Walton, S. T. B. Prebendary of Wellington, and Rector of Breadsall and Gedling, in the County of Derby. He died June 1st, 1603, in the 57th year of his age, and was buried in All Saints' Church, in Derby. His wife Jane is also buried in the same Church.‡

1603, Sept. 8th. Valentine Overton. He was Rector of Bedworth, in the County of Warwick.§

1609. Christopher Helme of Merton College, Oxford, was admitted Doctor of Laws in July 9th, 1594. In 1618 he became Chancellor of the

\* Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* I. p. 186.

† Cole's *Mss.* in British Museum.

‡ See their monument in All Saints' Church.

§ Harwood's *Lichfield.* 213.

Diocese of Worcester, in the place of Barnabas Goch or Gough, Doctor of Law, (being about that time Rector of Bredon, in the said diocese,) in which office he was succeeded by James Littleton, Batchelor of Law, An. 1628.\*

1617, Dec. 4th. Samuel Clarke, S. T. P. I find a person of this name, mentioned by Wood, as taking his degree of Doctor of Divinity, in the year 1617, who was of Magdalen Hall a compounder, but whether it be the Samuel Clarke here mentioned I know not.†

1641, Dec. 7th. William Higgins, A. M. Rector of Stoke-upon-Term, in the County of Salop. He was Precentor of Lichfield in 1636. At the beginning of the Civil War, when Lord Broke's forces took Lichfield Close, he was driven from his house there, and suffered imprisonment at Coventry. After his release he wandered about the country for some time, and at length returned to Lichfield Close, where he remained till he was finally surrendered to the Parliament. He was several times in danger of losing his life: A mortar piece, a drake, and a shift musket were discharged at him at one time, as he came from prayers, accompanied by his son, but they received no hurt.‡ He died in 1666, and was buried at Stoke in Staffordshire.§

1666, August 3rd. Thomas Browne A. M. Prebendary of Stotfold, and Vicar of Wirksworth,

\* Wood's Ath. Ox. I. f. 148. † Wood's Ath. Ox. I. f. 202.

‡ Walker's Sufferings, Part II. p. 39. § Harwood. 196.

in the County of Derby. He was deprived of these pieces of preferment for refusing to take the oath to King William.\*

1689, August. Francis Ashenhurst, A. M. Rector of King's Swinford, in the County of Stafford, and Master of St. John's Hospital, in Lichfield. He died in 1704.†

1704, Dec. 14th. Thomas Goodwyn, S. T. P. Rector of Launton, in the County of Oxford, and Master of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield. He died in 1719, and was buried at Launton. He was Prebendary of Bishopshull in 1704.‡

1719, Sept. 14. Henry Rider, A. M. Rector of St. Michael's, Worcester, and Vicar of Hallow and Grimley in that County. He was also Vicar of Hartingfordbury, and brother of Richard Rider, the Chancellor of this Diocese. He died in 1755.§

1755, May 5th. Sneyd Davies, S. T. P. Prebendary of Longdon; Canon Residentiary, Rector of Kingsland, in Herefordshire, and Master of St. John's Hospital in Lichfield. He was fellow of King's College, Cambridge, son of Dr. Davies, Rector of Kingsland, in Herefordshire, whom he there succeeded, and in a good paternal estate, and being a worthy and learned man, and a most intimate acquaintance of Bishop Cornwallis, while in the University, his Lordship on his promotion, made him his Chaplain, and soon after

\* Harwood. 214. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.



gave him this Archdeaconry. He was a learned, ingenious, and amiable man, and a good poet.¶

1769, Feb. 3rd. Henry Egerton, A. M. brother of Bishop Egerton; Canon residentiary: Prebendary of York and Hereford; Treasurer of Bangor; Rector of Settingham and Langton; and in 1770, of Whitchurch, in the County of Salop.†

1795, March 10th. James Falconer, S. T. P. Rector of Thorpe Constantine, in the County of Stafford, and Vicar of Lullington, in the County of Derby.‡

### ROBERT BAGE,

The author of several Novels, was born at Derby in the year 1728, where his father worked at a paper mill. Being intended for the same business, he had no other advantages than a common school education; but he was early distinguished for the vigour of his intellectual powers, and love of knowledge. When he arrived at maturity he married and settled at Elford, a village a few miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, where he set up a paper-mill which he conducted to the day of his death. A man is seldom so closely employed in business as not to have leisure for reading, if he has acquired a love for it. Mr. Bage taught himself the modern languages, and being inclined when about thirty to learn the more abstruse branches of Mathematics, he engaged a teacher at Birmingham, where he

\* Cole's Mss.

† Harwood. 214.

‡ Ibid.

spent an evening every week for the purpose of Instruction. Living in a retired situation, and always a man of business, though his company was much sought after by those who knew him, it was not his lot to mix in the fashionable or literary circles, and his works display more thought than refinement. He is said to have had recourse to his pen in the first instance in order to divert his thoughts from a heavy pecuniary loss, which fell upon him in consequence of a partnership in an iron manufactory in which he unfortunately engaged. The only works he published were *Mount Heneth*, a novel, 1781; *Barham Downs*; the *Fair Syrian*; *James Wallace*; and *Hermesprong*, or *Man as he is and Man as he is not*. Mr. Bage died in the year 1801, aged 73. He left two sons, one promising youth died before him.\*

### A LIST OF THE BAILIFFS OF DERBY.

“Derby must have been governed by a bailiff in very early ages; but the time cannot be ascertained. The Corporation being unable to prove their right to a Bailiff, when sued in the King’s Courts, 460 years ago, proves the great antiquity of this officer. It was even then held by prescription.”†

King Richard III. appears first to have granted to the Burgesses of Derby the privilege of choosing a Bailiff. There is however no list of them to be found prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Here we find the ancestors of many families still resident.

\* Monthly Mag. Watts’ Bibliotheca Britannica.

† Hutton p. 96.

A true Catalogue of the Bailiffs of the borough of Derby, from the 5th year of the reign of King Henry the 8th, to the 13th of King Charles I. when the charter was renewed and the Borough had a Mayor instead of the two Bailiffs.

1513. John Brownhill, Thomas Bartholomew.

14. John Stringer, Christopher Thacker.

15. Robert Liversage, William Farrington.

16. Edward Walker, John Jepson.

17. James Oxeley, Roger Haye.

18. William Woodhouse, John Johnson.

19. Nicholas Orchard, Thomas Parr.

1520. Roger Moore, Thomas Walker.

21. Thomas Bartholomew, John Storrer.

22. Thomas Harnold, Thomas Parker.

23. Roger Smith, Hugh Walker.

24. Robert Liversage, John Brookhouse.

25. Robert Jepson, Oliver Thacker.

26. Robert York, Elias Cooper.

27. Nicholas Orchard, Roger Haye.

28. Roger Moore, Thomas Ward.

29. Richard Ilsley, Thomas Blockshaw

1530. Thomas Bartholomew, John Storrer.

31. Thomas Walker, Thomas Parker.

32. Roger Smith, John Brookhouse.

33. Robert Jepson, John Johnson.

34. Christopher Thacker, Robert York.

35. Roger Haye, Elias Cooper.

36. Thomas Parr, Thomas Ward.

37. Thomas Ilsley, Thomas Blackshaw.

- 38. Oliver Thacker, Robert Ragge.
- 39. Thomas Parker, Richard Stringer.
- 1540. William Bradshaw, Edward Turner.
- 41. William Allestrey, William Hodgkinson.
- 42. Robert Brookhouse, William Smith.
- 43. Humphry Sutton, Edward Lenton.
- 44. Thomas Ward, William Buckley.
- 45. John Botham, John Alsop.
- 46. Robert Ragg, Thomas Storer.
- 47. Richard Ward, Robert Smith.
- 48. Richard Stringer, William Bradshaw.
- 49. William Allestry, Richard Parkinson.
- 1550. John Wilson, William Fletcher.
- 51. Richard Haye, Anthony Bate.
- 52. Thomas Ward, Edward Garton.
- 53. Oliver Thacker, Humphry Lutton.
- 54. William Moore, Thomas Walker.
- 55. Richard Ward, William Bembrigge.
- 56. William Bradshaw, John Botham.
- 57. James Thacker, Thomas Alsop.
- 58. William Allestry, Richard Doughtye
- 59. Richard Parkinson, Ralph Bentley.
- 1560. Thomas Brookhouse, Robert Stringer.
- 61. Henry York, Robert Turner.
- 62. William Moore, Robert Watson.
- 63. Richard Ward, William Bembrigge.
- 64. William Aspinhall, Thomas Bate.
- 65. Thomas Goulder, William Bradshaw.
- 66. William Allestry, Anthony Bate.
- 67. John Botham, Richard Doughty.

- 1568. Thomas Alsop, Richard Collier.
- 69. Ralph Bentley, William Wandall.
- 1570. Thomas Brookhouse, Richard Harrison.
- 71. Robert Stringer, Ralph Houghton.
- 72. Henry York, Edward Bonsall.
- 73. Robert Turner, Robert Greves.
- 74. Robert Watson, Ralph Ballydon.
- 75. William Bembridge, Edward Turner.
- 76. Thomas Bate, Thomas Walker.
- 77. Thomas Goulder, Thomas Ilsley.
- 78. William Allestry, Edward Fletcher.
- 79. Richard Doughty, Thomas Campion,
- 1580. Ralph Bentley, Robert Wilmot.
- 81. William Wandall, William Bolton.
- 82. Robert Stringer, Henry Woxden.
- 83. Ralph Haughton, Edmund Smith.
- 84. Thomas York, Robert Wood.
- 85. Edward Turner, Richard Fletcher, *Butcher.*
- 86. Thomas Bate, William Bentley.
- 87. Thomas Walker, Thomas Ilsley.
- 88. Richard Doughty, Richard Fletcher, *Mercer.*
- 89. Ralph Bentley, Thomas Campion.
- 1590. Robert Wilmot, William Botham.
- 91. Robert Stringer, Thomas Fitch.
- 92. Robert Wood, Robert Brookhouse.
- 93. Edmund Turner, Edmund Smith.
- 94. William Bentley, Edmund Sleigh.
- 95. Thomas Walker, Elias Hawkes.
- 96. Thomas Ilsley, John Parker,
- 97. Robert Fletcher, Robert Brownell.
- 98. William Botham, Nicholas Sleigh.

1599. Robert Stringer, James Osborn.
1600. Robert Wood, Richard Haughton.
1. Robert Smith, Robert Bate.
  2. William Bentley, Richard Porter.
  3. Thomas Walker, Thomas Beck.
  4. Edward Sleigh, William Patter.
  5. John Parker, Peter Gery.
  6. Robert Brounell, William Wandall.
  7. Robert Wood, William Turner.
  8. Richard Haughton, Gervese Sleigh.
  9. Edmund Smith, Matthew Bate.
1610. William Bentley, Oliver Potter.
11. Richard Porter, Thomas Fisher.
  12. Thomas Beck, William Walker.
  13. Peter Gery, Robert Patter.
  14. Richard Wandall, William Ward.
  15. William Turner, Thomas Smith.
  16. Matthew Bate, Francis Goodwynne.
  17. Thomas Fletcher, Thomas Stringer.
  18. Oliver Potter, Henry Fisher.
  19. Peter Geary, Edward Walker.
1620. Robert Patter, Samuel Parker
21. William Turner, William Patter.
  22. Thomas Smith, Nathaniel Halloms.
  23. Francis Goodwynne, William Bradshaw.
  24. Thomas Fisher, William Francis.
  25. Henry Wandall, Stephen Sleigh.
  26. Henry Fisher, Thomas Walker.
  27. Henry Mellor, Edward Walker.
  28. William Potter, Edward Large.

1629. Thomas Smith, John Hope.  
1630. Nathaniel Hallows, Luke Whillington.  
31. William Bradshaw, Thomas Haughton.  
32. William Francis, Samuel Doughty.  
33. Thomas Fisher, Francis Goodwyne.  
34. Henry Wandall, Joseph Parker.  
35. Stephen Sleigh, Robert Brookhouse.  
36. Henry Fisher, Thomas Parker.  
37. Henry Mellor, John Hope.\*

BERESFORD, SAMUEL, A. M.

Was Vicar of St. Werburgh's in this town, but was ejected for nonconformity. He was a native of Shrewsbury, and was educated at the School in that town, whence he removed to Cambridge. It is said that when he first preached he had fifteen hundred hearers. He was a good scholar, an excellent preacher, a fine orator, and a very holy man. After his ejection he spent the greater part of his time at Shrewsbury, and was reckoned one of the most accurate, and at the same time most powerful preachers in those parts. For some time he undertook the tuition of young men, but being unable to keep them under strict government, soon gave up his school. He was not only a great divine, but a skilful physician also, though in giving his advice he confined himself to particular friends. He spent the latter part of his life at Shiffnall, in Shropshire, and died in October, 1697, at Weston, the seat of the pious Lady Wilbraham. He left his library to

\* Hutton. p. 96—101.

be sold for the benefit of the poor of St. Alkmund's parish, in which he was born.\*

### BINGHAM, JOHN,

One of the Nonconformist Divines, was born at Derby, and educated at Repton School. Having staid at College till he was twenty-four years of age, he removed to London, for the cure of a foot which was hurt when a child. He was two years under the Surgeon's hands, and at last was forced to have his leg taken off. The anguish attending this sore had turned him as white at twenty-six years of age, as he was at eighty. He was some time Chaplain in a family, and about the year 1640, was chosen middle master of the Free-school at Derby, and afterwards the head master. He would not for a great while undertake a pastoral charge, but was at last prevailed upon, and was presented by the Earl of Devonshire, to the Vicarage of Marston-upon-Dove, in which he continued till the fatal year 1662. Upon the coming out of the five-mile act he removed to Bradley hall for three years, and taught several gentlemen's sons, who boarded with him. He afterwards lived seven years at Brailsford, where he met with much trouble, and was excommunicated by means of the Incumbent, notwithstanding that he was a man of great moderation, and used to attend with his family at church every Lord's day morning, though in the afternoon he preached in his own house, only to the number allowed by the act.

\* Calamy's Noncon. Mem.



Upon King Charles's Indulgence he preached at Hollington, where his friends Mr. Seddon, Mr. Charles, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. S. Hieron, took their turns. Mr. Bingham's excommunication made a great disturbance in Brailsford Parish, and therefore to avoid giving offence he removed to Upper Thurveston in Sutton parish, where he and his family were interred. He was a good scholar and well acquainted with the languages. He subscribed to the Polyglott Bible and stirred up others to encourage so noble a work. He was remarkably temperate, of a charitable disposition, and of true unaffected piety; loving real goodness wherever it appeared, how much soever persons might differ from him in their sentiments. He was always cheerful under the greatest difficulties, contented and thankful under all circumstances, and a great contemner of the world, when it interfered with his conscience. Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he had an intimacy of long standing, wrote to persuade him to conform; telling him that he lay so near his heart, that he would help him to any preferment he desired. He acknowledged the favour and told him "that they two had not been such strangers, but that he might very well know his sentiments on the subject, and added, that he would not offer violence to his conscience for the best preferment in the world." He was a person of great faith in the darkest times, and bore up his spirit in confidence that "all things would work together for good to the Church of God." When he was about

70 years of age he broke an arm by a fall from his horse. The next year he was taken with a quartan ague, which held him seven years and brought him so low that his life was despaired of, and yet when the fits were off, he would often say, that he was fully persuaded that he should live to see a great change, though he knew not which way it would be effected. Accordingly he lived though in great weakness, to see King William and Queen Mary settled on the throne of England, which much rejoiced his heart. He at length expired, through age, as a Lamp goes out for want of oil, on the Lord's day February 3rd. 1689. Aged 82. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Crompton from Psalm xii. 1.\*

### BOTT, THOMAS, M. A.

A Clergyman of the Church of England in the last century, and the author of some ingenious and learned publications, was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire,† and born at Derby, in the year 1688. His grandfather had been a Major in the Civil Wars of King Charles the first's reign, we suppose on the side of the Parliament. His father, who was a mercer, in Derby, had diminished a considerable paternal estate by an extravagant attachment to gaming; but his mother, who was a

\* Calamy's Noncon. Memorial. I. 415. Hieron's Life, p. 54.

† The Botts have been seated in Staffordshire for several centuries, and the arms of the family are engraven in Dr. Plott's History of that Country.

woman of excellent understanding and virtue, determined to repair the loss, by giving a very good education to her six children; the benefit of which they reaped in their future prosperity and success. Thomas, who was the youngest of them, acquired his grammatical learning at his native place; after which he went through a regular course of education for the Christian ministry among the Protestant dissenters. When he had finished his academical studies, he preached to a Presbyterian Congregation at Spalding, in Lincolnshire. But not choosing to continue in this mode of life, he quitted it in a very little time, and came up to London, during the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, with a view of preparing himself for the practice of Physic. Accordingly he attended the anatomical lectures at the hospitals, and availed himself of other methods of instruction; by which means he acquired such a skill in medicine, as rendered him afterwards of singular service to his parishioners and neighbours. During his residence in town Queen Anne died, and Mr. Bott was so ardently devoted to the principles of the Whigs, and so apprehensive of the designs of Tories and Jacobites, that he used to say, no event ever gave him greater pleasure. Soon after the accession of the Hanoverian family, he took orders in the Church of England; and the first benefit conferred upon him was the Rectory of Winburg, in Norfolk; for which he was indebted either to the interest or appointment of the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield. Whilst he was in this situation he

published, in 1724, *A Discourse*, the design of which was to shew, that the immediate interest of our Saviour's Mission was the reformation of the lives of mankind, with a principal view to their happiness in this world. The singularity of this opinion,\* and the ingenuity with which it was supported, excited no small attention among theological men when the pamphlet appeared; though it hath now become so scarce, that we have not been able to procure a copy of it on the present occasion. About the year 1725, Mr. Bott was presented to the benefice of Reymerston, in Norfolk, by Francis Long, Esq. grandfather to the present Mr. Long, of Spixworth, in that County. Our Author's next publication was a small pamphlet,† in 1725, in opposition to the notion concerning the nature of moral good and evil, which had been advanced by Mr. Wollaston, in his "*Religion of nature delineated*." That Mr. Bott was right in his objections to Mr. Wollaston's peculiar opinions, will now universally be acknowledged, though the popularity of the book for a time, and its real excellence in other respects, might, at first, seduce a number of readers. On

\*The Pamphlet was entitled "*The peace and happiness of this world, the immediate design of Christianity, a discourse on Luke ix. 56. With an address, in the close, to the Deists or those who deny the Christian Revelation. By Thomas Bott, Rector of Winburg in Norfolk. 8vo.*"

†The title of this piece is "*the Principal and peculiar notion advanced in a late book intituled the Religion of Nature delineated, considered and refuted. In a letter to a Gentleman. 8vo.*"

the 17th of April, 1730, he preached a Sermon at St. Michael's at the Pleas in Norwich, at the Archdeacon's Visitation, which was printed under the following title: "Morality, founded in the reason of things, and the Ground of Revelation." In the same year, he published a second tract, in defence of his peculiar notion concerning the immediate purpose of the Gospel. It was intituled, "The nature and design of Christianity farther considered, in a discourse on the simplicity and reasonableness of the Christian Institution, designed to obviate those prejudices against it, which are the most common, and likewise observed to have the greatest influence," 8vo. In 1734, Mr. Long, who was Mr. Bott's chief patron, gave him the Rectory of Spixworth, which he held, together with Crostwick, the adjoining parish, to his death. In 1738, he was appointed to preach at the Cathedral Church of Norwich, the anniversary discourse on the 30th of January. The words he discoursed from were those of our Saviour, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them:" and in the body of the sermon he confined himself to a very accurate and judicious illustration of our Lord's precept, without taking notice of the action appointed to be commemorated and deprecated upon that day. But, in the conclusion he observed, (and that was the only observation he made upon it,) that if both parties had, in their conduct, adhered to the rule given in the text, it had not been possible for the event to have taken place. This sermon was

printed, at the request of the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich. He was the Author, likewise, in the same year of a tract, intitled, "Remarks upon Dr. Butler's Sixth Chapter of the Analogy of Religion, &c. concerning Necessity; and also upon the dissertation upon the nature of Virtue, by Philanthropus," 8vo. In 1739, he married Rebecca, the daughter of Edmund Britiffe, Esq. of Hunworth, in Norfolk. How happy Mr. Bott was in this connection is evident from his having said to several friends, that he did not believe there was another such a woman in the world: and indeed her conduct as a wife, a mother, and a friend, gave her a claim to every kind epithet which gratitude could select.

In 1743, Mr. Bott published his principal work,\* which was an answer to the first volume of Mr. Warburton's *Legation of Moses*. This reply of our Author's is written with temper and moderation; and, whatever opinions may be formed of the points in debate, the learning of it is unquestionable. When the Rebellion happened in 1745, Mr. Bott resolved, if the Jacobites had prevailed in their attempt to overthrow the constitution of this Country, to abandon England, and to pass over to Switzerland, or to one of our Colonies in America.

\*It is intitled "an Answer to the Rev. Mr. Warburton's *Divine Legation of Moses*, in three parts. In which are considered 1: Some of his quotations from the Ancients.—2. his manner of Reasoning.—And 3, his notion of moral obligation. By Thomas Bott. A. M. Rector of Spixworth, Norfolk, 8vo."

In the year 1747, he was presented to the Rectory of Edgefield in Norfolk; by Mrs. Harbord, at the recommendation of her father, Sir Benjamin Wrench of Norwich, an old acquaintance; and partly out of gratitude for our Author's having prevented, by his advice, a ridiculous and pernicious match in that family. The zeal manifested by him on this occasion was agreeable to his disposition, which was kind and friendly; he not being at all one of those persons, who feel or think *quod extra nos nihil ad nos*. Though Mr. Bott held more than one benefice at a time, his ecclesiastical income scarcely at any period, exceeded £ 200 per annum. Such, however, was his discretion in the management of his affairs, that, very early in life, he formed a resolution of laying up money for his support after his faculties should no longer be equal to the task of discharging his duty as a minister of the gospel. About the year 1750 his mental powers began to decline. The declension, at first, was gradual: but about Christmas 1752, he ceased to appear in the pulpit. The last time of his conducting divine worship he was not able to go through the Communion Service. Mrs. Bott, observing his confusion sent her son to assist his father in finding the Epistle and Gospel. The heart of the youth, when he came to his parent's aid, was melted at his tears, his shaking and trembling hands, and his murmuring voice, which indicated unutterable distress: and he was shocked at the thought of the agony his father must have suffered, before so fine an un-

derstanding and so strong a mind could be reduced to that degree, as to stand in need of the assistance of a child, and be pleased, as was evidently the case, with his filial interposition. From that time Mr. Bott gave over study, and read only for amusement. The last book perused by him was the Bachelor of Salamanca. In his studious days Horace used to be his favourite and lightest author. In the beginning of the year 1753. Mr. and Mrs. Bott removed from Spixworth to Norwich, and during his residence in this city he declined rapidly till his death, which took place on the twenty-third of September, 1754, in the 67th year of his age. Mrs. Bott survived him nearly 17 years, and is buried in the same grave. Our author began and concluded the day with a pipe; and in the morning he always smoaked it with the New Testament in his hand. Partly from nature, and partly through disappointment, he was not a little choleric; of which imperfection he was so fully sensible, that on account of it, he refused to accept an offer which was made him of the school at Norwich. He never was guilty of flattery, nor, on the other hand was he arrogant or assuming. At the same time, he could in no case submit to insult, but always returned it with a contempt which was accompanied with severe strokes of satire. Hence he created to himself some enemies, though he was rarely unjust in the application of his talent for wit and humour. Wealth, when joined with ignorance, pride, and impertinence, could extort no



homage from him ; but he did not refuse his friendship and respect to men who were not distinguished by the liberality of their education, or the eminence of their understandings, when their characters were worthy, and their conduct regulated by the rules of propriety. Integrity and fortitude were among his prime virtues ; nothing being able to engage him to act contrary to his own opinions, or the dictates of his conscience. Though his sentiments both upon civil and religious subjects, nearly coincided with those of Bishop Hoadly, we are nevertheless assured that he once steadily opposed that eminent and excellent prelate, in some instance wherein he thought him to be wrong. Notwithstanding his firm attachment to the Revolution, and the Hanoverian succession, yet, when in his estimation, Sir Robert Walpole, and the other original supporters of the present Royal Family, introduced the language and corruption of the Tories into the administration, he then defended them no longer : and hath often been heard to speak with great indignation of their departure from the principles of liberty and the Constitution. Mr. Bott was thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the Religion he professed, and appeared like a Platonic or Stoic Philosopher converted to Christianity. However, it must be confessed, that he did not attain to all the patience prescribed by the Stoic, nor acquire all the meekness and longsuffering inculcated by the system of the Gospel. Mr. Bott's reputation, learning, and virtues, procured for him the acquaintance and friend-

ship of the most respectable members of the Diocese of Norwich, and he was particularly connected with that set of his contemporary Divines who were distinguished for the liberality of their sentiments. He corresponded with the learned Dr. Sykes, and was intimate with the reverend Mr. Pyle, of Lynn, his son the late Dr. Pyle, Prebendary of Winchester; Dr. John Clarke, Dean of Sarum; and his brother the eminent Dr. Samuel Clarke. Our author used to relate, what we have likewise heard from other quarters, that Doctor Samuel Clarke was not only of a chearful but playful disposition. Once, when Mr. Bott called upon him, he found him swimming upon a table. At another time, when the two Dr. Clarkes, Mr. Bott, and several men of ability and learning, were together and amusing themselves with diverting tricks, Dr. Samuel Clarke, looking out of the window, saw a grave blockhead approaching to the house, upon which he cried out, "Boys, boys, be wise, here comes a fool." Mr. Bott left only one son, Edmund Bott, Esq. now of Christ's Church, in Hampshire. This gentleman had his grammatical education in the City of Norwich, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was sometime a fellow. Having been entered at the Temple, he became a Barrister at Law. But finding the fatigues of his profession inconsistent with his health, he quitted the practice, and contents himself with being useful to his neighbours, in discharging the

duties of a Justice of Peace. He published in 1771, a Collection of Cases relating to the Poor Laws, a work which is in much estimation. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and is known for his learning and taste.\*

### BOURNE, SAMUEL,

Was born at Derby in the year 1648. His father and grandfather were clothiers, and spent considerable sums of money in contriving engines to convey the water into that town, which might have been a disadvantage to Mr. Bourne's education, had not his good uncle, Mr. Robert Seddon, taken a particular care of him, and kindness for him. This was that Reverend and eminent minister, of whom we have a very just account in Dr. Calamy's Abridgment. He was an honour to the parish of Prestwick, and to the County of Lancaster, in which he was born of a very reputable and religious family. He sent his nephew, Mr. Bourne, to Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, where, by his letters, it appears he was in the year 1671 and 1672. He left the University without taking any degree, not being satisfied with the oaths and declarations then required. From Cambridge he returned to Derby, and there employed himself for some time in that laborious useful work of teaching school. Afterwards he was Chaplain to the Lady Hatton. His next remove seems to have been to the City of London, where he lived some time with an aunt of his

\* Biographia Britannica II.

of the same name, and it is probable that he was then ordained. He was sent down from London by Dr. Annesley to Calne, in Wiltshire, and there he laboured with great diligence and remarkable success for 16 years. His name and memory is precious in those parts to this day. It is but a few weeks ago that I met with a very judicious Christian at Bradford, who spoke much and very honourably of him, as one that was a great example of humility and holy zeal, and an instrument of much good to many souls. While he was at Calne he received invitations to three several cities, Bath, Durham, and Lincoln; but it having pleased God to remove from Bolton, his honoured uncle Mr. Seddon, he was prevailed upon to go and succeed him there, who on his death-bed had recommended this his nephew to them, consulting herein more the spiritual advantage of his people, than the temporal interests of his kinsman. The most judicious and serious hearers soon discovered how good a choice God had made for them. He met with some unhandsome treatment at first from those who were otherwise minded, which coming to the notice of his old friends at Calne, encouraged them in a very pressing manner to invite his return thither, with respectful offers of enlarged maintenance. But he chose to continue where he was, and by his great integrity and inoffensive behaviour, he gained respect and esteem from all: and it does not appear that he had one enemy left in Bolton, when he

died. I suppose it must be whilst he lived at Calne that he married the daughter of the Reverend Mr. Scortwreth, of Lincoln, a fervent and affectionate preacher, colleague with the famous Mr. Edward Reyner, of whom we have a large and very honourable account in Dr. Calamy's Abridgement, a pious, prudent gentlewoman, that looked well to the ways of her household; she brought him seven children. Joseph, his eldest son, died at Bolton in the 21st year of his age, remarkably pious and ripe for heaven; the same year his two youngest sons were taken away by the small pox. Mr. Bourne was a very hard student, a diligent lively preacher, not sparing what remains of strength he had in his advanced years, by which his constitution was gradually broken; and after he had for some time with great faith and patience been waiting for his master's dismissal, he received it with an humble and steadfast hope, on the 4th of March, 1719, in the 72nd year of his age. A little before his death he thus expressed himself to those about him; "I am going the way of all the earth, but I trust through the infinite mercy of God, and the merits of Christ the Mediator of the New Covenant, my spirit is going the way of all saints." And when a minister. hearing him say, "My work I think is now near an end," answered, "Then, Sir, your reward is near;" he humbly replied, "my reward! it is all of grace." What his ministerial abilities and performances were the world may judge by the specimen we have in his printed discourses. The sublimity of the subject,

the spirituality of the style, the propriety of the thoughts, and the life and affection that appear in the whole, will doubtless recommend them to the experience of good men, and to the consciences of all. He faithfully continued in the doctrine of the Reformed Churches, not merely because it was theirs, but because upon long and intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, and with his own soul, he found it to be the doctrine of the gospel and a doctrine according to godliness. I have heard him lament some deviations he had observed, from what he believed to be the truth as it is in Jesus; but his humility and candour, and affectionate temper, would never suffer him to be censorious, or uneasy towards any of his brethren. After his death, were published, "Sermons preached by the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Bourne, of Bolton, Lancashire, published in London in 1722."\*

### COTTON, JOHN, B. D.

Was the Son of Mr. Rowland Cotton, a worthy lawyer, and born at Derby, December 4th, 1585. He was celebrated for his excellent talents and learning, but more distinguished for the treasures of grace which enriched him. From the time of conversion to the day of his death, he shone as a bright star in the firmament of the Gospel. Mr. Cotton entered first at Trinity College, and afterwards removed to Emmanuel, where he was preferred to

\* Life by the Reverend Mr. Tong, prefixed to Mr. Bourne's Sermons.

a fellowship. He was afterwards the head lecturer, the dean, and the Catechist, and was a tutor to many scholars. In all his academical exercises, he discovered such strength of judgment, reason and reading, as excited universal admiration. He was especially commended for his funeral oration upon Dr. Some, and an University Sermon; wherein aiming more to preach self than Christ, he used such admirable florid strains, as gave him great reputation with those who relished the wisdom of words more than the words of wisdom; but the pompous eloquence of that sermon afterwards gave such disgust to his renewed soul, that with sacred indignation, he threw his notes into the fire. He had some convictions under the preaching of the renowned Perkins, but he resisted them through a vain persuasion, that if he became a godly man it would spoil him for a learned one. Nay, such is the secret enmity of an unregenerate soul against real holiness, that when he heard the bell toll for the funeral of Mr. Perkins, his heart secretly rejoiced in his deliverance from that powerful ministry, the remembrance of which afterwards broke his heart exceedingly. But he was at length more effectually awakened by a sermon from Dr. Sibbs, wherein the Dr. discoursed of the misery of those who had only a negative righteousness, or a civil, sober, honest blamelessness before men. Mr. Cotton became now very sensible of his own miserable condition before God, and the arrows of conviction stuck so fast in him, that after no less than three years dis-

consolate apprehensions under them, the grace of God made him a true christian, and filled him with a sacred joy, which accompanied him to the fulness of joy for ever. Some time after this change it came to his turn to preach at St. Mary's, when a high expectation was raised through the University, that they should have a most eloquent sermon. Many difficulties had Mr. Cotton now in his own mind concerning the course he had to steer. On the one hand he considered that if he should preach with a scriptural and christian plainness, he should not only wound his own fame, but also tempt carnal men to revive an old cavil, that religion made scholars turn dunces. On the other hand he considered, that it was his duty to preach with such plainness as became the oracles of God. He therefore resolved to preach a plain sermon: such a one as he might in his own conscience judge to be most pleasing to the Lord Jesus Christ, and accordingly he did so. But when he had done, the wits of the University discovered their resentment by not humming, as according to their absurd custom they had formerly done; and the Vice-Chancellor to show his own dissatisfaction noticed him not as he did others that pleased him. Nevertheless he had many encouragements from some Doctors, who having a better sense of religion, advised him to persevere in that good way of preaching he had now taken. But the greatest consolation was, that by the Sermon he became the spiritual father of Dr. Preston, Fellow of Queen's College, one of the greatest men



of his time. On Mr. Cotton's leaving the University he was chosen minister of Boston, in Lincolnshire. His indefatigable labours both as tutor and pastor, proved a blessing to many. There was so pleasing a reformation among the people of Boston, that superstition and profaneness were nearly extinguished, and practical religion abounded in every corner of the town. The Mayor and most of the Magistrates were styled puritans, and the ungodly party became insignificant.\* After having resided at Boston for three years he became a conscientious Non-conformist, but continued there twenty years longer, in labours abundant. His house was filled with young students, some from Germany, some from Holland, but most from Cambridge: for Dr. Preston would still advise his pupils, who had nearly finished their studies, to go to live with Mr. Cotton, that they might be qualified for public service, that it became a common saying that Mr. Cotton was Dr. Preston's seasoning vessel. His distinguished Piety and extensive usefulness having sufficiently exposed him to the malice of the prelates, letters missive were out against him from the High Commission court; and as he knew, that if he appeared there, he could expect no other than to be stifled with such a perpetual imprisonment, as had already murdered Udal and others, he concealed himself as well as he could from the search of the officers. Application was made in the mean time to the Earl of Dorset, for the fulfilment of an old engagement of his to Mr. Cotton;

\* Brooks. III. 153.

and the Earl did intercede for him, till the Archbishop of Canterbury (who would often say, O that I could meet with Cotton) rendered all his intercessions both ineffectual and unseasonable. Whereupon that noble person sent him word, that *if he had been guilty of drunkenness or uncleanness, or any such lesser fault, he could have obtained his pardon, but as he was guilty of puritanism and Non-conformity, the crime was unpardonable;* and therefore advised him to flee for his safety. On this Mr. Cotton, to supplications to the God of heaven for his direction, joined consultations with good men on earth; and among others with old Mr. Dod, to whom he laid open his difficulties without intimating his own inclination, that the advice of that holy man might be unbiassed. Mr. Dod, upon the whole said thus to him: "I am *old* Peter, and therefore must stand still and bear the brunt, but you being *young* Peter, may go whither you will, and ought being persecuted in one city to flee to another." At length Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Stone embarked for New England, in the same ship. After being about a month at sea, Mrs. Cotton was delivered of a son, who from the place of his birth, was called Seaborn.\* On their arrival at New England, Sept. 3rd, 1633, the poor people expressed great joy and thankfulness. Mr. Cotton

\* Brooks. Mr. Cotton married Mrs. Elizabeth Horrocks, sister to Mr. James Horrocks, an excellent minister in Lancashire. Dr. Cotton Mather, the pious historian, was his grandson.

continued at Boston, in New England, till his dying day, doing good publickly and privately, to all sorts of men, as became a good man, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. This celebrated Divine, after his removal to New England, held a friendly correspondence with many persons of distinction in his native Country, among whom was the protector Cromwell.

The following letter is to be found amongst the Sloane Mss. No. 4156.

*“ To my esteemed friend Mr. Cotton, Pastor to the Church at Boston, in New England.”*

Worthy Sir and my Christian friend, I received yours a few days since. It was welcome to me because signed by you, whome I love and honour in the Lord; but more to see some of the same grounds of our actinges stirringe in you, that have in us to quiet us to our worke, and support us therein, which hath had greatest difficultye in our engagement in Scotland, by reason wee have had to doe with some whoe were (I verilye thinke) godley: but through weaknesse and the subtiltye of Satan, involved in interests against the Lord and his people. With what tendernessee wee have proceeded with such, and that in synceritye, our papers (which I suppose you have seene) will in part manifest, and give you some comfortable assurance off. The Lord hath marvellousley appeared even against them; and now againe when all the power was devolved into the Scottish Kinge, and malig-

nant partye, they invadyng England, the Lord rayned upon them such snares as the inclosed will shew, only the narration is short in this, that of their whole armie when the narrative was framed, not five of their whole armie returned. Surely, Sir, the Lord is greatly to be feared as praised. Wee need your prayers in this as much as ever; how shall wee behave ourselves after such mercyes? What is the Lorde a doing? What prophecies are now fulfilling? Who is a God like ours? To know his will, to doe his will, are both of him. I tooke this libertye from businesse to salute thus in a word: truly I am ready to serve you, and the rest of our brethren, and the Churches with you. I am a poore weake creature and not worthy of the name of a worme; yet accepted to serve the Lorde and his people. Indeed, my dear friend, between you and me, you know not me, my weaknesses, my inordinate passions, my unskilfulnesse, and every way unfitnessse to my worke; yett the Lorde who will have mercye on whom he will, does as you see. Pray for me. Salute all Christian friendes, though unknown. I rest your affectionate friend to serve you.

O CROMWELL."

The last sermon Mr. Cotton preached was on John i. 14. on the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ, from the faith to the sight of which he was then hastening. After this he spent a whole day in his study, in secret humiliation and supplication for special assistances of the Holy Spirit for the great

work of dying. And when he had finished and came out of his study, he said to his consort, "I shall go into that room no more." And he had all along presages in his heart that God would, by that sickness, give him an entrance into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And though the chief motive of his readiness to be gone was the unutterable sweet and rich entertainment which by foretaste, as well as by promise, he knew the Lord had reserved in the heavenly regions for him; yet he said, "It quickened his readiness when he considered the Saints into whose company he was going, particularly Ames, Preston, Hildersham, Dod, and others, who had been peculiarly dear to him, besides the rest of that general assembly." A little before his death he sent for his brethren, the Elders of the Church, who having prayed over him, he exhorted them to feed the flock over which they were overseers, and increase their watch against those declensions into which he saw the professors of religion falling, adding, "I have now, through grace, been more than forty years a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, and have ever found him a good master." When his Colleague, Mr. Wilson, took his leave of him with a wish that God would lift up the light of his countenance upon him, he instantly replied, "God hath done it already, brother." He then called for his children, and leaving with them the gracious Covenant of God as their never-failing portion, he breathed his soul into the hands of his heavenly Lord Dec. 23rd,

1652, having entered on the 68th year of his age.\* A greater proof of the high veneration in which he was held cannot be given, than what is recorded of him in Winterbotham's History of America, in which he informs us that "Boston was originally called by the Indians Shawmut; the first Europeans called it Trimountain, from the view of three hills: its name was changed to Boston, out of respect to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, formerly a minister of Boston in England, who was after his emigration to America, minister of the first Church of Boston in New England.†"

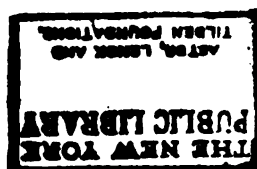
Mr. Cotton published,—1. God's promise to his plantation; a Sermon. Lond. 1630. 4to. and 1642. 4to.—2. A copy of a letter sent in answer to certain objections against the discipline and order at Boston in New England, directed to a friend. 1641. 4to.—3. God's mercy mixed with his justice, laid open in several Sermons. Lond. 1641. 8vo.—4. The way of life, in 4 parts. Lond. 1641. 4to.—5. A Treatise on the pouring out of the 7 vials, Rev. xvi. Lond. 1642. 4to.—6. The true Constitution of a particular Church proved from Scripture. Lond. 1642. 4to.—7. An Answer to Ball's discourse on set forms of prayer. Lond. 1642. 4th.—8. The keys of the kingdom of heaven, and the power thereof. Lond. 1644. 4th.—9. Sixteen questions of conscience propounded to John Cotton, with his answer to each question. Lond. 1644. 4to.—10. The Con-

\* Burkhams's Pious Memorials. Brooks' Lives of the Puritans.

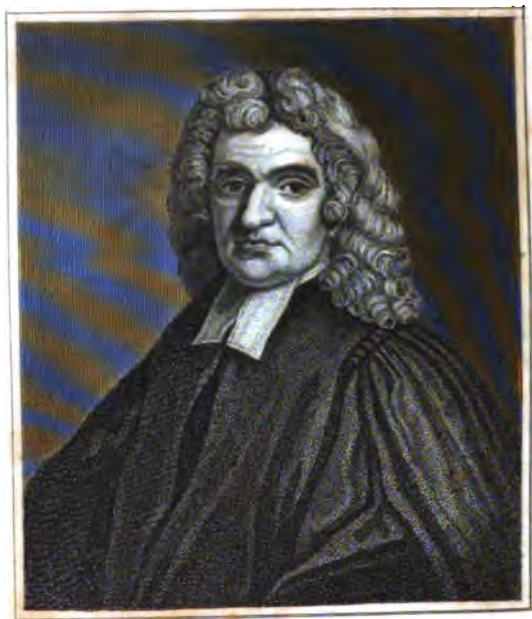
† History of America, ii. 141.

troversy concerning liberty of conscience in matters of religion stated. Lond. 1646, 1649.—12. The Covenant of God's free grace. Lond. 1645. 4to.—13. A Treatise on Baptism. Lond. 1646. 4to.—14. A Treatise clearing certain doubts respecting Predestination, with an examination thereof, by Mr. Twisse. Lond. 1646. 4to.—15. Milk for babes, or a new Catechism drawn out of the breasts of both Testaments. Lond. 1646. 12mo.—16. The bloody tenant washed. Lond. 1647. 4to.—17. Singing of Psalms a gospel ordination. Lond. 1647, 1650. 4to.—18. Several questions proposed by the Elders to J. C. with his answer to each. Lond. 1647.—19. Grounds and ends of the baptism of children of the faithful. Lond. 1647. 4to.—20. The Congregational Churches cleared, against Brillie, Rutherford, &c. Lond. 1648. 4to.—21. Of the holiness of Church members. Lond. 1650. 4to.—22. Christ the fountain of life; Sermons on the 1 Epistle of St. John. Lond. 1651. 4to.—23. Exposition on the Rev. xiii. Lond. 1655. 4to.—24. A defence of himself from self-contradiction, charged on him by Daniel Cowdry. Oxf. 1658. 4to.—25. Saints' support and comfort, several Sermons. Lond. 1658. 4to.—26. A Commentary on the first Epistle of St. John. Lond. 1658. 4to.—27. A Treatise on the Covenant of grace, prepared for the press by Mr. Thomas Allen. Lond. 1659. 12mo.—28. Exposition of Ecclesiastes and Canticles, 1648.\*

\* Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica.







## John Flamsteed.

### THE FIRST ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.

DECEASED. Died at Greenwich JOHN FLAMSTEED, born at Derby in 1646. This eminent astronomer formed a new catalogue of the fixed stars, containing about 3000. He made his observations first in private, and afterwards in the Royal Observatory, to which there is a dwelling-house annexed, still called "Flamsteed House".

Engr. William Dutton 27 St. Ann. St. And. 1836

## DETHICK, SIR GILBERT,

Was born in Derby. Speaking of persons of eminence connected with the County of Derby, Mr. Kinder mentions, amongst other worthies, "Mr. Dethick, King of Arms, *pater patratus*, father of the fatherhood, whose power delegate from the King, was greater than that of the natural father, who only can beget a *man*, but he can create a *Gentleman*." This Sir Gilbert was Garter King of Arms in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. Sir Gilbert was third son of Robert Dethick, of Derby, Steward of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk and yeoman of the Armoury of King Henry VIII. who was descended from a younger son of Sir William Dethick, Knight, of Dethick in this County.†

## DETHICK, SIR WILLIAM,

Son of the abovenamed Sir Gilbert Dethick, was also Garter King of Arms, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was born at Derby.

## FLAMSTEED, JOHN,

A very eminent English Astronomer, was born of reputable parents at Derby, August 19th, 1646. He was educated at the Free-school in this town; and at fourteen was visited with a severe fit of sick-

\* Kinder's Mss. quoted in Lysons. †Lysons V. note f,

ness, which being followed by other distempers, operating upon a very delicate constitution, prevented his going to the University, as was designed. He was taken from school in 1662, and within a month or two after had Sacrobosco's book "*de Sphæra*," put into his hands,\* which he set himself to read without any director. This accident, and the leisure that attended it, laid the ground of all that mathematical and astronomical knowledge, for which he became afterwards so justly celebrated. He had already perused a great deal of history, ecclesiastical, as well as civil : but astronomy was entirely new to him, and he found great pleasure in it. Having translated as much from Sacrobosco as he thought necessary, he proceeded to make dials by the direction of such ordinary books as he could get together ; and having changed a volume of astrology, found among his father's books, for Mr. Street's *Caroline Tables*, he undertook to calculate the places of the planets, but found very little help from that concise author. Having, however, calculated by these tables an eclipse of the sun, which was to happen June 22, 1666, he imparted it to a relation, who shewed it to Mr. Halton, of Wingfield Manor, in this County, a good mathematician, as appears from pieces of his, in the Appendix to Foster's "*Mathematical Miscellanies*." He came to see Flamsteed soon after, and finding he was not acquainted with the astronomical performances of others, he sent him Riccioli's "*Almages-*

\* Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*. I. 159.

tum Novum," and "Kepler's Tabulæ Rudolphinæ," to which he was before a stranger. He prosecuted his astronomical studies from this time with all imaginary vigour and success. In 1669, he collected some remarkable eclipses of the fixed stars, by the moon, which would happen in 1670, calculating them from the Caroline Tables; and directed them to Lord Brouncker, president of the Royal Society. This produced very good effects; for his production being read before that Society, was so highly approved, that it procured him letters of thanks, dated January 14, 1669-70, from Oldenburg their Secretary, and from Mr. John Collins, one of their members, with whom he corresponded several years. These letters were in the hands of William Jones, Esq. F.R.S. father of the celebrated Sir William Jones. Extracts from them are given in the "Biographia Britannica." From this time he began to have accounts sent him of all the mathematical books which were published at home or abroad; and in June 1670, his father, who had hitherto discountenanced his studies, taking notice of his correspondence with several ingenious men whom he had never seen, advised him to go to London, that he might be personally acquainted with them. He gladly embraced this offer and visited Oldenburg and Collins; and they introduced him to Sir Jonas Moore, who presented him with Townley's micrometer, and undertook to procure him glasses for a telescope, at a moderate price. At Cambridge he

visited Barrow, Newton, and Wroe, then fellow of Jesus College, of which he also entered himself a student. In the spring of 1672, he extracted several observations from Gascoigne's and Crabtree's letters, which had not been made public, and translated them into Latin. He finished the transcript of Gascoigne's papers in May; and spent the remainder of the year in making observations, and in preparing advertisements of the approaches of the moon and planets to the fixed stars for the following year. These were published, in the "Philosophical Transactions," with some observations by the same author on the planets. In 1673, he wrote a small tract in English, concerning the true and apparent diameters of all the planets, when at their nearest or remotest distances from the earth; which tract he lent to Newton in 1685, who made use of it in the fourth book of his "Principia." In 1673-4, he wrote an Ephemeris, to shew the falsity of astrology, and the ignorance of those that pretended to it; and gave a table of the moon's rising and setting carefully calculated, together with the eclipses and appulses of the moon and planets to the fixed stars. This fell into the hands of Sir Jonas Moore, for whom he made a table of the moon's true southings for that year; from which, and Philips's theory of the tides, the high waters being made, he found that they shewed the times of the turn of the tides very nearly, whereas the common seaman's coarse rules would err sometimes two or three hours. In 1674, passing through London in the way to Cambridge,

Sir Jonas Moore informed him, that a true account of the tides would be highly acceptable to the King ; upon which he composed a small Ephemeris for his Majesty's use. Sir Jonas had heard him often discourse of the barometer and the certainty of judging of the weather by it, from a long series of observations he had made upon it ; and now requested of him to construct for him one of these glasses, which he did, and left him materials for making more. Sir Jonas highly valued this barometer ; and mentioning it as a curiosity to the King and Duke of York, he was ordered to exhibit it the next day, which he did together with Flamsteed's directions for judging of the weather by its rising or falling. Sir Jonas was a great Friend to our author ; had shewn the King and Duke his telescopes and micrometer before ; and, whenever he acquainted them with any thing which he had gathered from Flamsteed's discourse, he told them frankly from whom he had it, and recommended him to the nobility and gentry about the Court. Having taken his degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge, he designed to enter into orders, and to settle on a small living near Derby, promised to him by a friend of his Father's. In the mean time, Sir Jonas Moore, having notice of his design, wrote to him to come to London, whither he returned February 1674-5. He was entertained in the house of that gentleman, who had other views for serving him, but Flamsteed persisting in his resolution to take orders, he did not dissuade

him from it. March following, Sir Jonas brought him a warrant to be the King's Astronomer, with a salary of £100. per annum, payable out of the office of Ordnance, to commence from Michaelmas before; which, however, did not abate his inclinations for Orders, so that at Easter following he was ordained at Ely House by Bishop Gunning, who ever after conversed freely with him, and particularly upon the new Philosophy and opinions, though that prelate always maintained the old. August 10th, 1675, the foundation of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was laid;\* and during the building of it, Flamsteed lodged at Greenwich; and his quadrant and telescopes being kept in the Queen's house there, he observed the appulses of the moon and planets to the fixed stars. In 1681 his "Doctrine of the Sphere" was published in a posthumous work of Sir Jonas Moore, entitled "a New System of the Mathematics," printed in 4to. About 1684, he

\* The foundation of the observatory owed its origin to the following circumstances: M. de St. Pierre, a Frenchman, who came to London in 1675, having demanded a reward from Charles II. for his discovery of a method of finding the longitude by the moon's distance from a star, a commission was appointed to examine into his pretensions. Flamsteed, who was appointed one of the Commissioners, furnished St. Pierre with certain *data* of observations by which to calculate the longitude of a given place. This he was unable to do; but excused himself by asserting that the *data* were false; Flamsteed contended that they were true, but allowed that nothing certain could be deduced from them, for want of more exact tables of the moon, and more correct places of the fixed stars, than Tycho's obser-

was presented to the living of Burstow, near Blechingley, in Surrey, which he held as long as he lived. He was indeed very moderately provided for, yet seems to have been quite contented, aspiring after nothing but knowledge, and the promotion of the sciences. This, however, as it raised him to the notice of the world, and recommended him to royal favour and protection, likewise procured him the friendship and confidence of some of the most illustrious persons for scientific pursuits, such as Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, Mr. Molineux of Dublin, Dr. Wallis, Cassini, &c. He shewed the same assiduity in labouring for the improvement of astronomy, after this moderate provision was made for him, as he did before; which appears from the numberless papers addressed by him to the Secretaries of the Royal Society, many of which are printed in the Philosophical Transactions. He spent the latter, as he had done the former part of his life, in promoting true and useful knowledge, and died of a strangury, Dec. 31st, 1719. Though he lived

various, made with plain sight, afforded. This being made known to the king, he declared that his pilots and sailors should not want such an assistance. He resolved, therefore, to found an observatory, for the purpose of ascertaining the motions of the moon, and the places of the fixed stars, as a means of discovering that great desideratum, the longitude at sea; and Flamsteed, who was recommended to his Majesty by Sir Jonas Moore, was appointed Astronomer Royal, and the observatory, from him, has acquired the name of Flamsteed's House.

*Lysons' Environs. IV.*



to above 73 years of age, yet it is remarkable that he had from his infancy a peculiar tenderness of constitution, and in a letter to Mr. Collins, March 20, 1670-71, he says, that "he shall scarcely have time to transcribe, and fit his papers for the press, partly, because his occasion, but more frequently his distempers, withdraw and detain him from his pen endeavours. For the spring, "says he," coming on, my blood increases, which, if I should not exercise strongly, I should spit up, or receive into my stomach, with great detriment to my health." He was married but had no children. His great work, and that which contained the main operations of his life, was the "*Historia Cælestis Britannica*," published in 1725, in three large folio volumes. The first of which contains the observations of Mr. William Gascoigne, (the first inventor of the method of measuring angles in a telescope, by means of screws, and the first who applied telescopical sights to astronomical instruments,) taken at Middleton, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, between the years 1638, and 1643; extracted from his letters by Mr. Crabtree; with some of Mr. Crabtree's observations about the same time; and also those of Mr. Flamsteed himself, made at Derby between the years 1670 and 1675; besides a multitude of curious observations, and necessary tables to be used with them, made at the Royal Observatory, between the years 1675 and 1689.—The second volume contains his observations, made with a mural arch of near 7 feet radius, and 140 degrees on the limb, of the

meridional zenith distances of the fixed stars, sun, moon, and planets, with their transits over the meridian; also observations of the diameters of the sun and moon, with their eclipses, and those of Jupiter's satellites and variations of the compass, from 1689 to 1719; with tables shewing how to render the calculations of the places of the stars and planets easy and expeditious. To which are added, the moon's place at her oppositions, quadratures, &c. also the planets' places, derived from the observations.—The third volume, contains a catalogue of the right-ascensions, polar distances, longitudes and magnitudes of near 3000 fixed stars, with the corresponding variations of the same. To this volume is prefixed a large preface, containing an account of all the astronomical observations made before his time, with a description of the instruments employed; with a new Latin version of Ptolomey's catalogue of 1026 fixed stars; and Ulegh-beig's places annexed on the Latin page, with the corrections; a small catalogue of the Arab's, Tycho Brahe's, of about 780 fixed stars; the Landgrave of Hesse's of 386; Hevelius's of 1534; and a catalogue of some of the southern fixed stars, not visible in our hemisphere, calculated from the observations made by Dr. Halley, at St. Helena, adapted to the year 1726. This work he prepared in a great measure for the press, with much care and accuracy; but through his natural weakness of constitution, and the decline of age, he died before he had finished it, leaving the care of finishing and publishing his work to his

friend Mr. Hodgson. A less perfect edition of the "*Historia Cœlestis*" had before been published, without his consent, viz. in 1712, in one vol. folio, containing his observations to 1705. Thus then, as Dr. Keil observed, our author, with indefatigable pains, for more than forty years, watched the motions of the stars, and has given us innumerable observations of the sun, moon, and planets, which he made with very large instruments, accurately divided, and fitted with telescopic sights; whence we may rely much more on the observations he has made, than on former astronomers, who made their observations with the naked eye, and without the like assistance of telescopes. Of his personal character we are only told that he was a man of warm passions, but of great good nature and humour, and associated with some of the wits of his day.\*

#### LYNACRE, REV. DR. THOMAS,

Was descended from the Lynacres of Lynacre Hall, in the parish of Chesterfield, in this County, and was born at Derby,† about the year 1460. From hence he went to Oxford, and in 1484 was elected Fellow of All Souls' College in that University, where by his close retirement, he improved himself very much in Literature, and in a few years

\* Biog. Brit.—Whiston's life.—Lyson's *Environs* Vol. IV.—Ward's *Gresham Professors*.—Martin's *Biog. Philosophica*.—Hutton's *Dictionary*.

† Hollinshead and others. Some assert that he was born at Canterbury.

after, much more by his travels into Italy, where taking, I suppose, the degree of Doctor of Physic, he became intimate with persons famous for learning there. The chief cities of his residence were Rome and Florence; at the last of which places, being countenanced by Lawrence Medices Duke thereof, had for his instructors Demetrius and Politian; and at Rome he became familiar with the learned Hermolaus Barbarus, who directed him very freely in his studies. After his return into his own Country he was incorporated Doctor of Physic in this University, read a shagling lecture in that faculty, became Tutor to Prince Arthur, and to his Princess Katherine for the Italian tongue, Physician to King Henry VII. (as some say,) afterwards to King Henry VIII. one of the chief founders of the College of Physicians in Knight-Riders-Street, in London, (of which he was the first President,) and at length in Holy Orders and a Priest. In 1519, April 29, he was admitted\* Chanter of the Church of York, in the place of John Perot, who died in February going before; but Lynacre resigning that place in November following, was succeeded therein by Richard Wyat D. D. who was admitted thereunto on the 13th of the same month. At the same time our author Lynacre had other dignities in the Church, but at what place I cannot justly say. He was great with, and highly admired by Sir Thomas Moore, (whom formerly he had taught Greek,) Erasmus, Grocyn, Latimer, Tonsall, and who not.

\* Reg. Vicecanc. Eccles. Eborac. incipiens, 1504.

He was one of the first English men that brought polite learning into our nation, and it hath been justly questioned by some of the Goliaths of learning, whether he was a better Latinist or Grecian, a better Grammarian or Physician. Sure it is that he being a general Scholar of his time, and esteemed the honour of the Nation, was much revered by the Oxonians; especially upon reading his Medicinal Lectures among them *gratis*, and generally by all persons of honor, and others, for his happy practice among them.\*

Dr. Lynacre founded two lectures in Medicine at Oxford and one at Cambridge, but that which most effectually immortalized his name among the faculty, is, his being the founder of the College of Physicians in London. He beheld with vexation the wretched state of Medicine at those times; and by an application to Cardinal Wolsey, obtained a Patent in 1518,† by which the Physicians in London were incorporated. The intention of this incorporation was to prevent illiterate and ignorant medicasters from practising the art of healing. Dr. Lynacre was the first President, and held the office as long as he lived. Their meetings were held at his own house in Knight-Rider-Street, which house he bequeathed to the College. When the Dr. was about fifty, he took it into his head to study Divinity; entered into order, and was collated in 1509, to the Rector of Mersham. In the same year he

\* Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. I. 19.

† See 14 & 15 Henry VIII. c. 5.

was installed Prebendary of Wells, in 1518, Prebendary of York, and in the following year was admitted Precentor of that Cathedral. This we are told he resigned for other preferment. He died of the stone, 22nd of October 1524, Aged 64, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.\* Thirty three years after his death, Doctor John Caius, an eminent Physician and Antiquary of Cambridge, caused a monument to be erected to his memory with a Latin inscription, which contains the outlines of his life and character.

Of this Epitaph the following is a copy, " Dr. Lynacre's Monument in old St. Paul's London, since destroyed by fire. Against the Northern Entrance upon a plate of brass;

" Thomas Lynacrus Regis Henrici VIII. medicus: vir et Græce & Latine atque in re medica longe eruditissimus, multos ætate sua languentes, et qui jam animam desponderant, vitæ restituit: Egregium Opus de emandata structura Latini Sermonis amicorum rogatu paulo ante mortem edidit. Multa Galeni opera in Latinam linguam mira & singulari facundia vertit. Medicinæ Studiosis Oxoniæ publicas lectiones duas, Cantabrigiæ unam, in perpetuum stabilivit. In hac urbe Collegium Medicorum fieri sua industria curavit, cujus et Præsides proximus electus est. Fraudes dolosque mire perosus; fidus amicis: omnibus ordinibus juxta clarus; aliquot annos antequam obierit Presbyter factus. Plenus annis ex hac vita migravit, multum desideratus

\* Encyclop. Brit.

Anno Domini 1524, die Octobris 20. Vivit post funera virtus.

Thomæ Lynacro clarissimo medico.

Johannes Caius posuit Anno 1557.\*

The following letter was written by Dr. Lynacre to Archbishop Warham, apologizing for his not having dedicated to that prelate the last volume of Galen's Works, according to his promise.

“ Reverendissimo in Xto patri ac domino, Domino Gulielmo, Dei Gratia, Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, totius Angliæ Primati, & Apostolicæ sedis Legato, Thomas Lynacrus, Medicus, salutem, cum debita dicit observantia.

Quod tibi (Archiepiscopo clarissime!) opus hoc, sicuti promiseram non dedicavi, sed ejus duntaxat exemplum, ad te misi, nolis, obsecro, pro spectata humanitate sua, me magis aut promissi putare immemorem, aut ejus levem habuisse curam, quin id implere maxume cupientem, facere tamen non potuisse. Nam cum in ea sententia sic perstitissem, ut ex ea me, præter unum, nemo hominum deicere potuisset, is profecto nec alius, eam mutavit. Quippe Rex ipse, cum ex certorum hominum sermone, qui nimio studio mei, mea omnia nimio plus prædicant, intellexisset, e tribus partibus, quibus tota medicinæ ars integratur, hanc quæ hoc codice continetur, esse reliquam; eam quoque, veluti justam sibi, nec a reliquis nuncupatione distrahendam, vendicavit; jussitque Domino Johanni Chambre, observan-

\* Dugdale's St. Paul.

tissimo Paternitatis tuæ famulo, tum præsentī & audienti, ut sibi eam inscriberem. Itaque cum te perspicere non dubitem, quantum apud me valere, quamque legis instar haberi debeat ejus voluntas, non difficulter, ut spero, a te impetrabo (id quod etiam magnis precibus contendo) ut alio quopiam, ex iis quæ in manibus sunt opere & studiosis (ut opinor) futuro non ingrato, oppigneratam Tibi fidem reluere liceat: Quod si concedes, utrumque per te simul fiet, ut ex voluptate, quam ex requisitis a tanto principe vigiliis meis concessi, ea fruar, & soliditudine, qua pro redimenda fide angebar, ea liberer. Nec eo spectat, Revendissime Præsul! hæc tam sedula excusatio, quasi ullas meas nugas sic censeam, ut tibi usquam expetitas, expetendasve putem; Sic eam potius intelligi postulo, cum tu mihi primus ad otium literarium benefaciis tuis aditum patefeceris, justissimum existimasse me tibi ejus otii rationem aliquam esse reddendam ex qua me intelligeres non omnino id frustra conterere: sed cum id, partim instituendis quibusdam, partim his, qualiacumque sunt, ad usum studiosorum scribendis impendendam, hoc agere imprimis, ut qui ex eo audientes legentesve fructum aliquem percipient, Tibi, quem non minimum ejus autorem ubique profiteor, bonam ejus partem acceptam referavit. Quod utique tum in his, quæ jam edidimus, velim faciant, tum quæ alias unquam scribam; nedum quæ Tibi, nominatim (modo vita supersit) dicabuntur. Diu valeas, Paster amplime!"\*

\* Fuller's Worthies.



The following is a list of the Doctor's Works.—

1. *Sphæræ Procli cum astronomicis*. Ven. apud Ald. 1499.—2. *Galenî de Sanitate tuenda*, Camb. 1517.—3. *Galenî Pergamensis de temperamentis et de inæquali intemperie*, libri tres; Thoma Lynacro Anglo.

### ROBINSON, REV. BENJAMIN,

Was born at Derby, of worthy and pious parentage. His mother died a few days after her delivery of him; but providence, which designed him for eminent service in the Church, inspected his tender and infant state. As reason advanced, his good father took all proper care to have his mind rightly formed, and impressed with the best principles, and was so happy as to see in this son, and in two more, the early success of his pious instructions, and example.

He had his grammar learning under Mr. Ogden, a polite scholar, and master of a school in Derby, where he made a considerable progress in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages. He was soon removed from thence to the care of the late reverend Mr John Woodhouse, then of Sheriff-Hales, with whom he went through his academical studies, and whom he afterwards succeeded as pastor in this Church, according to what Mr. Woodhouse himself wished, having, before his death, recommended him, particularly to some, as most suitable to his people.

After some years continuance with this worthy

person, that he might prosecute his studies (being then devoted to the ministry) with the best advantage that providence, at that time, laid open to him, he removed into the family of Sir John Gell, where he kept up family religion, and applied himself to severe and close study, observing an abstemiousness, as to recreation and diet, more than was conducive to health, and which he was wont to say, laid the foundation of those stomatic disorders, and loss of appetite, under which he laboured ever after. Here he became personally acquainted with that great and good man, the reverend Mr. Richard Baxter; for whom, many years after, he wrote an accurate and learned plea, in answer to an insinuated charge of socinianism.

He afterwards embraced an invitation to Mr. Samuel Saunders's of Normanton, where, as domestic chaplain, he was very useful, and much respected. The conversation of the family, and a valuable library, rendered his settlement in this place very pleasant to him. Here also he exercised his public Ministry, in turn with several others;\* the Country round about resorting to him in great numbers (from nineteen Parishes,) many of whom speak of his labours among them to this day, with the highest esteem, and most affectionate regard to his memory.

Mr. Saunders dying, and Mr. Robinson himself,

\* The Rev. Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Barret, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Cross.

altering his Condition, he removed to Findern, in Derbyshire.

He was solemnly ordained to the work of the Ministry, Oct. 10th, 1688, in company with his most esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Oldfield, long since with God. The sense he had of the importance of that sacred trust, and with what awe, and seriousness of spirit he entered upon it, will best appear from his own words on that occasion; which are these that follow.

“ Last of all, I, who am *less than the least of all Saints*, was devoted to the work and service of God, and souls. *Quer.* From what principle, in what manner, for what end do I enter upon this sacred office? In the presence of God, I charge you, O conscience, that you charge my ordination vows seriously upon my spirit, whenever I have too great an indifferency to the work of my Master, and to prevent, or help against coldness and heartlessness, in, and before every Sermon. Remember me, who sends me, upon what errand, with what a dreadful charge of requiring the blood of souls at my hands, that perish through my unfaithfulness. Remember me, of his encouraging promises of success, at least of personal Salvation, if faithful. This I charge you with, that you charge it not on me reflectingly, when it may grate upon me, but cannot be helpful to me.”

So solemn and serious a transaction with God and conscience, was followed with many self researches, of which the following are a few instances.

“ Such a time (he says in one place) I found my heart grieved for sin, and God made my sorrows to abound. The Lord keep me true to my engagements made with him that evening.” And in another place, “ Such a day I humbled my soul before God, on a special occasion. May I never forget the transaction that then passed between him and me.” And again, “ O what great fluctuations, upon serious recollection, do I find in my spiritual state and course? What ups and downs? what heats and coolings?”

Thus setting out, it soon appeared he was in earnest with God. And though the times were then discouraging, he went to the uttermost of his power into the most diffusive usefulness. His labours were not confined to his own particular Charge, but extended to divers other places. He, and Mr. Oldfield abovementioned, set up and supplied many Lectures, and some of them at very inconvenient distances. So sensible was he of the obligations that lye upon Ministers, to abound in the work of the Lord.

His learning and good sense, his unaffected piety, and obliging carriage, soon made him known to many worthy Gentlemen, Clergy, and others, from whom he had such offers of preferment in the National Church, as were not to be resisted upon humor, or faction, or from any other principle but that of pure conscience.

At Findern he set up a private Grammar School,

in the Year 1693 ; for which he was cited into the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry's Court. But that Trouble was soon over upon his personal application to, and acquaintance with the learned and renowned Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of that Diocese, afterwards translated to the See of Worcester. Here, that good Bishop condescended to an amicable debate with Mr. Robinson upon his Nonconformity, which, though begun in due time, (as the Bishop's age, and state of health required) lasted, between themselves, till two in the morning. Mr. Robinson was dismissed with particular marks of favour from that great Prelate, who was pleased afterwards to hold a Correspondence with him in writing ; the Memoirs of which are among Mr. Robinson's Papers.

About this time, if not sooner, he became acquainted with the great and venerable Mr. Howe, who soon discerned his solid judgment, his ready penetration, the seriousness of his spirit, with his fervour and earnestness in divine things ; and pleasing himself with the prospect of great service to the Church of God, from the Ministry, and other labours, of a person in whom there was such a rare conjunction of all necessary endowments, was unwilling he should remain in so remote and obscure a place as Findern, and resolved to embrace the first opportunity of bringing him nearer London.

From Findern he was called to Hungerford, in Berkshire, where Mr. Howe, who prevailed with him to accept of an invitation from that people, met

him, and settled him among them, with a solemnity peculiar to himself. Here he exercised his public Ministry, with great acceptance for seven years. And in 1696, set up a private Academy, at the earnest request of his brethren in those parts. This procured him some enemies. And complaint being made of him to that great ornament of the Church of England, the excellent Bishop Burnet, he was sent for by the Bishop, in his progress, on a visitation, through Hungerford. Mr. Robinson waited on his Lordship at his Lodgings, and gave him such satisfaction, both as to that undertaking, and his Nonconformity, as laid the foundation of a good understanding, and kind intimacy between them ever after.

As he was well qualified for, and constant and diligent in his work, so God blessed him with success. He brought up many for the Ministry, some of whom are still useful in the Church; though others, either death prevented, or a dubious state of health hath at present prescinded from public service. He was at that time also a guide to many younger Ministers settled in the neighbouring parts, who, in private conferences, and on more public occasions, (especially their quarterly meetings at Newbury, in which it was their custom to handle a Thesis on some theological Argument, at which Mr. Robinson was excellent,) received that light from him, which was greatly beneficial to themselves, and their hearers.

Mr. Howe, who from their first acquaintance kept his eye upon him, and grew in his esteem of him, longed to have him nearer to himself. And Providence giving the opportunity, he came to London, and (as you know,) succeeded the Rev. Mr. Woodhouse in the pastoral office here. Many of whom remember what manner of entrance he had among you, that it was not in vain. His exhortations were "not of deceit, nor in guile, but as he was allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel among you, even so he spake not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts. For neither at any time used he flattering words, as ye know, nor a cloak of covetousness : Nor of men sought he glory, neither of you, nor yet of others ; but exhorted, and comforted, and charged every one of you, as a father doth his children, that you would walk worthy of God, who hath called you unto his kingdom, and glory." 1 Thes. ii.

And as you are witnesses, how affectionately desirous he was of your Salvation, how holily, and justly, and unblameably he behaved himself among you ; so it cannot but be comfortable to you to reflect, that when he preached unto you the Gospel of God, his labours were accompanied with the efficacy of divine grace. Sinners have been here converted from the error of their way, and their souls saved from death ; the new born Christian cherished, and improved in spiritual knowledge and life ; the weak strengthened ; the trembling and doubting soul satisfy'd ; the tempted rescued ; and

the aged dying saint fortified and prepared to encounter death, that last enemy that shall be destroyed. Many of these he lived to see get the start of him, and first entered upon the heavenly reward, and would often speak of them, and the usefulness of his ministry to them, with great satisfaction, as of others, still left, with great hope. Look to yourselves, therefore, that ye lose not these things, which, under God, he and you have wrought, or gained. "Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the Doctrine of Christ, hath not God: He that abideth in the Doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father, and the Son." 2 John viii. 9. Time was when he and you have sung, and prayed, and fasted, and wept together, but it shall be so no more. The Sermon you have heard from him, the Sabbaths you have spent with him, are now over. O! may they never be lost, as they are gone. He, happy Saint! is now with God. All tears are wiped away from his eyes, all sorrows are departed from his heart, and he is employed in seraphic ministries, full of zeal and joy, before the Throne of Glory. But you are still in an evil world, in which it is your greatest privilege that you enjoy the uncorrupted Ministry of the Gospel, and have access, with holy fear and trembling, to the throne of Grace. Remember therefore, to hold fast what you have heard and received, that you may not fail of that full reward, which is reserved only for those who are faithful unto death. To proceed,



He came to you in the prime of his days, when his judgment, parts, strength, memory, and elocution were in their vigour and glory, which like a faithful steward, and diligent pastor, he readily laid out for the honour of God, and the good of souls. He began his Ministry among you like a wise master builder, looking well to the foundations, or the great and substantial principles of our holy faith. With what seriousness, with what earnestness in preaching, with what plainness and freedom of speech, and yet with what uncommon judgment and exactness, he managed the great subjects and arguments of the Gospel, cannot be forgotten by those who long enjoyed the invaluable blessings of his ministry.

He was many ways useful in this great City, to the common interests of Christianity. Whilst strength permitted, he frequently preached morning and evening Lectures, besides his stated work. And, as many private families, whether in joyous or afflicted circumstances, have blessed God for him : So there are few pupils of note in this City, that have not been favoured with his public performances. The worthy Society of Merchants, that support the Tuesday's Lecture at Salter's-Hall, deservedly, chose him to be one of their Preachers, upon the death of that antient disciple, and worthy Minister of Christ, Mr. George Hammond, in the year 1705 ; in which lecture he continued to the time of his death, supplying his turn with great constancy, and encouraging success. In his de-

clining state, when the growing infirmities of his body would not admit of constant labour, he has, sometimes, reserved himself for that pulpit, knowing that at Salter's-Hall he should not only meet with some of his own people, but have opportunity of doing good to a great number of different congregations, at the same time. And it was remarkable how much a large and serious auditory, would, to the last, draw out his zeal and fervency both in preaching and praying.

*Of his Ministerial and Personal Character.*

The foregoing observations may help us to conceive a portraiture of the worthy subject now before us, in whatever light we consider him.

It may without the least suspicion of flattery, be said of Mr. Robinson, that he was eminently furnished with all those qualifications and endowments that are requisite to an able and acceptable Minister of the New Testament.

He had a natural capacity and genius superior to most men. His bodily constitution, (though too much neglected, and impaired by public cares,) was clean and sprightly, his person well formed, and of an agreeable aspect. But the Soul that animated that earthen vessel, was heavenly born; a seraphic essence; a truly intelligent and vital spirit, fitly framed by the Father of Lights to inform a messenger of his will. As God was liberal to him of his gifts, he was diligent in cultivating, and improving them to his glory, for which he had the best opportunities. Whilst he was a tutor to others,

and taught them knowledge, he himself acquired a large stock of the most useful learning, both rational and theological, with respect to which he was a Master in our Israel.

He excelled in his knowledge of the Scriptures, that sacred repository of heavenly wisdom. These, with critical and practical comments upon them, were his constant study, and most delightful entertainment. He was remarkable for his regard to the strict and genuine sense of Scripture, according to the best rules of interpretation. His penetration was deep, as well as ready, and his judgment solid. He was not satisfied with a superficial knowledge of things, nor carried away with a sound of words, but entered far into a subject, reasoned closely, considered the connection of divine truths one with another, and would often surprise those that heard him with uncommon observations, yet attended with the clearest evidence.

They ill consult the good of the church, (especially in a well settled state of things) who look upon learning as an unnecessary Qualification in a gospel Minister. Inspiration and miracles are not to be expected. From the times of the Apostles, the primitive Church abounded with learned men, who were able to defend the truth against its subtlest adversaries. When towards the beginning of the ninth century, learning greatly declined, it was ignorance and stupidity, that disposed Ministers and people to sit down in antichristian darkness. And it is well known, that the restoration of ancient

learning, and the reformation from Popery, have the same date. The Gospel is not only to be read to the people in their vulgar tongues, but that rich mine is to be dug deep into, and its hidden treasures unfolded. Things hard to be understood, do often contain truths of great importance, which by a clear and just interpretation, according to the analogy of faith, may be rendered obvious to the meanest capacities, and without which, the unlearned may wrest them to their own hurt. Seeming difficulties must be removed, and plausible objections answered. Briefly, the word of God must be explained and applied, its truths defended against unbelievers, its sublime mysteries, and sacred doctrines rescued from the corrupt glosses of heretical men, and the sophistry and craftiness of seducers detected. Mr. Robinson was excellently qualified for these things. He could have recourse to his Bible in its originals. He was apt to teach, and powerful to convince gainsayers, or to refute their errors. He was not only a Preacher of Righteousness, but an able champion, and strenuous advocate for the faith. He could see through the disguises of error, and dispel those mists with which learned men do sometimes shade over the clearest truths. The most difficult subjects he could render plain, His thoughts were distinct, and recollection was easy to him: He had a nervous way of reasoning, and forced conviction, not by a deceitful eloquence, but by dint of argument. A subject was improved by his management of it. And such was his knowledge in

words, and the reach of his understanding in things, that he was not liable to be imposed upon by a fallacious way of arguing. His learned works published to the world, are a permanent testimony of his great abilities.

As he was eminently furnished for all the duties of his office, so no man was more faithful in the discharge of them. Whatever notion those men, who look upon themselves as priests and saviours, may have of the sacred function, the most necessary part of a Minister's work, and most essential to his character, as an Ambassador for Christ, is to preach the Gospel, that by a clear and convincing manifestation of the truth unto the consciences of men, sinners may be turned to God, through a Mediator, the saints gradually perfected, and the body of Christ edified. This was Mr. Robinson's daily care, and constant employment. And he performed it with great skilfulness, with uncorrupted integrity, and in the best manner.

The usual matter of his Sermons were the great and necessary points of Christian faith and practice. I am well informed, that when he came first to London, he began his ministry with those subjects which are the foundations of true Religion; the Being and Attributes of God; the authority and perfection of Scripture; the unity of the Godhead; the Trinity of Persons in the divine essence; the incarnation of the eternal Word, the maker and Lord of all; the personal union of the divine and human natures in the Son of God; the offices of

the Mediator, as Prophet, Priest, and King ; the doctrine of original Sin, and the sin and corruption of all mankind ; the satisfaction of Christ, made to the divine Justice, for the sins of men, original and actual ; the work and office of the blessed Spirit in the divine Œconomy ; the way in which sinners are made partakers of the most perfect redemption that is in Christ ; the constitution of the Gospel Covenant ; with the doctrines of repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, without which we have not a present, pleadable right to the Salvation purchased by him.

Upon this foundation he built, nor hay nor stubble, but sound evangelical Doctrine, properly directed to make men wise unto Salvation. He considered himself a Minister of Christ, and would not desecrate his office with human policies, or speculations foreign to his commission. His mind was too much impressed with the great ends of the Ministry, to admit of any vacation for unnecessary studies, unprofitable questions, needless or intricate disputes, or any notions barren of all good fruit. His superior learning and capacity could not but appear in his studied performances ; but these were always pointed to improve his hearers, in those things which were most important, and useful to them. He was sensible, that, whatever pretences men may make to probity and virtue, upon common, natural Principles, yet the grace and truth of the Gospel, are the only true, the effectual springs of that holiness, without which no man can see the

Lord. The things, therefore, of the Spirit of God, were the things he laboured in. It is true, as he always had a deep sense of the majesty and authority of God upon his soul, so he greatly delighted in his law, and often vindicated, with irrecusable arguments, its binding and lasting obligation upon conscience. But he preached not the Law, without Christ, his righteousness and satisfaction. He was not partial in the things of God. He insisted on duties, and privileges. When he vindicated the law, he directed Christians to their proper dependance ; and was far from being shy in asserting those principles of divine grace, by which we must be saved. His Sermons were not a dry composition of mere moral philosophy, though none understood it better, but contained the truth of the Gospel, according to Godliness.

His manner of preaching was suitable to the dignity, and excellency of the subjects he treated on ; grave, serious, and affecting. His extensive knowledge, and quick perception, rendered composure easy to him. One, very intimate with him, used to say, that if his health permitted, he could do more in an hour, than most men he knew in a day. Yet his performances would, to the best judges, appear to have been the result of laboured study, and long reflection. He was incapable of any thing that was mean, or spiritless. His matter was always excellent, his method exact, his stile accurate, and his delivery such as fixed a rational attention. He was scarce known to speak improperly,

in the freest conversation, much less in handling sacred things. He had a rich fancy, and a warm imagination, but these were directed by a sound judgment. He thought what he said. Hence his words were full of sense, and suited to convey instruction to the mind. He disdained the mechanical arts of those, who, to gain the applause of the ignorant, or to make a shew of wit, put their discourses in a theatrical dress. Gawdy images, and artificial flourishes of Rhetorick, may entice a carnal ear, but cannot strike a carnal heart with any serious impressions. His eloquence was natural, and manly, answering the ends of speech, and adapted to ratiocination. Such was his judgment in the Scriptures, that it was scarce possible for him, to make an impertinent application of them, and he abhorred the prophanation of using scripture words for the sake of a gingle of sounds, without regard to their strict and proper meaning.

A great seriousness of spirit ran through his intimate conversation. Such is the strict union of soul and body, and their mutual sympathy, that the most predominant thoughts, and affections of the mind and heart, are often legible in the outward mien and action. His whole deportment, his every look, and motion, as well as his savory words, were natural, and unaffected indications of a mind deeply impressed with the sentiments of piety and religion. This was most conspicuous in the pulpit, when he pleaded with God, as an advocate for souls, or treated with men as an ambassador of Christ.



Never was soul acted with a warmer zeal for God than his. He was a burning and a shining light. What the Psalmist sings of angels may be applied here, God made his minister a flame of fire; but it was of the kindly sort, that enlivens and cherishes all about it. The corruption of the most noble, and most efficacious passions of the soul, is the worst corruption. Love, the supreme affection, when misplaced, is the root of all evil. There is a zeal that is productive of the greatest mischiefs. Such is the zeal of persecutors, and imposers in religion. The best apology can be made for it, is, that it proceeds from ignorance and folly; though for the most part, pride, covetousness, and lust of dominion, are the fewel that feeds it; and the things about which it is chiefly employed, are men's own inventions, not the cause of God. His zeal flowed from an inward principle of faith, that works by love, and being joined with knowledge, candour, and universal benevolence, qualified him for excellent services. It had not the least spice of rancour in it. It worked no ill to its neighbour. The honour of Christ, and the good of souls, was what it aimed at. He was greatly affected with the corruptions of the present age, in matters of religion; and lamented the too general defection there is among the reformed, from Gospel principles; even those, which at the beginning of the Reformation, were universally esteemed the grand characteristics of true Protestants. He could not but see the bold and undisguised attacks that were made upon revealed reli-

gion ; and the mighty opposition that was formed by men of great learning and influence, against some of those doctrines that are most essential to the christian faith, whereby, under a profession of christianity, the christian religion was betrayed into the hands of deists, and infidels: and, as a faithful watchman, he gave warning of the danger with which those evil symptoms threatened the church of God; and with unwearied diligence, endeavoured to propagate, and maintain the faith, which he saw was thus undermined. Such a zeal for pure and undefiled Religion, is what our Lord commends in the Angel of the Church of Ephesus, Rev. ii. " I know thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience, (or thy patience in labour,) and how thou canst not bear, (or partake with,) them that are evil, in their evil deeds." Briefly, his zeal was an effectual spring of activity and diligence in his Master's work; a pure and heavenly flame, that made him speak the things of God, with such earnestness, that his words would penetrate into the inmost recesses of the soul, and leave an impression where the obstinacy, or prejudice was not invincible.

He had a profound regard to all the truths of God, and would not part with them upon any terms. But his concern for divine truths, and zeal in the maintenance of them, rose, in proportion to what he apprehended was their importance in Religion, and the opposition made to them in his own time. Hence, of late years, his thoughts were

chiefly bent to the defence and vindication of the doctrine of the ever blessed Trinity, the true eternal Godhead of Christ, and of the Holy Spirit, which he justly regarded as the foundation, heart, and soul of Christianity, whence all its saving influences are derived. What he did in this way, in which he had the most satisfaction to the last, is of so public a nature, that I need not distinctly mention it.

As to matters of lesser moment, that may be controverted among Protestants, his moderation was well known. His dissent from the established Church was no bar to his charity towards those of that communion, many of whom he contracted an intimate acquaintance with, and were highly esteemed and loved by him, as Christian brethren; though judgment and conscience obliged him to embark with Protestant dissenters, when all worldly considerations dissuaded from it.

He was for an impartial toleration in matters of Religion, that do not affect the public tranquility, but lie only between God and conscience; and against all imposition of any other terms of Christian communion, than those which are plainly declared, or from the nature of things manifestly appear to be made, necessary in Scripture. He was for an union of heart and affection, between all Protestants, holding the head, and agreeing in the essentials of Christian faith, and worship, with respect to which his principles were not narrow.

His charity was truly Catholic. It comprehended heaven and earth in its bosom. His superlative love

to God, was manifest in a pure and fervent affection to all that bore his image. He thought nothing too much to do, or endure, for the salvation of souls, redeemed by the infinite expence of Christ's blood. His very life was ready to be offered a sacrifice, if that might be a proper mean to promote so glorious an end. His soul was naturally most affectionate, and being inspired from above, his charity was truly divine, being accompanied with an inviolable regard to truth, and righteousness. The persons of Men, not their errors or vices, were the objects of it. And as he was full of the thing, he would not pervert the word, or use it as a cloak of party-resentment, to insinuate a reproach upon others, as if they were void of a principle so essential to the christian character. In a word, he was pure and peaceable, and never suffered his zeal for a party to swallow up his concern for the common interests of Christianity. It was not only his principle, but the ruling disposition of his mind, to follow peace with all men, as much as he judged could possibly consist with a good conscience towards God.

And Oh! that such a temper did more prevail! that the present divided state of the church of God, and the too frequent experience we have had of the pernicious consequences that attend divisions and contentions, did persuade to it! An exact agreement in all matters of opinion, or conduct, is not to be expected here. But where differences do not affect the substantial parts of religious worship, or

the truth and power of Godliness, it is a pity they should break the harmony of our affections, or be carried so far, as to weaken the common interest, hinder the success of the Gospel, or obstruct the composure of our own minds. It was the glory of the primitive Church, that the disciples were of one mind, that they strove together, or with mutual concert, for the Faith of the Gospel. But we are fallen on evil days; days in which iniquity aboundeth, and the love of many waxeth cold. The subject is too grievous, but it is passionately affecting. If there were great searchings of heart, for the divisions of Reuben, a single tribe in Israel, how much more may there be, for the disunion that is now to be observed, among the best sort of Protestants. Christ left us a legacy of peace, but we neglect to execute his will; and seem to act, as if not only the casual Event, but the design of our Lord's coming into the world, had been, not to create peace and good will upon earth, but to create division. Atheism and impiety, heresy and prophaneness, grow through the harmony of ungodly men. Faith and righteousness, truth and charity, languish and die, through the hateful animosities of Christian brethren. Is there no Balm in Gilead? Is there no Physician there? Could the departed Saint but know, that every invidious distinction, pernicious to truth or peace, with the real culpable causes of them, were for ever ceased from amongst us, it would open a spring of new joy in heaven.

God had plentifully poured upon his servant the

spirit of grace and supplication, whereby he was eminently distinguished in prayer; and being much employed in holy meditation, he was always in a temper meet for it. When he prayed, an awful sense of the great God, and his adorable perfections, was manifest in his whole demeanor; but it was without any precipitation of spirit, or confusion of thought. He came to that work, as to his most delightful food. His mind was composed, his soul enlarged, and his whole heart united in what he was about. So that let the occasion be ever so uncommon, or sudden, whether in private families, or public assemblies, he would spread it out before God, with such a justness of thought, with such a fulness and suitableness of expression, and with such rapturous affections, as frequently was the wonder, as well as pleasure and profit of those that joined with him. How often, when Judgments were inflicted, or impending, has he stood in the gap, like another Moses, or a Samuel? And if the prevalence of prayer, with God, may be judged of by succeeding events, he has often been remarkably heard: The blessings he wrestled for have been granted, and deprecated evils removed or averted.

There is something analogous in a Minister's work, to the offices of the Mediator. It is in subserviency to the chief Shepherd, and Bishop of Souls, that, as diligent Pastors, they are to watch over, and feed the flock. Preaching is a kind of prophesying, that will not cease till Christ's second

coming. Though they have no dominion in the Church, to prescribe laws to conscience, to judge men's eternal state, or to absolve from sin, yet it belongs to them to preside in Church assemblies, to proclaim the Laws of Christ, the King eternal, to require obedience to them in his Name, to admonish and rebuke, to try men's title to external communion, to approve of the confessions of true penitents, and to receive the Righteous, that keep the truth, into the bosom of the Church. They are intercessors also, and advocates for the people, (without the monstrous claims of sacrificing Priests,) and, being exempted from meaner services, are to give themselves continually to the word, and prayer, and administration of the Sacraments of the New Testament. In the discharge of these duties, he magnified the Redeemer, was a great ornament to his profession, and an uncommon blessing to the Church of God. In every part of his various work, he supported the dignity and sanctity of his office, which he looked upon as a divine institution. He was very sensible that the first step to Infidelity, was a contempt of the sacred order, as a needless thing, or as the mere result of human policy. Men will not much regard that Religion, the Ministry of which, they would have universally divested of all reverence and esteem. He knew well, that the ignorance and laziness, the pride, covetousness and sensuality of many distinguished by that character, was one great occasion of the disrespect poured upon the office itself. When men scandalously

neglect the work of their calling, or prostitute it to vile or mean purposes, no wonder if others despise it. This man of God took heed to himself, and to the ministry which he received from the Lord to fulfil it. As he understood the nature and importance of the ministerial work, so he gave up himself to it as his proper business, and watched in all things to answer the ends thereof, and maintain its due honour in the consciences of men.

His personal virtues and graces in every other capacity, were equal to his ministerial character, and gave a beautiful lustre to it. When great parts, and excellent knowledge, meet with an unsanctified heart, it is a very unhappy, and dangerous conjunction; and most of all so in Ministers; the design of whose office it is to raise and build up living temples of God, from the ruins of the apostacy. It appears that divine grace prevented him early. He was sanctified even from his youth, and feared God alway. If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. There are involuntary sinful infirmities that cleave to the best men on earth, which are lamented and striven against by them. The law made men Priests which had infirmity, and Gospel Ministers are subject to like passions as others are. But this servant of Christ was as free from failures of that kind as most that ever lived. Nor was he barely innocent, and free from all blemishes that could asperse his high and holy calling; but the power of Godliness shone through his whole course of life.



His openness of mind, his singleness of heart, his simplicity and godly sincerity, appeared in all his words and actions, and were truly admirable : He was an Israelite in whom there was no guile. We have heard of a justifying sincerity. He had the sincerity of the just. His wisdom did not degenerate into craft. No man was more free from carnal motives, and sinister designs, or had a more disinterested regard to truth, and goodness, and Righteousness, in whatever he said, or did. He walked before God, with an upright heart, and God upheld him in his integrity, still ascending to perfection, to the very last, that he set him before his face for ever.

He was a man of great courage and stedfastness, and acting always from judgment and conscience ; he was not to be biassed, or deterred by the frowns or flatteries of men. His mind was always free and open to conviction from instructing reasons and arguments, upon this consideration, “ that he was “fallible, and possibly the error might be his own, “in what he differed from others.” But as he was exempt from those vices and prejudices that commonly hinder the reception of truth, attended with clear evidence, so, when upon mature deliberation, and a diligent use of the means that are proper to give a true sense of things, his opinions or purposes were fixed, he was unmoved in his adherence to them, from any temporal consideration. Many were the attempts made upon him in the several stages of life, that would have shaken a resolution

less firm than his. The agonistical phrases so frequently used by St. Paul, to signify the Christian race, and warfare, were justly applicable to him. But he never contended for mean or trivial things. He fought the good fight. The favour of God, and the incorruptible crown, not the countenance of great men, or the gains of this world, empty and withering as a garland of leaves, were always in his eye. This fortified him against all impressions from temptation. He stood in every evil day. Like an experienced Officer, he had his scars and wounds that rendered him venerable, but he was invincible in the cause of God, and always ready for its defence, till the Captain of his salvation, under whose banner he fought, gave him leave to die, and said, well done, it is enough.

His whole conduct in life was exemplary, and worthy the sacred ministration he was employed in. He abounded in all the exercises of piety and devotion. He lived and walked with God, and conversed, as seeing him who is invisible. He was blameless, as the steward of God, a lover of good men, and good things, sober, just, holy, temperate. His heart and treasure being in another world, he had a noble and generous contempt of this, and was but little affected with its losses, tho' he sustained some that were considerable. He had that humbleness of mind which made him very sensible of his own defects, which he would aggravate, beyond what could be discerned by those who best knew him. Tho' he had a large share of the most excellent gifts,

he was far from being lifted up, but, with deepest humility, acknowledged the rich grace of God, and his own unworthiness. This made him always speak of Christ his Saviour, in so affectionate a manner, as was surprisingly moving. But though he thought meanly of himself, he was not backward to give others their due praise. In lowliness of mind he esteemed others better than himself. He was of a most friendly temper, and being an utter stranger to the deceitful policies, and disguises of the world, his friendship was greatly to be valued, and securely to be confided in. He was courteous and affable in his behaviour. Having been much conversant with men of the best rank and education, there was nothing proudly stiff, or sordid in his carriage. His generous soul disdained all base compliances. But as he failed not to pay due respect to those whom Providence, the fountain of honour, had distinguished by their station and circumstances in the world, so he was kind and affable towards all men. He received his friends with an open heart, and an endearing countenance; and would meekly bear even with the impertinencies of those he conversed with. There was nothing sullen, morose, or imperious in his temper. His natural warmth was most seen in expressions, and actions of kindness. He was tender-hearted, and compassionate both to the pitiful failings, and miseries of others. He was not supposed to be strait or narrow in his principles, but was much less so in his bowels of mercies. The afflictions, the sorrows, and necessities of others,

would reach the very depth of his soul, and affect it with a sympathy that was active for their relief, as matters would allow, or his interest with others could be of use to procure them help. He was condescending and affectionate to young Ministers, whom he would treat as brethren. And though in an argument, his superior capacity would often convince them of their mistake, it was in so obliging a manner, that they were not discouraged by it. So amiable a person could not but be greatly esteemed and loved by all that knew him.

How holily and uprightly he walked before God in his own House, is evident in the happy success of his family instructions, and example, and the joy he had in seeing his children walk in the truth, and answer the engagements of their covenant of Baptism. It may more become my character, to exhort his surviving relatives to press forward towards those things that are before, than to say any thing that might look like a commendation of what they have already attained to. But as he himself signified to several dear friends, the great comfort he had in his family, and his well-grounded hopes, that those he left behind him were truly serious and religious, in a state of grace and favour with God, I hope this mention of it will be rather a spur to duty, than turned to an argument of security. And the like I would say to all who have reaped benefit from his ministry, conversation, or example.

*Of his Sickness, and Death.*

We have now followed him to the last stage of dying life, in which the most resolved, and best prepared for another world, stand in need of extraordinary divine assistance, to enable them to act their part well, and finish their course in a way becoming the hope of eternal life. And here also God put a peculiar honour upon his saint. It is a mercy to some, who cannot so well bear a lasting conscious battel with the king of terrors, that God takes them to himself, by some critical distemper, that soon puts an end to the combat. This tried soldier of Christ had a long and sensible engagement with that enemy, in which his soul was always triumphant. He had an ill state of health many months before his last confinement, which frequently disabled him from public service. Those who then conversed with him, could not but observe that the more he was oppressed with bodily indispositions, the more flourishing and vigorous his graces appeared to be. He was strong in faith, and not only rejoiced in, but might justly be said to live upon the hope of the fruition of the glory of God. It has been particularly remarked, that however the weak and low condition of his body, averse even to the necessary supplies of nature, might, in lower things, affect his strength of mind, yet when the great subjects of religion, especially those that related to the person and offices of Christ, his doctrine, and rewards, were talked of, it was not pos-

sible to discern the least impair of his judgment, or memory. So deep a root had these heavenly matters taken in his soul, that the ideas of them outlasted all perception of every other thing. This was most evident in his last sickness.

He took his bed the third of March, and was confined above eight weeks. In this long struggle with death, he suffered, and endured gloriously. His natural life seemed to be more supported by the immediate power of God, than by any helps administered by second causes, though he had the constant advice of some of the ablest Physicians, and the advantage of a diligent attendance, day and night. But though the outward man perished, the inward was renewed, and purified, day by day. And for this cause he fainted not, though often exercised with great sickness, and strong pains. He was a prime favourite of heaven, and had his ardent wish granted him, That upon just and holy grounds honourable to God, and the religion he professed, as well as safe to himself, he might look death in the face without fear.

His patience and resignation were surprising to all about him. His only fear seemed to be, lest he should think himself hardly dealt with, by that God whom he had served with a perfect heart. Turning to his affected consort, and scarce recovered from a painful and weary hour, "Have I (said he) made any complaint of my dear Redeemer? It were unworthy in me, if I have; for what I have felt is nothing to what sin deserves." Thus though he

groaned, he did not repine, nor allow himself under his sore affliction, to express the least rebellion. Not my will, but thine be done, were words frequently uttered by him, and with such patient meekness, as shewed his real conformity to Christ. We find in Scripture, that even good men have too precipitately wished for death, and been impatient of life, when overwhelmed with a variety of grievous troubles; or, when under unjust censures, cruel and bitter reproaches, for the faithful discharge of their duty, their days have been consumed with shame; which was the case of the Prophet Jeremiah, and is the common lot of the faithful servants of God in all generations. Mr. Robinson was not exempt from these kinds of suffering, nor insensible under them. But though he longed to be at rest, he was willing to wait God's time, and humbly to submit to whatever he should farther see fit to lay upon him, before he gave him his release. Hence he often prayed that his faith and patience might not fail. Nor did they fail, being abundantly supplied from the Fountain of Life, which is with God.

His spiritual rewards were in proportion to his great piety, and eminent virtues. They are but few who attain to that unassaulted height of the assurance of faith, which this man of God was privileged with. He often told his friends, and that after solemn Reviews of his frame and state, that his covenant with God stood firm, and all was well within. He was not only not destitute of spiritual comfort, but frequently felt a glorious joy. A worthy Minis-

ter, who visited him a few days before he was taken speechless, gave me the following account of some part of their conversation. "I found him in a most heavenly frame. The grace that was in him shined forth with a wonderful strength and lustre, as it had done all the time of his sickness. Enquiring how it was with him, he replied, Exceedingly weak in body, but as to the state of his soul, he could say it was well with him, and that matters had of a long time been settled between God and him, upon a good and solid foundation. He declared again and again, that he had no darkness, no not a cloud to interpose between him and the chearful light of God's countenance; that he was full of peace, and felt an inward joy that was unspeakable. Upon his friends saying, Sir, this is heaven in the beginnings of it; he answered, with tears of consolation, It is Heaven! and if so much is to be enjoyed here, what shall we enjoy in the celestial glory? Speaking of the use God had made of him in the Ministry, he said, he had the witness in himself, that from the time of his first devoting himself to his Lord and Master Jesus Christ, in that honourable and blessed work, he had made it his business to serve him faithfully, to that very day. Reflecting on his great weakness, and approaching dissolution, he said, that as he found his infirmities increasing upon him, so he found his inward pleasures, from the prospect of that happiness which was before him, to grow in proportion. His friend observes, That all the faculties of his mind seemed as sprightly and vigorous



as if he ailed nothing." The like remarks I have heard from many others of his brethren.

These vouchsafements were the genuine fruits of that faith, from which a deep conviction of our own manifold defects is inseparable. He was very sensible that he could not balance his accounts with God, or stand before him in judgment, without an interest in Christ's righteousness, which he affectionately regarded as the foundation of all his hopes. One that admired and honoured him much, putting him in mind of the great services he had done to the cause of Religion, and that God was not unrighteous, or unmerciful, to forget those works and labours of love, which he had shewed towards his name; he returned this answer, That he himself could not say, all was well done, that he had done, but he had to do with a merciful God, and knew who said, well done. The last words he repeated, and was going on, till that person observing how weak he was, and yet with what vehemence he spoke, prevented him in words to this effect; Sir, I doubt not but you feel that gracious sentence, Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of your Lord, to take place already in your conscience; and it will ere long be pronounced in a more perfect manner, before the holy angels, and spirits of the just, from the blissful throne. To this he replied, That he did feel it to take place, and was assured of its full accomplishment through the merits of his dear Redeemer. When it was observed on that occasion, how inexcusable we should be,

who had not only the word of God to direct us in our duty, and ascertain our reward, if faithful, but such an instance before us, as rendered the objects of our faith and hope, in a manner visible, if we were not followers of them, who through faith and patience did so apparently inherit the promises; he applied, with an endearing appellation, to the person that spake, in the words of St. Paul, Be ye stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, and I can assure you from my own experience, founded on God's promise, that your labour shall not be in vain in the Lord. Such Testimony he gave, both living and dying, to the truth and excellency of our holy faith.

The solemn charge he gave his children, when taking his last farewell of his family, is worthy to be recorded as an example to others. "You are, says he, to my certain knowledge, the children of the covenant, for four or five generations. Do not suffer the entail to be cut off. It would be a great surprise to me, (if Heaven could admit of such a thing,) to find at last you have lost your way thither. I devoted you to God in Baptism, when infants; and you have confirmed it by your public and solemn engagements to him at the Lord's table. Remember, the vows of God are upon you. If you forsake him, you contract double guilt, and must expect a heavier doom and punishment." To his youngest child, with the same fatherly affection and concern, he recommended the words of dying

David, to Solomon, "Know thou the God of thy Father, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind: For the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever."

The last words he was heard to speak in this holy strain, were those of Simeon, when he had his Saviour in his arms, which he used by way of cheerful and triumphant commending his departing soul to God; Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy Salvation: And with these eyes I shall see thy Glory.

After this manner he spent many weary days, and painful nights, continually rejoicing in God, and doing all the good he could, till at length his sickness prevailed over what was mortal and conquerable in him. His trial was long, but it was refining, and more precious than that of gold, though upon trial it endure the fire, and shall be found to his praise, and honor, and glory, at the appearing of Jesus Christ, in whom he quietly fell asleep, on Thursday, April 30th, at one in the morning.

Thus lived, and thus died this excellent man, concerning whom, a valuable person, who for many years was his faithful Colleague, justly observes, "We have lost out of our world (if I may call it so) one whom, truly, the world was not worthy of, and whose value will be best known by the want of him when the time may come, that Mr. Robinson's pre-

sence, integrity, accurate judgment, and undaunted courage, will be called for, but cannot be had. His death has made those wounds in his own family, which none but God can heal. His people have lost a most accomplished, and most faithful Minister of God's word, a workman that needed not to be ashamed, and shall know that they had a Prophet amongst them. The poor have lost a patron, the widow an advocate, the orphan a father, the young a guide, the sick and dying Christian a tender friend, and the obstinate sinner a faithful monitor.

But he is removed from us; our eyes shall see him no more, nor shall we be instructed, or charmed any more with his voice. Let us never lose the sweet remembrance of him. The great cause to which he was attached, and in which he laboured with watchfulness and constancy, still survives. Let us therefore be followers of him, as he was of Christ. Let us be affected with our loss, and the loss of the Church of God. All obstinate unbelieving grief, this occasion obstinately forbids, for he is with the Lord: But it becomes us so to resent our own loss, as thereby to be induced to reflect upon our sins, lest our indolence and security provoke God not to stay his hand, but to remove other great instruments of his glory from us.

I shall conclude the whole, with the words of a most worthy Minister of Christ,\* (the continuance

\* The Rev. Mr. Tong.

of whose life and labours, the present necessities of the Church of God among us, do greatly require, and all good people ardently wish for,) delivered in Tuesday's lecture at Salter's-Hall, soon after Mr. Robinson's death, and in which his character is summed up. On that occasion, exhorting his hearers to pray to the Lord of the Harvest, &c. He had the following expressions, "Have we not lately lost several faithful labourers in this Gospel harvest; and some that used to labour in this place on such occasions as these? I am sure we have very lately lost one, that was eminently diligent, skilful, and faithful; who, by the depth of his thoughts, strength of his judgment, seriousness of spirit, lively affections, a grave and most proper expression, and exemplary life, greatly honoured Christ, and the Gospel. How did he, when sensibly dying, triumph over death in this pulpit, in those heavenly discourses he preached upon that Scripture, the last enemy that shall be destroyed is death? Nor was it only a pulpit flourish. He continued thus to triumph in Christ Jesus, as long as his apprehension and speech lasted. Thus he honoured God living and dying. For my part I can say without flattery, I seldom heard him preach, but I went away blessing God, and taking shame to myself. Pray therefore to the Lord of the Harvest, for many labourers can hardly make up this loss."\*

\* Cumming's Life of Robinson.

## WARD, NOAH,

Is mentioned as one who was not fixed when the act of Uniformity took place. He was a Student, Born at Derby. A serious disposition was observed in him betimes, and he early devoted himself to God in the Ministry, whose service he afterwards pursued as the great end of his being. But after he had been two years at the University, he met with a sudden check to his improvements in Literature, by the act of Uniformity, so that he returned to his native place. Having a good genius and a serious spirit, being fervent in prayer and zealous to serve God in the Gospel, with the divine blessing he acquired an ability for usefulness. He had good assistance from Mr. Beresford who had been Minister at St. Werburgh's in Derby. The people there consulted about some provision for this young man and got him to be Usher to the Schoolmaster at that town. But this not answering the purpose, he quitted the place and went to a gentleman's house to teach his children, where he was seized with a fever which forced him to return home. After his recovery he taught school at Asheby, but some trouble there drove him home again. He was ordained at Sheffield, and was sometime Chaplain to Sir John Wentworth, in whose family he married. He continued there till Sir John's death; and till his lady married the Lord Winchelsea, who dismissed him. He then went to Askham, about three miles

from York, where he lived eleven years. He preached in several other places and was an itinerant preacher all his life. He was reduced to many straits, but never through his own fault. He managed all his domestic affairs with great frugality, so that neither he nor his wanted food or raiment: and contentment made their little enough for them. He often acknowledged his great obligations to Mr. Ralph Ward, who, though a stranger employed him, and who after King James's declaration for liberty, finding himself decline, desired his assistance every third Sabbath, and week day lecture. So that at length his itinerancy was confined to York, Selby and Ellinthorp. A little before his death, he left Selby and bestowed one of his days at Helaugh, but continued at the other two places to his death. Had he not lived by faith, he had died by his discouragements. He had a deep sense of the sins of the times and of the general decay of piety. This made the terrors of the Lord usually fill up the greatest part of his sermons. He studied not language, but plain, convincing truths. He used to say "there were two sorts of professors that he did not like, those that were all for heaven and nothing for earth, and those that were all for earth and nothing for heaven. The one makes himself all spirit, the other all body; whereas man is a compound of both, and Christianity divides our cares between them; with a due preference of our more excellent part." A person of considerable note for wealth, and who had a place in the Bishop's

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REV. WILLIAM WARD.

*late of Hampden.*

Died March 7. 1823. Aged 53.

*W. H. W.*

*Engraved by permission from the original published by the Rev. W. H. W.*

Court, and was much prejudiced against the dissenters had procured a Writ *de excom. cap.* against Mr. Ward. Upon this some private Christians met at his house to pray with him for his deliverance. The very next Lord's day this angry gentleman was killed in a duel with an intimate friend, who was very unwilling to accept the challenge. By this unexpected and undesired means Mr. Ward was for a good while free from disturbance. The fear of losing a daughter seized on his spirits, and it was thought hastened his death, which however was serene and joyful. A few minutes before he departed, he said, "that he had given himself up to God when he was young, and served him with sincerity though in much weakness, and he humbly hoped that God for Christ's sake would pardon and accept him." "God," said he, "will redeem my soul from the power of the grave, for he shall receive me." These words he desired might be his funeral text. He died May 22nd. 1699, Aged 59.\*

### WARD, WILLIAM,

The justly celebrated Baptist Missionary was a native of this town. If dignity of employment and sanctity of character can recommend individuals to the notice of the Biographer, the ambassadors of Christ have a more than ordinary claim upon the labours of his pen. Eternity, Redemption, Salvation, happiness and God, are the great subjects

\* Calamy's Nonconformist Memorial iii p. 474.

which engross their attention ; and when their importance is fully understood, they open to our view an elevated region, in which earthly ambition appears contemptible, kings lose their splendour, and empires crumble into dust. But honourable and exalted as the station is of those who call sinners to repentance, while we reflect with pleasure, that the field of spiritual labour has its hills, its valleys, its fertile plains, and its cultivated spots, we must not forget that it has also its rugged mountains, and its dreary wastes, where wild beasts of the forest howl and make their dens, and where noxious weeds, producing crops of poisonous vegetation, impregnate the air with pestilential vapours. Those to whom these portions are assigned, have greater dangers to encounter, and a more arduous task to accomplish, than such as work in more cultivated districts : but the privations which they endure and the difficulties which they overcome, render their patience, zeal, perseverance and piety conspicuous among their brethren in the same common vineyard ; and they will be remembered by the righteous Judge, when Angels shall become reapers, and the end of time shall present its harvest of human souls. Such is precisely the situation of those who leave their native land to "preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." The subject of this memoir has for many years held a distinguished rank among the Missionaries of India ; and from his activity, his moderate age, his usefulness, and extensive Asiatic acquirements, his European friends

had long entertained hopes, that his instrumentality in extending the Redeemer's kingdom, would prove commensurate with their expectations. Death, however has put a final period to his labours, leaving the afflicted church to lament its loss, and his station to be filled by a successor, under the animating stimulus of his bright example, which can hardly fail to operate, though he can preach no more. Mr. Ward was a native of Derby, where he was born, October 20th, 1769; but his early life affords few particulars that can be deemed worth recording. His Mother was a pious woman, having been brought to a "knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus," by hearing a female Quaker in the Town Hall of Derby.\* Instructed both by example and precept, her son, during his infant years, was guarded against those vices which grow spontaneously in the uncultured mind, and finally, gain an ascendancy which deforms the most hopeful character, and deprives genius of its brightest ornaments. But it was not merely in this negative form, that the influence of her maternal counsel was conspicuous. Profiting by her lessons, his mind became susceptible of divine truth; he was taught to look beyond this transitory state; and there are reasons which induce his friends to believe that while a youth, he became the subject of converting grace. But although he had imbibed his mother's amiable spirit, he did not embrace her creed. He was baptized, and united to the Church in George

\* Mrs. Drummond?

Street, Hull; and as he grew up, it being discovered that he possessed promising gifts and talents for the ministry, he was encouraged to devote himself to that employment. In this design he was assisted by the co-operation of his friends, who endeavoured to render him every facility in their power, by furnishing him with such advantage as learning was able to impart. Among these friends was Mr. Fishwick, then of Newcastle, but now of Islington. This gentleman generously undertook to place him under the tuition of the late Dr. Fawcett of Halifax; and his rapid improvement in literary acquirements in some measure repaid his benevolence. Since that event took place Dr. Fawcett has paid the debt of nature, and a memoir of his life has been given to the world. In that memoir, the Biographer, advertising to the time when Mr. Ward was an inmate of the family, speaks of him as follows,—A residence of about a year and a half at Ewood Hall, the abode of Dr. Fawcett, endeared Mr. Ward as much to the family, as his exertions in behalf of the Heathen have raised him in the esteem of the public. They witnessed the first appearance of that missionary spirit which induced him, as soon as an opportunity offered, to relinquish every other enjoyment and endearing connection, for this sacred cause. His most delightful employment was, to preach in hamlets wherever he could collect a congregation; by hints of admonition, and by the dispersion of short tracts, to lead the most careless, as well as enquiring souls, to a serious attention to the best things.

Though accustomed to situations above the lower walks of life, he most cheerfully after the example of his divine Master associated with 'Publicans and sinners' that he might gain the more. The conflict of nature when he left the family and his numerous friends, without the prospect of ever seeing them again, must have been great to his feeling mind: but he wisely avoided the pang of separation, by finally absenting himself before any one was aware of his immediate intention. To such separations as these, what could reconcile the mind, but the hopes of extended usefulness, (which in him have been realized,) and the prospect of meeting in a better country, that is a heavenly, where those who have suffered all things for Christ, and have been willing to give up all things for his sake, shall hear those welcome accents from the Saviour's lips, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

In the year 1799 we find Mr. Ward at Cannon Street, where the congregation was for several months supplied by his ministerial labours. Here he formed an acquaintance with Mr. S. Pearce, to whom he became much endeared. Mr. Pearce has also, since that period retired into a world of spirits, and his life has been written by Mr. Fuller, who alluding to Mr. Ward, pays a tribute of respect to his piety, zeal and talents. Mr. Ward during his residence in England had many invitations to settle in his native land, but an impression always resting on his mind that he must repair to India, prevented him accepting any permanent situation. A desire to visit the

banks of the Ganges had been lighted up in his bosom at an early period, and several circumstances served to cherish this ardent propensity of his soul. In 1793, the justly celebrated Dr. Carey went out as a Missionary to India. He had for some time been acquainted with Mr. Ward, whom, on his departure, he thus addressed; "if the Lord bless us we shall want a person of your business, (a printer) to enable us to print the Scriptures. I hope you will come after us." Of this hint Mr. Ward seems never to have lost sight. It coincided with the predisposition of his mind, and on that account made a deeper impression. The Missionary Committee hearing of Mr. Ward's strong inclination to follow Dr. Carey, wrote in 1798 to his tutor Dr. Fawcett, for a particular account of his character and qualifications; and receiving an answer in every respect perfectly satisfactory, they invited him to attend a meeting of ministers at Kettering to be held in October. This meeting he attended and engaged in its public service as one of the preachers. Here much conversation took place on the important subject of his call to this momentous work; when all present being satisfied, it was determined that he should be sent to India in the ensuing Spring. On returning to his home under this decision of the Committee, he wrote a letter to the Secretary, which furnishes the following extract:—"My mind is calm. My sweetest hours are those of retired prayer. The life of Brainerd has done me good. I would wish to make no

reserve in favour of ease, or of flesh, in dedicating my whole self to God. The Lord keep me humble, gazing on his own lovely image, and make it my meat and drink to do his will." On the 7th of May 1799, several ministers met at Olney, and the day was solemnly set apart for dedicating Mr. Ward and Mr. Brunsdon, to the work of the Ministry, as Missionaries in India. The services on this occasion, though conducted in the usual manner, were peculiarly impressive, and diffused an awe on all present, which with many, is not yet forgotten. The Rev. Mr. Hogg began by reading some portions of Scripture which were deemed suitable to the occasion, after which he engaged in prayer. The Rev. Mr. Fuller then proposed various questions to the Missionaries respecting their motives, and the religious sentiments they intended to propagate on arriving at the place of their destination. In answer to their questions, as applying to himself, Mr. Ward returned in substance the following reply : "I have no new revelation from heaven on the subject, I did not expect any. Our Redeemer hath said, ' Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature—and lo, I am with you always to the end of the world.' This command I consider as still binding, since the promise of Christ's presence reaches to the utmost corner of the earth, and to the utmost boundaries of time. While I was at Ewood Hall I received an invitation to carry the gospel and a printing press to India, where brother Carey and others have erected the



standard of the cross. I prayed to God and advised with my friends, and I now go forth in the name of the Lord. In complying with this invitation, I gave up all other prospects, and devoted myself to that of attempting to bless a nation, of heathens. Since that time my peace and joy in God have more and more abounded. Duty and pleasure have in my employment gone hand in hand. In his strength, therefore, I would go forth, borne up by your prayers, hoping that two or three stones, at least may be laid of the foundation of Christ's kingdom in India, nothing doubting that the fair fabric will rise from age to age till time shall be no more. The being and attributes of God, the total depravity of man, free and full salvation by the grace of God through a Mediator, the Deity of Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit in Regeneration, and the final salvation of Believers, are doctrines which I believe, and consider as including all others. It is to the doctrine of the cross that I look for success in the conversion of the Heathen." Having made this candid avowal of his motives, his principles, and his faith, Mr. Ward and his colleague were solemnly set apart by prayer and imposition of hands. On this occasion the throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, and most of the ministers present joined in laying on their hands; in token of their full approbation of what was done. This being finished the Rev. Mr. Sutcliff delivered an exhortation to the Missionaries, founded on Eph. iii. 8. "Unto me, who am less than the least

of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." A passage to India having been previously provided on board the *Criterion*, an American Ship, Captain Wickes, preparations were made with all possible expedition for their departure, as they were to leave London in May. Every thing being got ready, they went on board, and dropped down the river on May 24th 1799, but remained a short time at Margate. While here Mr. Ward wrote to the Secretary of the Missionary Society, taking a final leave, and bidding him and his other numerous friends, a long and solemn farewell. Their voyage to India contained nothing remarkable : but such occurrences as Mr. Ward thought any way interesting, either as they regarded the Mission or himself, he regularly entered on a journal which he kept during his passage. From the entries which he has there made, it appears that he considered his going on board the *Criterion* as the commencement of a new era in his life, and his subsequent conduct has been regulated accordingly. On the 1st of June the ship passed Plymouth, and on the eighth, the shores of Old England disappeared. This awakened many tender emotions, and called forth reflections and anticipations which no language can properly describe. In every other respect their situation was rendered comfortable by those on board. The Captain co-operated in their endeavours to establish publick worship while in the ship, and even addressed the seamen on the importance and the necessity of

attending to the truths of the Gospel: He appeared to be a man having serious views, and his example was not without its influence among those under his command. Among the passengers, although in the beginning some were disposed to smile, one only retained his hostility unsubdued; but the real benefits which any on board may have received, must be left to the great searcher of the human heart, and to that day when every man shall be judged according to his works. While pursuing their voyage, Mr. Ward employed his time in the following manner:—Before breakfast he read his Bible, and went through a Greek exercise. From breakfast till dinner he attended to a Latin exercise, and examined Bible Criticisms. Between twelve and two was spent in dining, conversation and reading Missionary accounts. From two till tea time, he attended to history, and got another Greek exercise; and every night was spent in social meetings. Towards the Heathen nations of the Earth, he felt his heart enlarged in his private devotions, and with a degree of liberality that does him honour, he pays a justly merited tribute of respect to the Moravians, to whose example in Missionary exertions, he acknowledges himself to be much indebted. On the 11th of October 1799, having braved “the stormy spirit of the Cape” Mr. Ward safely landed at Calcutta, but was under the necessity of repairing to a Danish settlement called Serampore, which place he reached on the 13th. Remaining at Serampore from October until February 1800, during which

time every exertion was used to get the interdict removed. On the 14th of the latter month Mr. Ward wrote to Dr. Carey, and shortly after paid him a visit at Mudnabatty, which was then the place of his abode, when on conversing with him it was found, that not all the interest which Dr. Carey and his friends could make, was sufficient to induce the Supreme government of Bengal to permit the newly arrived Missionaries to settle within the British territories. On finding this to be the case, and well knowing that their separation would prevent all mutual co-operation, Dr. Carey resolved to quit Mudnabatty and remove the seat of the Mission to Serampore. This was accordingly done, though at a considerable expense, and from that time to the present, they have enjoyed protection and accommodation under the Danish government. Having secured their establishment at Serampore, Mr. Ward began his labours with a degree of ardour known only to minds that are bent on success. During this year, he had the pleasure of printing the New Testament consisting of 800 pages, in Bengalee, and also the additional satisfaction of seeing the castes of India, which had been deemed invulnerable, melt before the beams of the Sun of Righteousness. "This day, (says Mr. Ward, Dec. 22, 1800), Gokool and Khristna came to eat tiffin, (what in England is called a lunch,) with us, and thus publickly threw away their caste. Brethren Carey and Thomas went to prayer with the natives before they proceeded to eat. All our servants

were astonished ; so many having said that nobody would mind Christ, or lose caste. Brother Thomas had waited fifteen years, and thrown away much upon deceitful characters ; brother Carey has waited till hope of his own success has almost expired : and after all God has done it with perfect ease. Thus the door of faith is opened to the Gentiles : who shall shut it ? The chain of caste is broken, who shall mend it ?” In August, 1801, Mr. Ward, accompanied by Khristna-Pal, the first converted Hindu, who had begun to converse with his idolatrous countrymen respecting the Gospel, made a missionary tour to certain parts of the country whence persons had come for religious instructions, preaching, and distributing papers as they proceeded : at the same time some women went to visit their female relations up the country, where they also conversed about the Gospel. During this excursion Mr. Ward was detained for some time by a police officer, on the same grounds as have since been alleged, “ that the Company had given no order for the natives to lose caste.” Mr. Ward assured him that the papers he had been distributing were entirely of a religious nature : and on his offering to sign them with his own name, he was released. The papers thus signed were immediately forwarded to Calcutta for examination, and the inspection led to some interesting discussion. By some it was argued, that it was impolitic and even improper to attack the religion of the natives ; while others contended, that the papers contained nothing more than what had been always tolerated in the

Roman Catholics throughout the Company's territories. No decisive result, however, followed; and during the administration of Marquis Wellesley, the subject dropped into oblivion.

On May 10th, 1802, Mr. Ward was married to Mrs. Fountain, widow of Mr. John Fountain, a Missionary in India, by whom he has had two daughters. The nuptial ceremony, of which an account was published in No. XI. of the Periodical Reports, was performed by Dr. Carey. This lady and her children still survive, to lament their bereavement. About the middle of the ensuing year, Mr. Ward visited Calcutta, in which place religion presented a deplorable spectacle. Neither curiosity nor a better motive could induce the people to hear, and we find him exclaiming: "O! it is hard labour to preach to eight or ten persons only and that continually:" but since that time affairs have assumed a far more favourable aspect. In July, he was appointed a deacon of the small church at Serampore, and on the 6th of October, 1805, he was called with Mr. Marshman, to be joint pastor with Mr. Carey. Mr. Ward, from the time he visited India, used every exertion to make himself acquainted with the language of the natives, with whom he was called daily to converse; and having made a considerable proficiency, he devoted his leisure hours to the compilation of an extensive and highly interesting work, relating to the theology and customs of the Hindoos. Of this voluminous work the follow-

ing account is given by Mr. Ward, in a letter to Dr. Fuller, dated January 12th, 1809:—"I have been for the last five or six years employed on a work on *the Religion and Manners of the Hindoos*. It has been my desire to make it the most authentic and complete account that has been given on the subject. I have had the assistance of brother Carey, in every proof sheet; and his opinion and mine are in almost every particular the same. He and brother Marshman think the work would be read in England. The contents are as follows:—Chapter I. Introduction—II. Shestras,—III. Ceremonies,—IV. Gods.—V. Temples, images, worship,—VI. Learned men, priests, drooties,—VII. Sacred places,—VIII. Castes,—IX. Manners and customs,—X. Concluding remarks. I shall in the preface give a complete sketch of the Hindoo system, and add an index and glossary. You are aware that very pernicious impressions have been made on the public mind, by the manner in which many writers on the Hindoo system have treated it. My design is to counteract these impressions, and to represent things as they are." The work of which Mr. Ward thus speaks was printed at Serampore, by permission of the Government of India. It appeared in 1811, in four quarto volumes, each containing from 400 to 500 pages. A second edition, "carefully abridged and greatly improved," was printed in one large quarto volume, in 1815 and a third edition in two octavo volumes, was published in England, in 1816. On the 10th of March, 1811, a calamitous fire broke

out at Serampore, in which the printing office; its common type, oriental characters, and whole apparatus, were completely consumed. In exerting himself to prevent this overwhelming calamity, Mr. Ward was more than once in imminent danger; but his life was preserved; though his efforts were unavailing. The loss was deemed almost remediless: but no sooner was the misfortune known in England, than the disaster was met by British liberality with a degree of promptitude that has rarely been equalled, and, perhaps, never surpassed. From the period of the preceding conflagration until 1819, when Mr. Ward visited England, his time, with that of others, was employed in repairing the damages they had sustained, and in a regular succession of missionary duties, respecting which many interesting accounts are recorded in the Periodical Accounts. But the success which attended his labour, and that of his colleagues, will best appear from the statements given in his public discourses while in this country, the substance of which the reader will find comprised in some following paragraphs: In the month of June, 1819, Mr. Ward, whose health had been much impaired by his long residence in India, arrived in England, and, to the high gratification of multitudes, made his first public appearance at Great Queen Street Chapel, on the Anniversary Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society. Here he delivered an address to the congregation, when the minister had concluded his ser-



mon, which made a powerful impression on many minds. In the evening he preached at Zion Chapel to a crowded audience, and gave such an awful description of the abominations which prevailed in Pagan India, as awakened the deepest sympathy, and excited the most sincere commiseration. From London he repaired to several towns in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, giving similar statements and making collections for a college about to be established at Serampore. He also visited Holland and America, soliciting assistance for the Missionary branch of the College, designed for educating pious Hindoo youths for the Ministry. Prior to his final departure from England, he published a Sermon, on the great subject, to which from the pulpit, he had repeatedly called the attention of his hearers. This discourse contains a satisfactory reply to the objections of those who doubt the propriety of propagating Christianity in India. Mr. Ward also published a volume of "Farewell Letters," just as he was about to bid his friends in this Country a lasting adieu. These letters have reached a third edition, and have been translated into the Welch language. The following extract, taken from this work, will shew the state of Christianity in our Asiatic possessions, at the time of Mr. Ward's arrival in India, and also when he left Serampore, since which period its interests have been much advanced:—"Did ever any cause appear to be more hopeless? I well recollect, that this was the exact feeling on this subject when I arrived

at Bengal. Every where we were advised to go back. Even one or two good men thought the attempt utterly impracticable. India, in short, has been long considered an impregnable fortress, defended by the gods. Many a Christian soldier, it has been said, may be sacrificed in the entrenchments; but the fort will never be taken. The Mahometans, it is added, tried long to change the Hindoos, to destroy their idols, and to bring them to profess the Mahometan faith, but in vain: they put multitudes to the sword, and converted the stone idols into steps, that every Mahometan on ascending to the mosque might set his foot on a Hindoo God. Yet none of these terrors made them give up their idols or change their customs. But, my dear brother, it was predicted of the Messiah, that he should "divide the spoil with the strong because he poured out his soul unto death." ALL THESE DIFFICULTIES HAVE BEEN OVERCOME. *Six hundred Hindoos have renounced their Gods, the Ganges, and their priests; and have shaken from their limbs the chain of the caste. The distance between Britain and India has been annihilated, for fifty converted natives have become, in some sense, missionaries. Twenty-five of their fifty languages have been conquered. The Hindoos all over Bengal are soliciting schools for their children at the hands of the Missionaries. And the Government and our Countrymen are affording the most important aid in the introduction of light and knowledge into India. He MUST INCREASE.*

In the above detail of difficulties, we observe that a most formidable one arose out of the fears of the Honorable Company, and of the local Government, so that they appeared to be utterly averse to Missionary efforts. Now, in all that concerns the mental and moral cultivation of India, the Governor General and the Government of Bengal are become powerful auxiliaries. Native schools have, for years back, been under their absolute patronage; several Christian institutions at Calcutta, which have the good of the natives as their direct object, receive a marked countenance; and Missionaries receive the most friendly attentions. The School book Society, which is supplying the natives with translations of interesting English books, was formed at the suggestion, and in fact under directions of the Marchioness of Hastings, who has manifested a most benevolent and undeviating solicitude to improve the intellectual and moral condition of this people. In these interesting efforts of the Marchioness, she may well be denominated, in the language of the Holy Scriptures, 'a help meet' to the distinguished nobleman at the head of our Indian Empire. Did distance and climate present serious impediments to the evangelization of India? Providence has raised up fifty preachers on the spot, the languages of the climates are their own; and, with the manners and opinions of the people to whom they preach, they are perfectly familiar. Not an error amongst them which they cannot detect and refute. If the Holy Spirit pour upon their agents plentifully of

his sacred influences, then each of them will become as an itinerant and a preacher, equal to ten English Missionaries. Krishna, Rammohun, Sébuh-ram, Ramprasad, and other Hindoo ministers, possess very respectable talents; and the effects of the ministry of these and other natives have been far more powerful than those attending the labours of foreigners. Large Societies, or Churches, exist at Chittagong, Sahébgurij, Dinagepore, Calcutta, and Serampore; and almost all these converts have been gathered by the Hindoo preachers. The same may be said, of at least three out of four of the six or seven hundred heathen converts connected with our mission, they owe their conversion, under God, to their own countrymen. And these by the Great Shepherd have been provided on the spot; and the climate is as friendly to their health as that of England is to its natives. Add to all this the existance of a Missionary Hindoo College, where these Hindoo candidates for the Christian ministry may receive for the sacred office, all the human preparation possible; and then will be seen how wonderfully, how providentially, distance and climate have been surmounted. In the funds recently contributed in England and America will be found a sufficient provision for the annual support of nearly twenty Hindoo Missionary Students. Many of the friends of Missions in America almost despair of the conversion of the Indians, on account of the number of their dialects; and yet they amount to few compared with the dialects of India. But more

than twenty-five of the languages of India have been already conquered : since either the whole or a part of the sacred scriptures have been published in twenty-five ; and two of these are the Chinese and the Sungskrit, unquestionably the most difficult languages on earth. These versions are not offered as perfect performances ; but, I doubt not, they will bear to be compared with any other first versions which have at any time been given to the world. The opposition of our own countrymen in India to Missionary efforts, formed another serious obstacle to the formation and progress of Missions. But in this respect a mighty change has been wrought in India. A happy number of the Honorable Company's servants have become truly devoted Christians. Chaplains of Evangelical sentiments and feelings, have wonderfully increased, and are very useful in diffusing the light of the Gospel. Five or six Christian Societies of devout British soldiers have recently been formed in the Indian army. The Benevolent Institution at Calcutta, with its different auxiliaries, is wholly supported by our Countrymen, who contribute about 13,000 rupees annually for this purpose. The funds for our Native Schools, containing 8000 heathen children are also principally derived from their liberality. And the same is true of the large funds raised by the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, of the funds of the Hindoo College, of those of the School book Society, the School Society, the two Missionary Societies, the Orphan and Free schools,

and one or two other Christian institutions at Calcutta, of great importance. Some of our countrymen have also been liberal in donations to the Serampore College, and, though a *Missionary College*, the most noble the Governor General of India is its distinguished patron. Nor in this reference to the great moral changes which have recently taken place in the East, must we forget the Calcutta Episcopal College, which will we hope, have an important share in the illumination of the Eastern world."

Mr. Ward, on his second voyage to India, sailed from the Thames on the 28th of May, 1821, in company with Mrs. Marshman and her daughter, and several missionaries belonging to different societies in England. Their voyage was neither long nor disastrous. They reached Madras on the 24th of September, and Calcutta about a month afterwards. In a letter dated February 27th. 1823, Mr. Ward says, "we are in merciful circumstances as it respects health." This letter he put into the office on the following day: but unhappily the vessel that was appointed to carry it to England, was also destined to convey the melancholy tidings of his death. This awful event was announced by Dr. Carey to the Rev. Mr. Yates of Calcutta, in a note, and by Mr. Yates was transmitted to Mr. Hoby his friend in London. From these letters it appears that Mr. Ward had been at Calcutta attending the monthly missionary prayer meeting on the Monday preceding his death, at which time his appearance was such as to lead some to notice

his cheerfulness and health; but "in the midst of life we are in death." On the following Friday, Dr. Carey being at Calcutta, informed his friends that he had left Mr. Ward ill of the *Cholera Morbus*, and the same evening, on his return, he announced his death, which took place about 5 o'clock, March 7th 1823, in the 54th year of his age. He had not been ill much above one day, and so rapid and violent was the disease, that it incapacitated him for conversation. To this sketch of Mr. Ward's life we may beg to add a summary of his character, as given by the Rev. Joseph Ivimey, in a funeral sermon which he preached at Mazepond meeting house on the occasion of his death;—"That our late brother, Mr. Ward, might serve God in the Spirit of his Son, and preach among the Heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ; he braved the dangers of an unhealthy climate; the toils of incessant labours, and the perils of travelling both by sea and land. The consideration of personal fatigue, and danger appears not to have even entered his mind when the work of Christ demanded his exertions; hence his visits to this country, and to Holland and America, and his labours in season and out of season to promote the Missionary cause, on which his heart was supremely fixed. It will not soon be forgotten either in America or England with what holy fervour, and almost apostolic ardour, he addressed large and attentive auditories on the duty of Christians to pray fervently and unceasingly for the outpouring of the Spirit upon the Heathen, as

indispensably necessary to the success of their labours. It was gratifying to witness his own self-annihilation on these occasions, and to hear in what humbling terms he described the situation of the millions of India : whilst he earnestly implored an interest for himself and all Missionaries in the prayers of all Saints, that ‘ the wilderness might become a fruitful field, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.’ Other Ministers and Congregations besides those of our denomination, have spoken of his addresses upon this subject as having produced a strong and abiding impression, beyond what had been previously felt, of the necessity of the Holy Spirit’s influence to make even Scriptural means efficient in promoting the conversion of the Heathen unto God. I consider the visit of Mr. Ward to this country in reference to this subject, as having commenced a new era in the history of Missions : the motto has since been more plainly written on the title page of all Missionary undertakings, ‘ neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase.’ ‘ Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.’ The sudden death of our brother at the age of 53, when his mind was so matured for Missionary labour, and his constitution inured, as we imagined, to the climate, is a loss to our society, and to the Christian Church in general, of no ordinary magnitude. We bless God, however, that he was spared so long ; and that though he was not able, from the violence of his disorder, to say much,



if any thing, in honour of the Gospel, on his dying bed, he has left a name and an example, the former of which will be pronounced with respect, and the latter will be considered worthy to be imitated in the Missionary field by future labourers. May his venerable colleagues, Carey and Marshman, be supported under this heavy stroke, which has at length 'broken the three-fold cord' at Serampore, and be long spared to carry on that glorious work of giving the Scriptures to the millions of India, towards which our late brother largely contributed. May all our junior Missionaries, who were warmly attached to him, and who deeply lament his death, imitate his 'work of faith, and labour of love and patience of hope.' And may we all, who are now saying, with sorrow and affection, 'Alas! my brother,' 'not be slothful, but followers of him who through faith and patience inherits the promises.'\*

#### WASTE, JOAN, A MARTYR,

Was a native of this place, of whose martyrdom we have the following account.

"The martyrdome of Joane Waste a blinde woman in the towne of Darbie.

The first day of August in the yeere aboue specified, (1556) suffered likewise at the towne of Darby, a certeine poore honest godlie woman; being blinde from her birth, and unmarried, about the age of XXII. named Joane Waste, of the parishe

\* Imperial Magazine, Dec. 1823. Col. 1073—1087.

of Allhallowes. Of them that sate upon this innocent womans bloud, the chiefest was Rafe Baine, Bishop of the Diocesse, Doctr, Draicott his Chancellour, Sir John Port Knight, Henrie Uernon, Esquire, Peter Ffinsh, Officiall of Darbie, with the assistance alsoe of divers others, Richard Warde and William Bembridge, the same time being Bailifs of the towne of Darbie, &c. Ffirst after the aboue named Bishop, and Doctour Draicot, had caused the said Joane Waste to bee apprehended in the towne of Darbie, suspecting her to be guiltie of certeine heresies she was diuers times priuilie examined, as well in prison as out of prison, by Finsh, the officiall aforesaid: after that brought to publike examination before the Bishop, at last, was there burnt in Darbie, as is abouesaid. Touching whose life, bringing up, and conuersation, somewhat more ample we minde to discourse, as by faithfull relation hath come to my handes.

Ffirst, this Joane Waste was the daughter of one William Waste, an honest poore man, and by his science a barber: who sometimes also used to make ropes.—His wife had the same Joane, and one other at one birth, and she was born blinde. And when she was about XII or XIIIII yeares olde, she learned to knit hosen and sleeues, and other things, which in time she could doe uerie well. Ffurthermore as time serued she would helpe her father to turne ropes, and doe such other things as she was able, and in no case would bee idle. Thus continued she with her father and mother during

their lues: after whose departure, then kept shee with one Roger Waste her brother, who in time of K. Edward the Sixth, of blessed memorie, gave herselfe daylie to go to the Church to hear diuine seruice read in the vulgar tongue. And thus by hearing homilies and sermons she became maruelously well affected to the religion then taught. So at length having by her labour gotten and saued so much mony as would buy her a New Testament, shee caused one to be provided for her. And though shee was of herself unlearned, and by reason of her blindness unable to reade, yet for the great desire she had to understand, and haue printed in her memorie the sayinges of Holy Scripture contained in the New Testament, she acquainted herself chiefly with one John Hurt, then prisoner in the Common Hall of Darbie, for debts. The same John Hurt being a sober grave man, of the age of threescore and ten yeeres, by her earnest intreatie and being prisoner, and many times idle and without companie, did for his exercise daylie read unto her some one chapter of the New Testament. And if at any time he were otherwise occupied, or letted through sickness, she would repaire unto one John Pemerton Clerke of the parish Church of All Saints' in the same towne of Darbie, or to some other person which could reade, and sometimes shee would give a penie or two (as she might spare) to such persons as would not freeilie read unto her, appointing unto them aforehand how manie chapters of the New Testament they should reade, or how

often they should repeate one chapter upon a price. Moreover it is said Joan Waste, this was notorious, that shee being utterlie blinde, could notwithstandinge, without a guide, go to any Church within the saide towne of Darbie, or to any other place or person with whom she had anie such exercise. By which exercise she so profited, that she was able not only to recite manie chapters of the New Testament without booke, but also could aptlye impugn, by divers places of Scriptures, as well sinne, as such abuses in religion as then were too much in use in divers and sundrie persons. As this godly woman thus dailey increased in the knowledge of God's Holy Word, and no lease in her life expressed the vertuous fruits and exercise of the same; not long after, through the fatall death of blessed King Edward, followed the wofull ruine of religion in the reigne of Queen Marie his sister. In which alteration, notwithstanding the general backsliding of the greatest part and multitude of the whole realme into the old papisme again, yet this poor blind woman continued in a constant conscience, proceeded still in her former exercise, both being zealous in that she had learned and also refusing to communicate in religion with those which taught contrary doctrine to that she before had learned in K. Edward's time as is aboue declared. Ffor the which she was called and conneuted before the foresaid Bishop and Doctor Draicot, with divers others called in to beare witnesse.

*Articles ministered unto her.*

The Articles ministered to her, and wherewith shee was charged, was these:—Ffirst, that shee did hold the Sacrament of the Altar to be but onelie a memorie or respresentation of Christes bodie, and materiall bread and wine, but not his naturall bodie unless it were received, as that it ought not to be reserued from time to time ouer the Altar but immediatelie to be receiued, &c:

Item, that shee did hold, in receiuing the Sacrament of the Altar, shee did not receiue the same bodye that was borne of the Virgine Mary, and suffered upon the crosse for our redemption, &c.—Item, that shee did holde, that Christ at his last supper did not blesse the bread that he had then in his handes, but was blessed himself, and by the virtue of the words of consecration, the substance of the bread and wine is not conuerted and turned into the substance of the bodie and bloud of Christ. Item, shee did graunt that shee was of the parish of Allhallowes in Darbie, &c.—Item that all and singular the premisses are true and notorious by publike report and fame, &c. Whereunto shee answered, that shee believed therein so much as the holy Scripturers taught her, and according to that shee had heard preached unto her by diuers learned men: whereof some suffered imprisonment, and other some suffered death for the same doctrine. Amongst whom she named, besides other D. Tailour, whom she said tooke it of his conscience, that that doctrine which he taught was true, and asked

them, if they would so in like case for their doctrine, which if they would not, shee desired them for God's sake not to trouble her, beinge a blinde poore and unlearned woman, with any further talke, saying (by God's assistance,) that she was ready to yield up her life in that faith in such sort as they should appoint. And yet notwithstanding being prest by the said Bishop and Doctour Draicot with many Arguments of Christ's omnipotence, as, why was not Christ able as well to make the bread his bodie, as to turn water into wine, raise Lazarus from death, and such other like arguments: and many times being threatned with grievous imprisonments, torments and death; the poore woman thus being, as it were, halfe astonied through their terrors and threats, and desirous (as it seems) to prolong her life, offered unto the Bishop then present, that if he would before that companie, take it upon his conscience, that the doctrine which he would have her to believe concerning the Sacraments, was true, and that he would at the dreadful day of judgment answer for her therein (as the said Doctor Tailour in divers of his sermons did offer,) she would then further answer them. Whereunto the Bishop answered he would, but Dr. Draicot his Chancellor hearing that, saide, My Lorde, you know not what you do, you may in no case answer for an hereticke. And immediately he asked the poore woman whether she would recant or no, and saide she should answer for her selfe. Unto whose sayings the

Bishop also reformed himselfe. The poore woman perceiving this, answered againe that if they refused to take of their conscience that it was true they would have her to beleue, she would answer no further, but desired them to doe their pleasure, and so after certeine circumstances, they pronounced sentence against her, and delivered her unto the bailiffs of the said towne of Darbie afore named, who after they had kept her about a moneth or five weekes, at length there came unto them a Writte *De haeretico comburonde*: by vertue whereof they were appointed by the said Bishop to bring her to the parish Church of Allsaintes at a day appointed, when Doctour Draicot should make a sermon.

When the day and time was come that this innocent martyr should suffer, first cometh to the Church D. Draicot accompanied with divers gentlemen as M. Thom. Pouthread, M. Henrie Vernon, Mr. Dethicke of Newall, and divers others. This done, and all things now in readinesse, at last the poore blinde creature and servant of God was brought and set before the pulpit, where the said Doctour being entered into his sermon, and there inueighing against divers matters which he called heresies, declared unto the people that that woman was condemned for denying the blessed Sacrament of the Altar to be the verie bodie and bloud of Christe reallie and substantially, and was thereby cutt of from the bodie of the Catholik Church, and he saide that she was not onelie blinde of her bodilie eyes, but also blinde in the eyes of her soule. And he said

that as her bodie should be presentlie consumed with material fire, so her soule should be burned in hell with everlasting fire, as soon as it should be separated from the bodye, and there to remain world without end, and saide it was not lawful for the people to pray for her; and so with many terrible threats he made an end of his sermon, and commanded the bailiffs and those Gentlemen to see her executed. And the sermon thus ended, after soone the blessed seruant of God was carried away from the sayd Church to a place called the *Windmill Pitt*, nere unto the said towne, and holding the aforesaid Roger Waste her brother by the hand she prepared herselfe, and desired the people to pray with her, and said such prayers as she before had learned and cried upon Christ to haue mercie upon her as long as life serued. In this wean season the said Doctor Draicot went to his Inn, for great sorrow of her death, and there layd him downe and slept during all the time of her execution; and thus much of Joan Waste.

Now, forasmuch as I am not ignorant (faithfull reader) that this and other stories more, set forth of the martyrs, shall not lacke carpers and markers enew, readie to seek all holes and corners how to defame the memorie of God's good saints, and to condemne these histories of lies and untruths, especially histories wherein they see their shamefull actes and unchristian crueltie detected and brought to light: therefore for better confirmation of this



historie aboue written, and to stop the mouthes of such momes this shall be to admonish all and singular readers hereof, that the discourse of this poor blinde womans life and death in such sort as is aboue prefixed, hath been confessed to be verie true by divers persons of worthey credit and yet livinge : and also hath been speciallie perused and examined by W. Bainbridge before mentioned, Bailiffe then of Darbie ; who as well of his own knowledge, as by speciall enquiry and conference, by him made with divers others, hath certified us the same to be undoubted : besides the testimonial of John Cadman Curate of the said towne, and of others also, uppon whose honestie well known, and their report heering nothing differing from such as were best acquainted with that matter, I have been here the more bolde to commit this storie to posteritie for all good men to consider and judge upon."\*

### WHATELEY, THOMAS,

Was the Son of a Clergyman the Rev. Mr. Whateley of Derby, who had filled the civic chair oft he Corporation three successive years with characteristic dignity, urbanity; and reputation. Born of a good family and highly reputable parents, Thomas, the subject of this notice, had received a liberal education, after which suitably with his inclination, he was apprenticed to the Medical profession and became fellow apprentice with the celebrated

\* Fox's Book of Martyrs.

**Dr. Darwin.** Naturally attached to studious habits, and pursuits of anatomical and literary information, Mr. W. cultivated every opportunity for his mental improvement, examined his principles by the nicest scrutiny, and formed his judgment upon the foundation of ocular truth. As he advanced to manhood he progressively enriched his mind, which as a physiological student, he considered of the first importance to his present and future interests; so zealously indeed, that his intense application induced a nervous headache, which continued in modified degrees to the last moment of his life. Perseverance led him forth into the world endued with a great store of valuable knowledge. As a Botanist he was particularly distinguished; he invented an improved plan for the better management, and more durable preservation of plants in sand and paper, which met with the sanction and approval of the most eminent votaries of Linnæus, and testimonies of its utility are recorded in the best and latest works on Botany and Horticulture. Free from the versatility and predisposing influence of hospital associates, he passed the several examinations of the Colleges, Societies and Critical Ordeals in Scotland and England with so much advantage that he gained the countenance and friendship of men of letters and medical fame. Thus honoured he was encouraged to persevere more diligently, and he gleaned the scattered fragments of science like a wise husbandman. London, which has the strongest claims for practise and

experience now began to invite Mr. W. to exercise his talents in Pharmacy, and the more scientific branches of physical operation. This apostrophe in his life gave him farther chance of acquiring celebrity, and brought his surgical skill into deep and forcible action. The quickness, ease, and certainty, of Mr. W's. performances on his patients in the most difficult cases, decided his choice of confining himself wholly to surgery. Hence his fame spread widely and justly among the afflicted, and his elevation as a surgeon became materially and honourably established in the highest circles. As a writer he was signalised by the several works which issued from his pen, and which are consulted by students on account of their character for practical and experimental utility. They are principally, "A work on ulcers," "The tibia," Strictures, Polypus with improved forceps, Necrosis, and some other tracts and papers periodically inserted in medical publications. Mr. W. and Sir Everard Home for some time carried on a paper controversy, which ended by proving that his method of treating strictures caused less pain to the sufferer and was equally felicitous, perhaps more, in performing speedy and permanent cures, than the noticed Baronet's. Mr. W. was a great and constant friend to the poor and afflicted, both with his advice gratuitously and his benefactions. He was the friend of Christianity; and acted up to its dictates by his uniform example and daily walk. He was formerly on the most intimate terms of friendship with the

**Rev. J. Newton**, Rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth, with whom he corresponded for many years. He was thrice married, and has left a widow and seven children to lament his loss. He latterly lived a retired life at Isleworth, and died ——— 1822, aged — years.\*

### WILMOT, SIR J. E.

The Right Honourable Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was the second son of Robert Wilmot of Osmaston, in the County of Derby, Esq. and of Ursula, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir Samuel Marow, of Berkswell, in the County of Warwick, Bart. His great grandfather, Sir Nicholas Wilmot, who was a younger son of Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, in the same County, Esq. (from whom the present Sir Robert Wilmot of that place is descended,) was an eminent Serjeant at Law in the middle of the seventeenth century. Sir Nicholas had two sons, Robert and Nicholas. Robert the elder was educated at Oxford, and studied the law at Gray's Inn. He represented the Borough of Derby in Parliament at the Revolution, and afterwards retired to his country seat at Osmaston, which he rebuilt. He married Elizabeth, daughter and at last sole heiress of Edward Eardley, of Eardley Hall, in the County of Stafford, Esq. by whom he had seven sons and one daughter. Robert, the eldest, married Ursula beforementioned,

\* Monthly Magazine, 1822.

whose mother, Lady Marow, was one of the most accomplished women of her time. Robert died in 1738, leaving two sons, Robert and John Eardley, and one daughter Arabella. The eldest son Robert was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and afterwards studied the law in the Inner Temple, but soon gave up that profession, and obtained employment, under Government, which he retained till his death, which took place in 1772, when he was about to retire to his seat in the country.

JOHN EARDLEY was born on the 16th of August, 1709, at Derby, where his father then lived. After having acquired the rudiments of learning at the Free School, in this town, under the Rev. Mr. Blackwall, he was placed with the Rev. Mr. Hunter, at Litchfield, where he was contemporary with Johnson and Garrick. In 1724, Mr. W. was removed to Westminster School, and placed under Dr. Freind. From this place he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he resided till January, 1728. At the University he contracted a passion for study and retirement that never quitted him during his life; and he was often heard to say, that at this time the height of his ambition was to become a fellow of Trinity Hall, and to pass his life in that learned Society. His natural disposition had induced him to give the preference to the Church; but his father had destined him to the study of the law, which he accordingly prosecuted with much diligence at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in June, 1732. In the year 1743, Mr. W.

married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Rivett, of Derby, Esq. afterwards Representative of that borough in Parliament. In 1753 the Lord Chancellor proposed to make him one of his Majesty's Counsel, and afterwards King's Serjeant, but both these he declined, chiefly from a disinclination for London business, and a wish of retiring altogether into the country. He had several offers of a seat in the House of Commons made to him about this period, but he declined these altogether. In 1755 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench as successor to Sir Martin Wright. This preferment took place in February of that year, and was accompanied as usual with the honour of Knighthood. In the autumn of 1756, Lord Hardwick having resigned the Great Seal, it was put into the hands of three Lords Commissioners, of whom Sir John Eardley Wilmot was one. In March 1757, Sir John had a most providential escape from being destroyed at Worcester, while sitting in Court, and just beginning to sum up the evidence, by the falling of a stack of chimnies through the roof into Court. The following is his own account of this awful event, as contained in a letter to Lady W.

*“ Worcester, 15th March, 1757,  
Four in the afternoon.*

I send this by express, on purpose to prevent your being frightened, in consequence of a most terrible accident which happened at this place. Between two and three o'clock as we were trying

causes, a stack of chimnies flew upon the top of that part of the Hall where I was sitting, and beat the roof down upon us, but as I sat up close to the wall, I have escaped without the least hurt. When I saw it begin to yield and open, I despaired of my own life, and the lives of all within the compass of the roof. Mr. John Lawes\* is killed, and the Attorney in the cause which was trying is killed, and I am afraid some others: there were many wounded and bruised. It was the most frightful scene I ever beheld. I was just beginning to sum up the evidence, in the cause which was trying, to the Jury, and intending to go immediately after I had finished; most of the counsel were gone, and they who remained in Court are very little hurt, though they seem to have been in the place of greatest danger. If I am thus miraculously preserved for any good purpose, I rejoice at the event, and both you and the little ones will have reason to join with me in returning God thanks for this signal deliverance; *but if I have escaped, to lose either my honour or my virtue, I shall think, and you ought all to concur with me in thinking, that the escape is my greatest misfortune.* I desire you will communicate this to my friends, lest the news of such a tragedy which fame always magnifies, should affect them with fears for me. Two of the Jurymen, who were trying the cause, are killed; and they are carrying dead and wounded bodies out of the ruins still."

\* Sir John's first Clerk.

In another letter on the same occasion he remarks, "It was an image of the last day, when there shall be no distinction of persons, for my robes did not make way for me."

In 1766, when Lord Camden was appointed Lord Chancellor, Sir John had the offer of the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas, which situation Lord Camden had filled for about four years previous to his promotion. The appointment gave general satisfaction; and his acknowledged abilities, his unaffected modesty and courtesy, soon made him as much esteemed and believed in his new Court, as he had before been in his old one. In 1769, Sir John presided in that memorable cause of Mr. Wilkes against Halifax and others. On the resignation of Lord Camden and subsequent death of Mr. York, in January 1770, the Great Seal, with other honours, was offered to Sir John by the Duke of Grafton, but he declined the acceptance. It was again offered him by Lord North, and again rejected on account of the infirm state of his health. In 1771, he resigned the office of the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas. Not long after his retirement, he took a house at Wickham in Kent, where he resided occasionally for some years, being in the neighbourhood of Lord Eardley, who married his eldest daughter, and had presented him with several grandchildren. Here he enjoyed his garden and his grounds, and the society of many excellent neighbours and friends, as well as of his own family. This situation he left in 1782.



His retreat from business not only procured him ease and health, but probably added many years to his life. No one ever more completely enjoyed "otium cum dignitate." His first employment in a morning was to read and study a chapter or two in the Greek Testament. At this period he drew up a paper principally for the use of his daughters, which he told them, contained a true but imperfect account of the Jewish and Christian religions, shewing their relative connections and dependence, and likewise pointing out many of the corruptions and abuses which had crept into the latter and made a Reformation necessary for restoring the doctrines contained in the Scriptures, in order to bring the church back to the state in which our Saviour had established, and the Apostles had left it. It likewise contained some account of the Reformed Churches, and the Sects which sprang out of them, he observes that though the Church of England may have a few imperfections, yet it seemed to approach the nearest to the Church of Christ, and then adds, addressing himself to his daughters, "I devoutly hope you will always remain members of it, because I am fully persuaded that if you live up to its precepts, you will be happy both here and hereafter; and that the best portion you can give your children will be to impress early upon their minds the belief of the christian religion, as it is professed by the members of the Church established in this Country." After declining in health for several

# The Legal Observer.

VIII.

**SUPPLEMENT  
FOR OCTOBER, 1834.**

No. CCXXXIV.

— "Quod magis ad nos  
Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agitamus."

HORAT.

## LEGAL BIOGRAPHY.

No. V.

### CHIEF JUSTICE WILMOT.

Elevation of Sir John Eardley Wilmot to station of Chief Justice of the Common Law, — afterwards one of the Commissioners of Great Seal, and to whom its sole custody had been intrusted had he been willing to accept it, — forms a remarkable instance of professional success of a man of extraordinary humility, and who throughout life seemed to be avoiding instead of seeking distinction. The memoirs of this unassuming and excellent lawyer have been faithfully given by his son, and we resort to this authority, not only for the incidents of his life, but the summary of his character.

John Eardley Wilmot was born at Derby in 1724, and commenced his education at the school of Derby. He was subsequently a pupil of the Rev. Mr. Hunter, at Litchfield, the contemporary of Garrick and Johnson.

In 1724, he went to Westminster School, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His passion for studious retirement would have induced him to select the law as his profession; but, according to his father's wish, he commenced the study of law, which he pursued with the most successful diligence. In 1732, he was called to the bar by the Inner Temple.

Many years elapsed before he was particularly distinguished. It appears that his practice was principally confined to his native county; but at length his merits became known, and he obtained the esteem and friendship of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and the Attorney General, Sir D. Ryder. After being one year at the bar, he was, in 1753, promoted the rank of King's Counsel, and afterwards of King's Serjeant. For these proposed honors he was indebted to the Lord Chancellor, who wished to retire into the coun-

try, he declined accepting them. It was on this occasion that the leading disposition of his mind was particularly displayed. In writing to a friend, he says, "Consider it well, and tell me what you think of it, for when I have once struck the sail, I cannot set it up again; and, therefore, it requires a proper consideration and digestion in every respect. One thing I am sure of — that any change must be for the better. The withdrawing from the eyes of mankind has always been my favorite wish; it was the first and will be the last of my life."

Not only these professional honors were declined, but he also refused several proposals of a seat in parliament, and soon after carried into effect his love of seclusion, by settling as a provincial barrister in his native county.

It might have been anticipated that here would have terminated the public life of the subject of our memoir. Not long after his retirement, however, Mr. Justice Wright died, and a rumour reached Mr. Wilmot, about the latter end of 1754, that the vacant appointment would be conferred on him. He had made no application for the office, and when an official intimation arrived, it was after much persuasion by his friends that he accepted the honor. He took his seat in Hilary Term, 1755, and received the usual honor of knighthood.

On the resignation of Lord Hardwicke in 1756, he was appointed, along with Lord Chief Justice Willes and Sir S. S. Smythe, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and it was currently believed that, if willing, he might have succeeded to the Chancellorship; but this elevation he regarded with apprehension. In writing to his brother, Sir Robert Wilmot, he says, "The acting junior of the commission is a spectre I started at, but the sustaining the office alone I must and will refuse at all events. I will not give up the peace of my mind to any earthly consideration whatever. Bread and water are nectar and ambrosia, when contrasted with the supremacy of a court of justice."

Mr. Justice Wilmot was a pious judge of the King's Bench at the time Lord Mansfield

ded in that court; but, on more than one occasion, he endeavoured to retire from that dignified station to the less conspicuous one of Chief Justice of Chester. When Lord Camden, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, became Lord Chancellor, and whilst Sir Eardley was on his circuit, he received an announcement from his Lordship that his Majesty would remove him to the Chief Justiceship if it should be agreeable to him. It appears to have been the intention of Sir Eardley to decline the honor; and it was only after much persuasion by his friend Sir Joseph Yates, who went the circuit with him, that he was at length induced to accept the office. This important event in his life took place in August, 1766. He was then in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and it is related that on the evening of the day when he was presented to the King after his appointment, one of his sons, a youth of seventeen, attended him to his bedside. "Now," said he, "my son, I will tell you a secret worth knowing and remembering: the elevation I have met with in life, particularly this last instance of it, has not been owing to any superior merit or abilities, but to my humility, to my not having set up myself above others, and to a uniform endeavour to pass through life void of offence to God and man."

Sir Eardley presided in the Common Pleas with the same candour, modesty, and good sense which always marked his judicial character. He was also distinguished for his firmness and impartiality. On the great question between the crown and the subject, in the case of *Wilkes v. Lord Halifax*, judgment was given against the legality of general warrants. "There is no doubt," said the Chief Justice, "but that the warrant whereby the plaintiff was imprisoned and his papers seized, was illegal; it has undergone the consideration of his Court, and likewise of the Court of King's Bench, and has very properly been deemed so by every judge who has seen it; and there is no pretence or foundation for the defendant in this cause to make any stand against this action, by way of justification, in the way he has one, because it clearly and manifestly is an illegal warrant, contrary to the common law of the land. And if warrants of this kind had been found to be legal, I am sure, as one of the plaintiff's counsel observed, it is extremely proper for the legislature of this kingdom to interpose and provide a remedy, because all the private papers of a man, as well as his liberty, would be in the power of a Secretary of State or any of his servants. The law makes no difference between great and petty officers. Thank God they are all amenable to justice, and the law will reach them if they step over the boundaries which the law has prescribed." This is noble language, worthy of the seat of judgment.

Lord Camden having resigned his seat on the woolsack, Sir Eardley Wilmot was looked upon as the fittest person to supply the vacancy; and the great seal was tendered to him in 1770, by the Duke of Grafton. We are informed that Lord Camden, the day before his resigna-

tion, went to the Chief Justice, who was then in the House of Lords, and, pointing to the great seal, said, "Here it is, Sir Eardley, will have it in your possession tomorrow." The unambitious and excellent judge bowed his head, and begged to be excused. This rare instance of the highest place in the profession, with hereditary honours for his life, being declined for the sake of the quietures of private life. The Chief Justice was only upon this, but a subsequent opportunity during the administration of Lord North persisted in his determination. An adequate reason for declining to accept the office offered existed in the declining state of his health. But doubtless to a less humble and conscientious man this indisposition would have impeded him; and indeed he lived more than twenty years after this period. He died, as follows to Lord Hardwicke, on the 12th of December, 1770:—"My health necessitates my retreat from public business, and all I ask of his Majesty is that he will be graciously pleased to accept my resignation. I have desired it may be communicated to the King in the most humble manner from me, that I do not wish or mean to be an embarrassment to his Majesty by any provision in the civil list." And to his brother, Sir Robert Wilmot, he said, "I would much rather retire without any remuneration at all. The *minus* of sufficiency lies only in my breast. I hate and detest pensions, and depending upon the public like an alms-man." His resignation was accepted in 1771; and at the personal request of the King, which he thought he could not refuse, he received a pension for his life.

After his retirement, Sir Eardley frequently visited the reading-rooms of the British Museum, and passed much of his time in antiquarian and other learned pursuits. He also attended the appeals before the Privy Council until his increasing infirmities compelled him to withdraw. Towards the close of his life he retired wholly from public business, and associated only with a very few friends, amongst whom were Lords Hardwicke and Sherborne, Sir Thomas Parker, and Lord Bathurst. Principally, however, he devoted himself to the formation of the character of his children, over whom he watched with the most anxious care. His letters to his family abound in pure and elevated sentiments. To one of them, a boy of fifteen, he says, "I take the first vacant hour I have had this month, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to assure you of my love and affection. I do not in the least doubt you will merit every past and future instance of them, by seconding my endeavours to cultivate your mind, and principally to impregnate it with those principles of honour and truth, which constitute a gentleman, and which I received in the utmost purity from my own father, and will transmit to you, and to your brothers and sisters, as unsullied as I received them; and however fortune may exalt or depress you in the world, the consciousness of having always been

principles, will give you the only perfectness that is to be found in this world. Let all things, remember your duty to God, without his blessing, my love and affection will be as ineffectual to promote your happiness here as hereafter; and whether my heart may be full of joy or of grief, it will be beat uniformly with unremitting wishes, that my children may be more distinguished by their goodness than their greatness."

1786, Sir Eardley, then nearly eighty of age, became much enfeebled; and in a letter dated in that year, he says, "I thought I should be glad to see, under my own hand, I exist, both in body and mind, but cannot go nor stand, nor eat, nor sleep; and the worst is, that I am in no danger of being cured from this painful situation." He lived for some years in this condition, and died on the 5th February, 1792, aged 82 years.

His judgments of Sir Eardley are contained in Reports of Sir James Burrow and Mr. Justice Wilson. In 1802 a volume was published, containing various opinions, and some of the more important judgments.

The following letter from Mr. Justice Eardley is interesting, not only as bearing ample testimony to the merit of Sir Eardley in the eyes of his friend, but for the intention it gives of the sentiments and discrimination of the profession. The letter is dated the 1st of August, 1766, immediately after Sir Eardley was appointed Chief of the Common Pleas.

"I have now the satisfaction of addressing my friend by the title I so ardently wished for; and blessed as you are with the liveliest feelings of a friendly heart (one of the greatest blessings that man can enjoy) don't you envy the joy I feel from this event? I should indeed have been heartily chagrined if you had not; and, had the fault been your own, I should have thought you exceedingly blameable. My casuistry would then have been staggered indeed, and would have found it a difficult point to excuse you. But now it is quite peace and entirely satisfied. You do me great honour in rating it so high, and I am sure you speak from the heart. It is the privilege of friendship to commend without the least suspicion of compliment, and I shall ever give any approbation of *yours* with superior satisfaction. But no man breathing can have a surer guide or a higher sanction for his conduct than my friend's own excellent heart. It is this the very scruple you raised would alone have convinced me if I had no other proofs. I have not the least doubt that you will find your new seat as easy as you can wish, and all your coadjutors perfectly satisfied. There is not one of them who could entertain any thoughts of the same place for himself; and as you know that in the present arrangement he had not the least chance of it, I dare say he will be pleased to see it so filled. And, as to the rest of the profession, I can affirm with confidence (for you know I have but lately left the bar, where I had a general acquaintance with the sentiments of the Hall), that no man's

promotion would have given such universal satisfaction as yours. I repeat this to you because it must certainly give you pleasure. Success is never more pleasing than when it is gained with honour and attended with a general good will. It will rejoice me highly to shake your hand before I go northwards; and if I knew what day you would be at Bath, I would give you the meeting there. I long to hear a particular detail of everything that has passed."

The character of Chief Justice Wilmut from the pen of his son, notwithstanding his filial affection, appears to be deserving of credit; and some of its features could only be sketched with accuracy by a member of his family.

"His knowledge was extensive and profound, and, perhaps, nothing but his natural modesty prevented him from equalling the greatest of his predecessors. It was this invincible modesty which continually acted as a fetter upon his abilities and learning, and prevented their full exertion in the service of the public. Whenever any occasion arose to make it necessary for him to come forward (as was sometimes the case in the House of Lords, in the Court of Chancery, and in the Common Pleas), it was always with reluctance; to perform a duty, not to court applause, which had no charms for his pure and enlightened mind.

"But although he was never fond of the practice of the law as a profession, he often declared his partiality for the study of it as a science: as an instance of this, after he had resigned his office, he always bought and read the latest reports, and sometimes borrowed MS. notes from young barristers.

"He was not only accomplished in the laws of his own country, but was also well versed in the civil law, which he studied when at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and frequently affirmed that he had derived great advantage from it in the course of his profession. He considered an acquaintance with the principles of the civil law as the best introduction to the knowledge of law in general, as well as a leading feature in the laws of most nations of Europe.

"His knowledge, however, was by no means confined to his profession. He was a general scholar, but particularly acquainted with those branches which had a near connection with his legal pursuits, such as history and antiquities. He was one of the original fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, when first incorporated in 1750, and frequently attended their meetings, both before and after his retirement: most of his leisure hours were spent in the above researches.

"But of all the parts of Sir Eardley's character, none was more conspicuous than the manner in which he conducted himself on the bench, in that most delicate and important office of hearing causes, either of a criminal or civil nature. He was not only practically skilled in his profession, but his penetration was quick and not to be eluded; his attention constant and unabated; his elocution

ed harmonious ; but, above all, his temper, moderation, patience, and impartiality were so distinguished, that the parties, solicitors, counsel, and audience, went away informed and satisfied, if not contented—' *Etiam contra ius statuit æquos placatosque dimisit.*' This was the case in questions of private property ; but when any points of a public nature arose, here his superior abilities and public virtue were eminently characterised ; equally free from courtier ministerial favours or popular applause, he held the scale perfectly even between the Crown and the people, and thus became equally a favorite with both. This was conspicuous on many occasions, but particularly in the important cause related before between Mr Wilkes and Lord Halifax, in 1769.

" In private life he likewise excelled in all those qualities that render a man respected and beloved. His watchfulness, tenderness, and condescension as a parent, his letters to his family abundantly testify. Such unaffected piety, such unblemished integrity, such cheerfulness of manners and sprightliness of wit, such disinterestedness of conduct and perfect freedom from party spirit, could not, and did not fail of making him beloved, as well as admired, by all who knew him. Genuine and uniform humility was one of his most characteristic virtues. With superior talents from nature, improved by unremitting industry and extensive learning, both in and out of his profession, he possessed such native humbleness of mind and simplicity of manners, that no rank nor station ever made him think highly of himself or meanly of others. In short, when we contemplate his various excellencies, we find ourselves at a loss whether most to admire his deep and extensive learning and penetration as a lawyer ; his industry, probity, firmness, wisdom, and patience as a judge ; his taste and elegant accomplishments as a scholar ; his urbanity and refined sentiments as a gentleman ; or his piety and humility as a Christian."

## ABSTRACTS OF RECENT STATUTES.

### REGULATION OF CHIMNEY SWEEPERS AND CONSTRUCTION OF CHIMNEYS AND FLUES.

4 & 5 W. 4, c. 35.

This is intituled " An Act for the better Regulation of Chimney Sweepers and their Apprentices, and for the safer Construction of Chimneys and Flues ;" and it received the Royal Assent the 25th July, 1834.

The following is the substance of the enactments regarding apprentices to Chimney sweepers :

1. It recites and repeals the 28 G. 3, c. 48.
2. No child under ten years to be appren-

ticed to a chimney sweeper after the passing of the act.

3. Chimney sweepers taking apprentices under the age of fourteen to be housekeepers of the parish, and rated or assessed.

4. Indentures of boys under ten years of age to be void.

5. Indentures executed previous to the passing of this act to remain in force.

6. Apprentices under fourteen years of age to be so designated by a brass plate on a northern cap, under a penalty of not less than 1s. nor more than 5l.

7. Penalty on chimney sweeper for employing children under fourteen years of age, not apprentices, except on trial, as after provided penalty 2l. to 10l.

8. Requiring any apprentice or person to ascend a flue to extinguish a fire, a misdemeanor.

9. Binding or assignment of apprentices to chimney sweepers shall take place by consent of two justices, and be indorsed on the indenture.

10. Age of the apprentice to be inserted in the indenture from a certificate of baptism (if any), for which no fee is to be paid.

11. Apprentice not to be let out to hire.

12. Boys of not less than ten years to have a trial of the business previous to being apprenticed, not exceeding two calendar months, and to be registered with the clerk of justices of the peace.

13. Justices to examine boys who have been upon trial before binding, and if boys are unwilling, the justices to refuse their sanction.

14. Limitation of boys on trial to two at one time, and to four apprentices.

The following is the clause against hawking or calling :

15. From the passing of this act no chimney sweeper, journeyman, servant, or apprentice or any person whomsoever acting as a chimney sweeper, shall call or hawk the streets in any city, town, or village, or elsewhere, for employment in his or her trade as a chimney sweeper ; penalty, not exceeding 40s.

As to the mal-treatment of apprentices, it is provided,

16. Apprentices not to be evil-treated by their employers : penalty 2l. to 10l.

17. Complaints preferred by apprentices or their employers to be inquired into by justices.

In order to provide for the better security from accidents by fire or otherwise, the following improved construction of chimneys and flues is hereafter to be adopted :

18. That all withs and partitions between any chimney or flue which at any time after the passing of this act shall be built or rebuilt shall be of brick or stone, and at least equal to half a brick in thickness ; and that every breast, back, and with or partition, of any chimney or flue hereafter to be built or re-

years, Sir John died on the 5th of February, 1792, in the eighty second year of his age.\*

### WRIGHT JOSEPH.

*Wright's* bold pencil from *Vesuvius'* height,  
Hurls his red lavas to the troubled night,  
From *Calpe'* starts th' intolerable flash,  
Skies burnt in flames ; and blazing Oceans dash ;—  
Or bids in sweet repose his shades recede,  
Winds the still vale, and slopes the velvet mead ;  
On the pale stream expiring zephyrs sink,  
And Moonlight sleeps upon its hoary brink.

*Darwin's Bot. Gard.* 175.

Mr. Joseph Wright was born at Derby, on the 3rd. Sept. 1734, and was the son of a very respectable attorney there; he received his education at the free grammar school, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Almond. During his youth, he shewed a great fondness for all mechanical employments, spending most of his leisure hours in watching the operations of expert workmen, whose performances he frequently imitated. These occupations soon gave place to his affection for drawing, which shewed itself at a very early period; and having discovered considerable adroitness in taking likenesses very often of persons whom he had only once seen, his father was induced to comply with his earnest wishes, by looking out for a situation in London where he might have better opportunities of improvement.

\* Extracted from "Memoirs of Sir J. E. Wilmot," by John Wilmot, Esq. to which very interesting work we beg to refer our readers.

Hudson was the most eminent portrait painter of that day, and in 1751, young Wright was placed with him for the term of two years, after which time he returned to Derby, and painted several portraits in that neighbourhood with tolerable success: not being satisfied with his own productions, he returned to London in 1756, and remained fifteen months longer with his old master, Hudson, for want of a more able preceptor, as he often lamented that it was not in his power to obtain better instructions than Hudson could furnish. It must not, however, be forgotten, that Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mortimer were likewise pupils of the same master, which affords a striking proof of the great abilities of this triumvirate, who could arrive at such eminence in their profession, in spite of the obstacles, which, at that period, they had to combat with.

After Mr. Wright's return from his second abode with Hudson, he painted many portraits in a very superior style; and, soon after the year 1760, he produced a set of historical pictures, which may deservedly rank amongst the earliest valuable productions of the modern school.—Of these the Blacksmith's Forge, Air Pump, Gladiator, and several others which we shall particularize hereafter, are well known by Pether's mezzotintos. In 1773, he was married, and indulged his wish of visiting Italy, where he remained fully two years studying the works of the first masters, and more especially the inimitable productions of Michael Angelo, in the Capella Festina of the Vatican; of many parts of

which he made faithful drawings, upon a larger scale than has generally been attempted, as he considered those subjects but ill adapted for pocket book sketches. These treasures of art, have hitherto remained, in a great degree, lost to the world, having scarcely been seen except by Mr. Wright's particular friends, to whom he shewed them, when his imagination was warmed with a description of the divine originals. In 1775, he returned to England, and resided two years at Bath, after which time his residence was entirely at Derby. Being frequently urged by his friends to fix in London, he had it often in contemplation to remove thither, but had never resolution to leave the place where his family had so long resided, and to which he was so much attached, that it daily became more difficult for him to resolve upon a removal, particularly as he dedicated the whole of his time to the study of his profession, so that, for many years past, (with the exception of a few particular friends) he scarcely wished for any society beyond that of his own family. In 1793, he visited the lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, where he was so much pleased with the extraordinary effects he witnessed, that notwithstanding his health was then much impaired, he made studies from which he has produced a few pictures still finer than any he had before painted, not contenting himself with giving mere portraits of the scenery, but imitating, with great success, those brilliant effects of light and shade which cha-



racterize our variable atmosphere.\* His health continued to decline; until at length, on the 29th of August, 1797, he paid the great debt of nature, which was to him a happy release from a tedious and painful illness. In his person he was rather above the middle size, and, when young, was esteemed a very handsome man; his company was then much courted on account of his pleasing vivacity and convivial habits; his eyes were prominent and very expressive; in his manners he was mild, unassuming, modest to an extreme, generous and full of sensibility, with the perfect carriage of a gentleman; honourable and punctual in all his transactions, he entertained the most utter contempt for every thing like meanness or illiberality; and his good heart felt but too poignantly for the misconduct of others.—It may be truly observed of him that he stedfastly acted on the principle of always continuing to learn; from conversation, from examining pictures, and, above all, from the study of nature, he was constantly endeavouring to advance in the knowledge of his art; and to this habit, as wise as it was modest, of considering himself through life as a learner, no small share of his excellence may be ascribed. This disposition was naturally attended

\* A critic, whose eccentricity of thought is more admirable than his candour, has satyriized some of Mr. Wright's water, as giving the idea of vermicelli, on account of some brilliant accidental lights; but, as that gentleman has never seen any of Mr. W's best landscapes, he cannot (even with the inspiration which his muse may furnish) be acquainted with merits which he could not but admire, if they were submitted to his more sober judgment.

with a candid readiness to adopt, from the practice of other artists new modes of proceeding, when they appeared to him rational, and to make trial in studies on a small scale, of such as seemed in any tolerable degree promising. To the judgment of his friends, who had directed any share of attention to landscape; or other branches of his art, he was always ready to give, at the very least, the weight which it deserved, and was solicitous to draw forth their objections and doubts, in order to profit by them. He well knew how defective and poor the highest efforts of art are, when compared with the grandeur and beauty of nature, and shewed at once his modesty and judgment, by expressing this sentiment in the strongest language. Landscape painters sometimes learn from admiring pictures; as imitations of nature, to admire nature merely as the imitation of a picture, and proportion their approbation of any particular scene, to the resemblance which they fancy they discover between it and the works of some favourite master; but from this professional prejudice, Mr Wright was entirely free, considering nature as the best of models. Simplicity and truth were the objects of his researches, and it is much to be lamented that he could not be prevailed upon to commit his observations to writing, to which he was frequently urged by his friends, who knew the rock upon which his theory of the art was established, where nothing occurs to alarm sober judgment, nor to require voluminous explanations, which serve only to

bewilder the understanding. He daily followed that excellent advice of Du Fresnoy, which we lament is, in general, but too much disregarded. We shall conclude our account of Mr. Wright in his private capacity as a man, with observing that he repeatedly evinced much liberality, by giving valuable pictures to individuals among his private friends, or to persons to whom he thought himself obliged. In various instances these gifts were manifestly disinterested and they were always conferred in a very pleasing manner which declined rather than sought the expression of gratitude.

Amongst the principal of his early historical pictures may be reckoned the Air Pump, Orrery, Academy, Hermit, Chemist, Blacksmith's Forge, and others, which were painted prior to his visiting Italy; and, as the subjects were interesting, they attracted, in a considerable degree, the public attention, and served to establish his reputation as an artist many years before the foundation of the Royal Academy. Immediately upon his return from Italy he exhibited some pictures of Mount Vesuvius, under different effects, attending a memorable eruption which happened during his residence at Naples; and having likewise seen a magnificent display of fireworks from the castle of St Angelo on the election of the late pope, he produced a surprising picture of that extraordinary spectacle—these works going far beyond what had hitherto been produced, procured him the highest reputation in fire light subjects, in the painting of which he contrived an apparatus pur-

posely for illuminating the objects with artificial lights, whereby he was enabled to imitate the real tints of nature more accurately, than, perhaps, any other painter in that line had hitherto done. In moonlight likewise his pictures are allowed to hold the highest rank, and it cannot be deemed an exaggeration to assert, that they remain unrivalled; neither is it likely they will be exceeded, until some superior artist, possessing a more refined taste and correct judgment, will, like him, pass his evenings in studying the curious and delicate hues of objects, under the various circumstances attendant upon scenes of this nature, which have, by many painters, been considered as composed merely of black and white, without attention to the numberless beautiful tints unnoticed by superficial observers, but which constitute a principal excellence in Mr. Wright's works. His judicious combination of fire and moon light has particularly attracted the admiration of connoisseurs; but this excellence was the result of that accuracy of discrimination, which was Mr. Wright's great characteristic, and which led him to treat every circumstance with precision, contending that no part of a picture ought to be left imperfect, neither should a tint be introduced that was incongruous with the general harmony.

If the portraits, which he painted, fall short of the grandeur and brilliance of Sir Joshua's best works, they may justly lay claim to the merit of truth and correctness, and of giving, what he always aimed to arrest, the true character of nature. Had he re-

sided in London there can be little doubt he would have shone in a very conspicuous point of view in this more profitable occupation; but, happily for the admirers of the higher branches of the art, he devoted his attention to other objects, and his portraits are mostly confined to the immediate neighbourhood of Derby; this remark may likewise, in a great degree, extend to the generality of his works, as but few of his late pictures have been publicly exhibited, owing to their being frequently disposed of even before finished, and to a repugnance which he felt at sending his works to an exhibition, where he had too much cause to complain of their being very improperly placed, and sometimes even upon the ground, that, if possible, they might escape the public eye.\* This narrow jealousy, added to the circumstance of his being rejected as an R. A. at the time Mr. Garvey was a successful candidate, did not tend to increase his opinion of the liberality of his brethren in the profession. The academy, however, being afterwards aware of the impropriety of thus insulting a man of his abilities, deputed their secretary, Newton, to Derby, to solicit his acceptance of a diploma, which he indignantly rejected, knowing how little the institution could serve him, and feeling, perhaps, a satisfaction that his friend

\* As a proof of the truth of this remark, the last pictures he exhibited were placed *upon the ground*, in consequence of which they were so much injured by the feet of the company as to render it necessary to have the frames repaired and re-gilded.

Mortimer and himself were both deemed equally *unqualified* to enjoy the honors attached to that royal establishment.\* He was at an early period appointed a member of the society of artists, to whose exhibitions he contributed for many years.

The historical pictures which he painted since his return from Italy, have proved how equal he was to compositions of that nature, and that, as a colourist, he may rank with the greatest masters. The carnations in that admirable picture of the Dead Soldier, have scarcely been exceeded in the Venetian School; and the anatomical correctness in the drawing of the figures, evinces how successfully he had studied that fundamental branch of the profession. Two pictures of Hero and Leander, one being a calm and the other a stormy night;—the student in Virgil's Tomb;—Indian Widow and Lady in Comus, rank amongst his greater works; and, in several studies of children, some playing with bladders, and others with lighted charcoal, he had opportunities of indulging his powers of producing extraordinary effects. A fine cavern by moon-light, in which he has introduced a large figure of Julia lamenting her banishment, in the

\* It being a notorious fact, that Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wilson, Barrett, Gainsborough, Mortimer, and Wright, with most respectable artists still living, arrived at their eminence without owing any obligations to the Royal Academy, it is a fair question to inquire how far the arts have advanced in consequence of that institution?

possession of D. Daulby, Esq. has, by many connoisseurs, been considered as one of his best performances, and particularly by those who admire the gusto of Michael Angelo which is eminently displayed in that figure.

His style of landscape painting is more varied, and consists of a greater diversity of subjects than that of any other artist whose works we are acquainted with. Sometimes he excites the sublimest ideas by his wonderful representations of stupendous caverns, under the various effects of day, fire, or moon light; at other times we are soothed with the calm and still scenery of Italy, in which he introduces the clear and brilliant skies peculiar to that climate; he again, in his last pictures, exhibits the most playful execution, and charming effects, which constitute the principal beauty of our own mountain scenery in Westmoreland and Cumberland. Upon these subjects his pencil was last employed, and, as a proof that his unremitting application was productive of farther advances towards perfection, his last work (not entirely finished) being a view of the Head of Uleswater Lake, from Lyulph's Tower may justly be considered as the finest of all his landscapes, and a work which alone would place his reputation along with that of the most eminent masters.

His principal fire lights are a large Vesuvius, sold to the Empress of Russia for 300 guineas; a girandolo, its companion in the same collection; the destruction of the floating batteries off Gibraltar, in

the possession of J. Milnes, Esq. of Wakefield, and other subjects enumerated in the following list, for many of which he received considerable prices.

In additon to the character which he merits for the executive part of his art, it is pleasing to record, that in his works the attention is ever directed to the cause of virtue; that his early historical pictures consist of subjects either of rational or moral improvement, and he has succeeded admirably in arresting the gentler feelings of humanity; for what eye or heart ever remained unmoved at the sight of Maria, Sterne's Captive, or the Dead Soldier. In his works "not one immoral, one corrupted thought," occurs to wound the eye of delicacy, or induce a wish that so exquisite a pencil had found employment on more worthy subjects. His pictures may be considered as the reflection of his own delicate mind, and will be ranked by posterity as treasures worthy the imitation of succeeding generations.

*A List of the principal of Mr. WRIGHT's Historical Pictures and Landscapes, arranged nearly in the Order in which they were painted, with the Names (in many Instances) of the Persons for whom they were painted.*

Historical Pictures from 1760 to 1770.

The Orrery.

Lord Ferrars.

Boys with a Bladder, and its Companion.

Lord Exeter

The Air Pump.

The Gladiator.

Dr. Bates.

The Academy.

Lord Melbourne.

A small Blacksmith's Shop.

E. Parker, Esq.

Old Woman knitting; her Husband smoaking.

Ditto.



- Its Companion ; & Girl at her Toilet. E. Parker, Esq.  
 The Chemist discovering Phosphorus.  
 Blacksmith's Shop. Mr. Alexander.  
 Young Nobleman in his Ancestor's Tomb. J. Milnes, Esq.  
 Four candle-light Subjects. Col. Pole.  
 Iron Forge. Lord Palmerstone.  
 A captive King.  
 Iron Forge viewed from without. Empress of Russia.  
 Belshazzar's Feast, with Hand writing on the Wall.  
 The following were painted subsequent to the year 1776.  
 A Grotto in the Gulph of Salerno, with the figure of Julia.  
 J. Cockshutt, Esq.  
 Its Companion, a Grotto with Banditti. Ditto.  
 The Old Man lamenting the Death of his Ass, from Sterne.  
 A full length of Maria, from Sterne.  
 A Girl with Doves.  
 Galen.  
 A Girl reading a letter by Candle-light.  
 A Boy with a Candle.  
 A Ditto blowing a bladder.  
 Sterne's Captive.  
 The Minstrell. J. Milnes, Esq.  
 Picture of an Earth Stopper.  
 A large Picture of Hero and Leander.  
 Hero and Leander ; Storm Scene.  
 Its Companion ; Calm Evening. Hon. T. Fitzmaurice.  
 Margaret and William.  
 Indian Chief's Widow watching the Arms of her deceased  
 Husband.  
 The same Idea differently treated. Mr. M'Niven.  
 A Moon-light Scene, with the Lady in Comus.  
 J. Wedgwood, Esq.  
 The Corinthian Maid.  
 Penelope unravelling the Web ; Moon-light. Ditto.  
 A large Cavern, the Moon Rising, and Figure of Julia.  
 D. Daulby, Esq.

Prospero shewing a visionary Spectacle to Ferdinand and Miranda.

Boy and Girl with a Bladder. W. Hardman, Esq.

A Girl blowing a Charcoal Stick. D. Daulby, Esq.

Two Girls with a Charcoal Stick.

Boy and Girl with a Bladder, different to Mr. Hardman's.

Romeo and Juliet; large Picture.

Storm in the Winter's Tale, with the figure of Antigonus.

J. Boydell.

Ditto differently treated.

H. Philips, Esq.

A Boy blowing a Bladder.

A Girl looking through a Bladder.

The dead Soldier, from Langhorne's Country Justice.

J. L. Philips, Esq.

The Old Man and Death, from Æsop's Fables.

Lisignan in Prison.

The Spinster, with Colin singing; nearly finished.

### LANDSCAPES.

Two views of Matlock.

Two Grotto's in the Gulph of Salerno. Hodges, Esq.

Cromford Bridge, and its Companion; Arkwright's Works.

D. P. Coke, Esq.

A large Vesuvius.

Virgil's Tomb.

J. Cockshutt, Esq.

Matlock High Tor by Moonlight.

Sir B. Boothby.

Its Companion.

Ditto.

Parts of the Colosseum; Sun-shine.

Its Companion; Moon-light.

Grotto in the Gulph of Salernum, Moon-light;

Its Companion, Sun-set.

W. Hardman, Esq.

Caernarvon Castle; Night.

A large Grotto in the Gulph of Salernum. D. Daulby, Esq.

Lake of Nemi; Sun-set, and its Companion; Moon-light.

H. Bateman, Esq.

Lake of Nemi, and its Companion;

Dr. Berridge.

A small Picture of the Girandolo at Rome. D. Daulby, Esq.

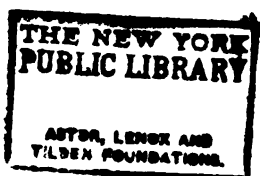
- A large Picture of Mount Vesuvius.** Empress of Russia.  
**Two Views of Matlock.** Mr. Emes.  
**A large Picture of the Girandolo, as Companion to the Vesuvius.** Empress of Russia.  
**Neptune's Grotto.** J. Milnes, Esq.  
**Sun-set of the Lake of Nemi, and Companion, Moon-light.** R. Holden, Esq.  
**Virgil's Tomb by Moon-light.** Mr. Tate.  
**Cascade of Terni.** Ditto.  
**Large Picture of Virgil's Tomb.—Ditto of the Cascade of Terni.**  
**A Land Storm, and its Companion ; Moon-light.**  
**Neptune's Grotto, with the Sybils' Temple.** Mr. Tate.  
**A Moon-light, with an Eruption of Vesuvius, from the Shore of Posilippo.** J. Bacon, Esq.  
**N. B.** This favourite subject was so much admired as to have been ordered many times—None of the copies are exactly similar, but vary considerably in the effect and composition.  
**Sunset in the Bay of Salerno.** Mr. Holland.  
**Sunset from Cozens.**  
**Two Pictures of Views in the Island of Caprea.**  
**A large Picture of the Destruction of the floating Batteries at Gibraltar.** J. Milnes, Esq.  
**A Wood Scene of Moon-light.** Mr. Thompson.  
**A Sun set, a bold Sea Shore.** Sir B. Boothby.  
**Two Ovals of Dovedale.** Ditto.  
**A Close Scene, Morning, from Cozens.** Ditto.  
**Dove Dale, Morning and Moon-light.** Ed. Mundy, Esq.  
**An Oval of Dove Dale.** Mr. Parsons.  
**View of Vesuvius.** E. Wilmot, Esq.  
**A close Scene.** Sir R. Wilmot.  
**A Sea Shore ; Moon-light.** Mr. Harvey.  
**A Moon-light without the Moon appearing.** Sir. B. Boothby.  
**A View in Dove Dale, and its Companion the Convent of Cosimato.** Rev. T. Gisborne.  
**View of the Ponte Mola.** Sir B. Boothby.  
**Virgil's Tomb ; Sun breaking through a Cloud.**  
**A View of Borrowdale ; Sun-set.**

- Neptune's Grotto near Tivoli. J. L. Phillips, Esq.  
 Sepulchral Monument at old Capua; Moon-light.  
 Lake of Albano, with Monte Jove, seen through an Aqueduct.  
 Convent of St. Cosimato. Mr. W. Tate.  
 Mæcenas' Villa.  
 Cicero's Villa. J. Milnes, Esq.  
 A Cottage on Fire. Mr. Cutler.  
 Inside of a Stable near Tivoli. J. Henderson, Esq.  
 A Prison Scene. Sir B. Boothby.  
 A View in Italy. Hon. Baron Thompson.  
 A Cottage on Fire. W. Hardman, Esq.  
 A View of the Alps in the Dutchy of Milan. P. Birch, Esq.  
 A View of Warwick Castle; Moon-light. Mr. Cutler.  
 A View at Cromford.  
 An internal View of a Prison.  
 A View of Vesuvius. Rev. T. Gisborne.  
 Cicero's Villa in the Bay of Naples. Mr. Smith.  
 The same Subject large; Sun-setting after a Shower.  
 E. Mundy, Esq.  
 Cromford Bridge, by Moon-light. Rev. T. Gisborne.  
 Part of the Ruins of the Collosseum; Sun-shine.  
 Vesuvius from the Shore of Posilippo. Mr. Macklin.  
 Large Moon-light on the Coast of Tuscany. J. Milnes, Esq.  
 A Sea Shore through an Arch in a Rock. J. L. Phillips, Esq.  
 Lake of Geneva; Moon-light. Col. Greville.  
 A view at the Boat-house near Matlock. Mr. Denby.  
 A View of Wales; Land Storm. T. M. Tate, Esq.  
 Lake of Albano; Sun-set. J. Milnes, Esq.  
 Cascade of Terni.  
 A Bridge seen through a Cavern on the Coast of Sorento.  
 J. L. Phillips, Esq.  
 A view in the Dutchy of Milan; Noon. J. Milnes, Esq.  
 The Companion; Morning. Ditto.  
 A Cottage Scene in Needwood Forest.  
 View on the Lake of Como; warm Sun-set .  
 A view at Dunkeld in Scotland; Moon-light. James Tate, Esq.

Lakes of Albano and Nemi. (sketches)	Mr. M'Niven.
Lake of Albano; Sun-set.	J. L. Philips, Esq.
A Light House on Fire in the Mediterranean.	Ditto.
A Cottage on Fire.	Mr. Court, Bristol.
Ditto different.	Miss Linwood, of Leicester.
A Small Storm. (sketch)	Mr. N. Philips.
A warm view of Dunkeld.	T. Wakefield, Esq.
A Rocky Scene with a Waterfall.	
A Fire seen through a Wood.	Rev. H. Shuttleworth.
A View of the City of Florence; Sun-rising.	
	Mr. Philips of Nottingham.
Cottage on Fire, seen through a Group of Trees.	Mr. Holland.
A Ferry on the River Tay in Scotland.	
Village on Fire.	
Borrowdale in Cumberland.	T. M. Tate.
Convent of St. Cosimato.	Mrs. Hayley.
Cottage on Fire.	Mr. Cunningham.
Ditto.	Mr. N. Philips.
Lake of Ulleswater; Sun-set	W. Hardman, Esq.
Head of Winandermere Lake.	T. M. Tate, Esq.
A large Picture of Ulleswater, from Lylph' Tower; the Cascade at Rydal, Sir M. le Fleming.	J. L. Philips, Esq.
Lava from Mount Vesuvius setting fire to the Vineyards.	Do.
A Bridge with the effect of a Rainbow.	N. Philips, Esq.
A Ditto somewhat different, neatly finished.	
Keswick Lake with Skiddaw.	
A view upon Ulleswater; Morning.	
Ditto upon Keswick Lake; Sun-set.	T. Norris, Esq.
Ditto upon Ulleswater; Morning Effect.	Ditto.
A Cottage on Fire.	Ditto.
A View by the Sea Side; Sun-rising.	T. M. Tate, Esq.
View of the Outlet of Wyburn Lake.	Ditto.

The above constitute a considerable part of his works, but by no means the whole, as the list is confessedly imperfect, and the transcriber has omitted many where the subjects appeared to be repeated; small pictures are in general likewise omitted.\*

\* Monthly Magazine, October, 1797.





*Thomas Brown sculp.*

WILLIAM HUTTON, F.A.S.S.

*at the Age of Eighty*

## HUTTON WILLIAM, F. A. S. S.

The celebrated historian, was born September 30th, 1723, "on Wednesday at a quarter before five in the evening, at the Top of Full Street, in Derby, upon premises on the banks of the Derwent," formerly occupied by Mr. Upton, an Attorney. Speaking of his family Mr. Hutton remarks, that branch from which I am descended was resident at Northallerton, but at what time they settled there is uncertain; and whether originally of Yorkshire or Cumberland equally uncertain; but I believe they were all from one stock. The first of whom we have any knowledge was a hatter of eminence at Northallerton, who lived in repute and employed many workmen. With him sank the elevation of the family." His great-grandfather, Thomas, was born at Northallerton in 1616, and bred a sheerman. The civil wars breaking out 1642, between Charles I. and his Parliament, he entered into the service of the latter, under the Earl of Manchester, as a private trooper, and served afterwards under Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell. He was one of the detachment sent in pursuit of Charles II. when secreted in the Oak at Boscobel. In 1647, the regiment in which Thomas served marching over St. Mary's Bridge, at Derby, in their way to Nottingham, he observed a girl of fifteen a few yards below the bridge lading water into her pail, while standing upon her *batting-lag* (*beating log,*) upon which the dyer stands to beat his cloth. Some sol-



dierly jokes ensued, when our trooper dismounted and cast a large stone with design to splash her, but not being versed in directing a stone so well as a bullet, he missed the water and broke her head. The unknown consequences of this adventure hung upon the trooper's mind. He left the regiment in 1658, after a service of sixteen years, when "the world being all before him where to chuse," he fixed upon Derby, followed his occupation, courted a young woman, and in 1659 married her. In the course of their conversations he proved to be the very man who cast the stone, and she the girl with the broken head. Her name was Catherine Smith. She was sixteen years younger than her husband. Their residence was about the middle of Bridge-gate, where they kept Ale and harmony about thirty years. During that period they produced ten children. He died in 1691, aged 75. His eldest son, Thomas, was born in 1659. He never resided out of St. Alkmund's parish, nor one hundred yards from the Church. Neither did he ever travel more than twelve miles from home, and that but once; or more than thirty yards to procure a wife. He married Elinor Jennings, who was born in St. Alkmund's Church Yard, where seventy years after she was interred. Her father was a Baptist preacher one day in the week, and a shoe-maker the other six. She died October, 1727. Thomas was a flax-dresser, and with his wife resided in one of those small houses in Bridge-gate which front St. Alkmund's Church on the North, and which you leave

close on the left as you cross Bridge-gate from the Church-yard, entering the foot road to Darley. In or about 1701, a person came to Derby to bring him to Northallerton, to take possession of an estate, then of £.40 per ann. now perhaps worth £.200 to which he was become heir-at-law. He thanked the messenger for his kindness, entertained him and told him, "he would not travel so far for an estate of much greater value, neither did he care who possessed it." He was particularly fond of fishing, an amusement which he frequently followed by the light of the moon, and found his way home with an empty stomach after midnight. He died of a decline three weeks before Christmas, 1708, aged 49, leaving six children. His second son, William, (father of our historian,) was born July 25, 1691. His name would have been James, after his uncle, but party spirit running high at the Revolution between the contending Sovereigns, James and William, and his father being a partizan of William, he called him after that monarch. Feb. 8, 1718, he married Anne daughter of Matthew Ward of Mountsorrell, Grocer, by whom he had Nine children. After living together for fifteen years, his wife died of her ninth child, March 9th, 1733, aged 41. At Michaelmas, 1743, he, after remaining a widow ten years married the relict of Benjamin Gudger, who survived only five years, and died in November, 1748. In 1752 he married a third wife, another widow; and died Dec. 13, 1758, aged 67. His

son William, the subject of the present memoir, as before observed, was born September 30th, 1723. When seven years old he was sent to work at the Silk-mill, which had just then been erected. This place he left in 1737, and on doing so remarks, "Christmas arrived when I must quit that place, for which I had a sovereign contempt; which many hundreds had quitted during my stay, but not one with regret; a place most curious and pleasing to the eye, but which gave me a seven year's heart-ache. No friends hips are formed there, but such as the parties are willing to break. The attendants are children of nature corrupted by art. What they learn *in* the mills, they ought to unlearn *out*." About this time by the persuasion of Nicholas Richardson, whom he stiles an old honest Scotsman, he went to his uncle, who resided at Nottingham, in order to follow the business of stocking making. An unhappy quarrel ensued, and he ran away. This happened in the year 1741. In 1746 he turned bookbinder, and poet in 1747, but his little pieces he observes, "gave no offence, for they slept upon the shelf till the rioters burned them in 1791. In 1749 he took a journey to London, his sister having raised him three guineas, which she sewed up in his shirt collar, and put eleven shillings into his pocket. The first day he walked fifty-one miles, and stopped at Brixworth, the second day at Dunstable, and on the third arrived at the Horn's, in St. John's Street, Smithfield.

"The next morning," he observes, "I break-

fasted in Smithfield, upon furrity, at a wheelbarrow. Sometimes I had a halfpenny worth of soup, and another of bread. At other times bread and cheese. When nature called, I must answer. I ate to live.

If a man goes to *receive* money, it may take him a long time to transact his business. If to *pay* money, it will take him less; and if he has but a *little* to pay, still less. My errand fell under the third class. I only wanted three alphabets of letters, a set of figures, and some ornamental tools for gilding books; with leather and books for binding.

I wished to see a number of curiosities, but my shallow pocket forbade. One penny, to see Bedlam, was all I could spare. Here I met with a variety of curious anecdotes; for I found conversation with a multitude of characters. All the public buildings fell under my eye, and were attentively examined; nor was I wanting in my inquiries. Pass where I would, I never was out of the way of entertainment. It is reasonable to suppose that every thing in London would be new and wonderful to a youth who was fond of inquiry, but who had scarcely seen any thing. Westminster-Abbey, St. Paul's, Guild-Hall, Westminster-Hall, &c. were open to view; also both Houses of Parliament, for they were sitting. As I had always applied deification to great men, I was surprised to see a hawker cram her two-penny pamphlet into a Member's

face; and that he, instead of caning her, took not the least notice.

I joined a youth who had business in the Tower, in hopes of gaining admission. But the Wardens, hearing a Northern voice, came out of their lodge; and, seeing dust upon my shoes reasonably concluded I had nothing to give; therefore, with an air of authority, they ordered me back.

The Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, the Monument, the Gates, the Churches, many of which are very beautiful, the bridges, river, vessels, &c. afforded a fund of entertainment. I attended at Leicester House, the residence of Frederick Prince of Wales; scraped acquaintance with the sentinels, who told me, had I been half an hour sooner, I should have seen the Prince and his family enter the coach for an airing.

Though I had walked 125 miles to London, I was upon my feet all the three days I was there. I spent half a day in viewing the West end of the town, the squares, the park, the beautiful building for the fire-works, erected in the Green Park, to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. At St. James's I accosted the guard at the bottom of the stairs, and rather attempted to advance; but one of them put forward the butt-end of his piece, to prevent me from stepping over. At St. James's too, I had my pocket-picked of a handkerchief; so that I went home rather lighter than I came. The people at St. James's are apt to fill their own pockets at the expence of others.

Seeing in one of the squares the figure of a man on horse-back, I modestly asked a by-stander whom it represented? He answered, in a surly tone, "It's strange you could see nobody else to ask, without troubling me: it's George the First."

I could not forbear mentioning at night to my landlord at the Horns', the curiosities I had seen, which greatly surprised him. He replied, "I like such a traveller as you. The strangers that come here cannot stir a foot without me, which plagues me to that degree I had rather be without their custom. But you, of yourself, find out more curiosities than they can see, or I can shew them."

On Saturday evening, April 13, I set out with four shillings for Nottingham, and stopped at St. Alban's. Rising the next morning, April 14, I met in the street the Tailor with the muffled head, whom I had left near Leicester. "Ah! my friend, what are you still fighting your way up? Perhaps you will reach London by *next* Wednesday. You guessed within one week the first time!" He said but little, looked ashamed, and passed on.

This was a melancholy day: I fell lame, owing to the sinews of my leg being overstrained with hard labour. I was far from home, wholly among strangers, with only the remnant of four shillings. The idea occasioned tears!

I stopped at Newport-Pagnell. My landlord told me my shoes were not fit for travelling: however I had no others, and, like my blistered feet, I

must try to bear them. The next day, Monday the 15th, I slept at Market Harborough, and on the 16th, called at Leicester. The landlady had carefully secured my knife, with a view to return it should I ever come that way. I reached Nottingham in the afternoon, having walked 40 miles.

I had been out nearly nine days, three in going, which cost three and eight-pence; three in London, which cost about the same; and three returning, nearly the same. Out of the whole eleven shillings, I brought four-pence back.

London surprised me; so did the people, for the few with whom I formed a connexion deceived me, by promising what they never performed. This journey furnished vast matter for detail among my friends.

It was now time to look out for a future place of residence. A large town must be the mark, or there would be no room for exertion. London was thought of, between my sister and me, for I had no soul else to consult. This was rejected for two reasons. I could not venture into such a place without a capital, and my work was not likely to pass among a crowd of judges.

My plan was to fix upon some market town, within a stage of Nottingham; and open shop there on the market-day, till I should be better prepared to begin the world at Birmingham.

I fixed upon Southwell, as the first step of elevation. It was fourteen miles distant, and the town as despicable as the road to it. I went over at

Michaelmas, took a shop at the rate of twenty shillings a year, sent a few boards for shelves, a few tools, and about two hundred weight of *trash*, which might be dignified with the name of *books*, and worth, perhaps, a year's rent of my shop. . I was my own joiner, put up the shelves and their furniture, and in one day became the most eminent bookseller in the place."

In 1750 Mr. Hutton took a journey to Birmingham to pass a judgment on the probability of his future success." On his return he lost his way on Charnwood Forest.

" Passing through a village in the dusk of the evening, I determined to stop at the next public house ; but, to my surprise, I instantly found myself upon the Forest. It began to rain ; it was dark ; I was in no road, nor was any dwelling near. I was among hills, rocks, and precipices, and so bewildered I could not retreat. I considered my situation as desperate, and must confess I lost the fortitude of a man.

I wandered slowly, though in the rain, for fear of destruction, and hollowed with all my powers, but met with no return. I was about two hours in this cruel state, when I thought the indistinct form of a roof appeared against the sky. My vociferations continued, but to no purpose. I concluded it must be a lonely barn ; but, had it been the receptacle of ghosts, it would have been desirable.

At length I heard the sound of a man's voice,



which, though one of the most terrific, gave me pleasure. I continued advancing, perhaps, thirty yards; using the soft persuasives of distress, for admission, even under any roof, but could not prevail. The man replied, that all his out-buildings had been destroyed by a mob of freeholders, as standing upon the waste. He seemed to be six feet high, strong built, and by the sound of his voice, upwards of fifty.

I could not, as my life was at stake, give up the contest; but thought, if I could once get under his roof, I should not easily be discharged. Though his manner was repelling as the rain, and his appearance horrid as the night, yet I would not part from him, but insensibly, at length, wormed myself in.

I was now in a small room, dignified with the name of a house, totally dark, except a glow of fire, which would barely have roasted a potatoe, had it been deposited in the centre. In this dismal abode I heard two female voices, one, that of an old aunt, the other, of a young wife.

We all sat close to this handful of fire, as every one must who sat in the room. We soon became familiarized by conversation, and I found my host agreeable. He apologized for not having treated me with more civility; he pitied my case, but had not conveniences for accommodation.

Hints were now given for retiring to rest. "I will thank you," said I, "for something to eat; I have had nothing since morning when at Birming-

ham." "We should have asked you, but we have nothing in the house." "I shall be satisfied with any thing." "We have no eatables whatever, except some pease porridge, which is rather thin, only pease and water, and which we are ashamed to offer." It will be acceptable to a hungry man."

He gave me to understand that he had buried a wife, by whom he had children grown up. Being inclined to marry again, he did not choose to venture upon a widow, for fear of marrying her debts; he therefore had married a girl thirty years younger than himself, by whom he had two small children, then in bed. This I considered as an excuse for misconduct.

While supper was *warming*, for *hot* it could not be, a light was necessary; but alas the premises afforded no candle. To supply the place a leaf was torn from a shattered book, twisted round, kindled, and shook in the hand to improve the blaze. By this momentary light, I perceived the aunt, who sat opposite, had a hair-shorn lip, which, in the action of eating, so affected me, that I was obliged to give up my supper.

By another lighted leaf, we marched up to bed. I could perceive the whole premises consisted of two rooms, house, and chamber. In the latter was one bed, and two pair of bedsteads. The husband, wife, aunt, and two children occupied the first; and the bedstead, whose head butted against their bedside, was appropriated for me. But now another difficulty arose. There were no bed clothes to

cover me. Upon diligent enquiry, nothing could be procured but the wife's petticoat; and I could learn that she robbed her own bed to supply mine. I heard the rain patter upon the thatch during the night, and rejoiced it did not patter upon me.

By the light of the next morning, I had a view of all the family faces, except the aunt's, which was covered with a slouched hat. The husband seemed to have been formed in one of Nature's largest and coarsest moulds. His hands retained the accumulated filth of the last three months, garnished with half a dozen scabs; both, perhaps, the result of idleness. The wife was young, handsome, ragged, and good-natured.

The whole household, I apprehend, could have cast a willing eye upon breakfast; but there seemed a small embarrassment in the expectants. The wife, however, went to her neighbour's, about a mile, and in an hour returned with a jug of skimmed milk and a piece of a loaf, perhaps two pounds, both of which, I have reason to think, were begged; for money, I believe, was as scarce as candle. Having no fire, we ate it cold, and with a relish.

When I left the house, I saw the devastations made by the rioters, a horde of monsters I have since had reason to dread.

My host went with me half a mile, to bring me into something like a track; when I gave him a shake of the hand, a six-pence, and my sincere good wishes. We parted upon the most friendly terms.

Though I seemingly received but little, yet a favour is great or small, according to the need of the receiver.

I had seen poverty in various shapes ; but this was the most complete. There appeared, however, in that lowest degree, a considerable share of content. The man might have married a widow and her debts with safety ; for no creditor durst have sued him. Neither need he have dreaded a jail, except from the loss of liberty, for he would have risen in point of luxury."

On the 25th of April he took up his abode at Birmingham, and observes, " My brother came to see me about six weeks after my arrival, to whom I observed, that the trade had fully supported me. Five shillings a week covered every expence ; as food, rent, washing, lodging, &c. Thus a solitary year rolled round, when a few young men of elevated character and sense took notice of me. I had saved about twenty pounds, and was become more reconciled to my situation. The first who took a fancy to me was Samuel Salte, a Mercer's apprentice, who, five years after, resided in London, where he acquired £100,000. He died in 1797. Our intimate friendship lasted his life.

In this first opening of prosperity, an unfortunate circumstance occurred, which gave me great uneasiness, as it threatened totally to eclipse the small prospect before me. The Overseers, fearful I should become chargeable to the parish, examined me with regard to my settlement ; and, with the voice of

authority, ordered me to procure a certificate; or they would remove me. Terrified, I wrote to my father, who returned for answer, "That All-Saints' in Derby; never granted certificates."

Placed at ease; in 1752, he again addressed the muses, and as he thought, properly applied his talent, and with better success than five years before. Some of his productions crept into the *Magazines* and other periodical papers; but all plunged into the fire at the riots. In 1755 he married Miss Sarah Cock, from Aston, near Derby, who had gone to Birmingham for the purpose of keeping the house of her uncle, who was at that time a widower of the name of Grace, and by trade a hosier, residing at the Gateway, in High Street. By her he had several children. In 1772 Mr. Hutton was chosen Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and in the following year a Commissioner of the Lamp and Street Act. In 1780 he published his first work, "*The History of Birmingham*," which he sold for 75 copies, "the profit of which amounted to about £40." In 1782 he was elected Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. On this he remarks, "I did not know that I was an Antiquary till the world informed me, from having read my history; but when told I could see it myself. The Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh chose me a member, and sent me an authority to splice to my name F. A. S. S." In 1785 he published "*A journey to London*," price 2s. 6d. which was followed, in 1787, by "*A history of the Court of Requests*,"

Svo. In 1788 he visited Blackpool on the Lancashire Coast.

“ I was struck with the place, wrote its history, which was my fourth publication, price one shilling. The landlords met, agreed to take the whole edition, 750 copies, and I agreed to sell them at prime cost, six-pence each. Hudson and Bailey stood joint pay-masters. These worthy gentlemen, stationed at a distance, which often tries a man's honesty, obliged me to stay four years for the money. Bailey, in the interim, broke. Hudson would only pay his own share of the nine pounds. The other I lost.”

The same year he published the “ History of the Hundred Court, being a Supplement to the Court of Requests,” price 1s. ; also, “ The Battle of Bosworth Field.” price 5s. In 1790 he published “ A History of Derby.” Two months after the publication of this volume, the riots at Birmingham took place, “ which hurt his fortune, destroyed his peace, nearly overwhelmed him and his family, and not only deprived him of every means of restoring to health the best of women, but shortened her days.” His sufferings are thus detailed by himself.

“ About this time a person approached me in tears, and told me ‘ my house was condemned to fall.’ As I had never, with design, offended any man, nor heard any allegations against my conduct, I could not credit the information. Being no man's enemy, I could not believe I had an enemy myself. I thought the people, who had known me forty

years, esteemed me too much to injure me. But I drew from fair premises false conclusions. My fellow sufferers had been guilty of *one* fault, but I of *two*. I was not only a Dissenter, but an active Commissioner in the Court of Requests. With regard to the first my sentiments were never rigid. There seems to me as much reason to allow for a difference of opinion, as of face. Nature never designed to make two things alike. Whoever will take the trouble to read my works, will neither find a persecuting, disloyal, or republican thought. In the office of Commissioner I studied the good of others, not my own. Three points I ever kept in view : to keep order, do justice tempered with lenity, and compose differences. Armed with power, I have put a period to thousands of quarrels, have softened the rugged tempers of devouring antagonists, and, without expence to themselves, sent them away friends, But the fatal rock upon which I split was, *I never could find a way to let both parties win*. If ninety-nine were content, and *one* was not, that one would be more solicitous to injure me, than the ninety-nine to serve me.

It never appeared when military force was sent for, but I believe about noon this day. The express, however, did not arrive in London till the next, at two in the afternoon. What could occasion this insufferable neglect, or why the Riot Act was omitted to be read sooner, I leave to the magistrates. Many solicitations were made to the magistrates for assistance to quell the mob, but

the answer was, "*Pacific measures are adopted.*" Capt. Archibald, and Lieutenants Smith and Maxwell, of recruiting parties, offered their service; still the same answer. A gentleman asked, if he might arm his dependants? "The hazard will be yours." Again, whether he might carry a brace of pistols in his own defence? "If you kill a man you must be responsible."

Thus sentenced and tied, we were to suffer destruction without remedy. Had the inhabitants been suffered to arm, there were people enough willing to oppose the rioters; but every degree of courage was extinguished, and a universal damp prevailed. The same timid spirit operated as was found in the ancient Britons, when they called in the Saxons.

About noon also some of my friends advised me "to take care of my goods, for my house must come down. I treated the advice as ridiculous, and replied, "*That* was their duty, and the duty of every inhabitant, for my case was theirs. I had only the power of an individual. Besides, fifty waggons could not carry off my stock in trade, exclusive of the furniture of my house; and if they could, were must I deposit it?" I sent, however, a small quantity of paper to a neighbour, who returned it, and the whole afterwards fell a prey to rapine.

All business was now at a stand. The shops were shut. The town prison, and that of the Court of Requests, were thrown open, and their strength



was added to that of their deliverers. Some gentlemen advised the insurgents assembled in New Street to disperse; when one, whom I well knew, said, "Do not disperse, they want to sell us. If you will pull down Hutton's house, I will give you two guineas to drink, for it was owing to him I lost a cause in the Court." The bargain was instantly struck, and my building fell.

About three o'clock they approached me. I expostulated with them. "They would have money." I gave them all I had, even to a single half-penny, which one of them had the meanness to take. They wanted more, "nor would they submit to this treatment," and began to break the windows, and attempted the goods. I then borrowed all I instantly could, which I gave them, and shook a hundred hard and black hands. "We will have some drink." "You shall have what you please if you will not injure me." I was then seized by the collar on both sides, and hauled a prisoner to a neighbouring public house, where, in half an hour, I found an ale-score against me of 329 gallons.

The affrighted magistrates were now sitting at the Swan in Bull-Street, swearing constables, whom they ordered to rendezvous in St. Philip's Church-yard, where they would meet them. Here the new-created officers, armed with small sticks, waited with impatience, but no magistrates came. They then bent their course without a leader, to New Street, attacked the mob, which had been with me

most furiously, and in a minute dispersed it. As my house was in the utmost danger, they ought to have staid to protect it, instead of which, they went to guard Mr. Ryland's, nearly burnt down. Here the mob came upon them with double force, took their weapons, totally routed them, maimed several, and killed Mr. Thomas Ashwin.

My son wishing to secure our premises, purchased the favour of *Rice*, one of the leaders, who promised to preserve his person and property, and assured him that his men would implicitly obey him. Hearing Mr. Taylor's house was in danger, they marched to Bordsley, one mile, to save it, but found another mob had begun to rob and burn it. I could assign no more reason why they attempted Taylor's property than Mr. Ryland's. No man could cultivate peace and social harmony more. His is the art of doing good by stealth. Offence was never charged against him; but, alas, he was a dissenter. The sons of plunder, and their abettors, forgot that the prosperity of Birmingham was owing to a dissenter, father to the man whose property they were destroying. He not only supplied thousands of that class who were burning his son's house, with the means of bread, but taught their directors the roads to invention, industry, commerce, and affluence; roads which no man trod before him. Nay, when the Meeting-houses were fallen, and the Church was falling, even this violent outrage itself was quelled by the vigilance of a dissenter, Captain Polhill.

Rice and my son, being too late to render any essential service to Mr. Taylor's premises, returned to save our own. But meeting in Digbeth some of our furniture, *Rice* declared it was too late ; that he could have *kept* off the mob, but could not *bring* them off. Perhaps the instant view of plunder had changed his sentiments. Meeting a rogue near the Swan, with a bundle of paper worth five pounds, *Rice* damned him, and ordered him to lay it down. The rogue instantly obeyed. *Rice* sat upon it, while my son requested a neighbour to take it in, who refused. He then applied to a second, but received the same answer, and was obliged to leave *Rice* and the paper to secure his own person.

*Rice* then joined the depredators in destroying my house and its contents, and the next morning was one of the leaders in burning my house at Bennett's Hill. These facts were proved against him on his trial by the clearest evidence, and yet an alibi was admitted from one who swore he was then drinking a pot of ale with a soldier at a public house ; but, had he sworn he was drinking with the man in the moon, the oath would have been freely admitted.

In this man we behold a curious picture of the human mind. He could not keep out of action, though that action was mischief. Left to himself he would quickly destroy property without the least animosity to the owner, and, for a few shillings, would save it without the least love. Had he been time enough to prevent the mob, I have no doubt

of his fidelity ; but as he was not, he could not refrain from becoming a plunderer.

About five this evening, Friday, I had retreated to my house at Bennett's Hill, where, about three hours before, I had left my afflicted wife and daughter, and had seen a mob at Mr. Tuke's house in my road. I found that my people had applied to a neighbour to secure some of our furniture, who refused : to a second, who consented ; but another shrewdly remarking that he would run a hazard of having his own house burnt, a denial was the consequence. A third request was made, but cut short with a *no*. The fourth man consented, and we emptied the house into his house and barn. Before night, however, he caught the terror of the neighbourhood, and ordered the principal part of the furniture back, and we were obliged to obey.

At midnight I could see from my house the flames of Bordsley Hall rise with dreadful aspect. I learned that after I quitted Birmingham the mob attacked my house there three times. My son bought them off repeatedly ; but in the fourth, which began about nine at night, they laboured till eight the next morning, when they had so completely ravaged my dwelling, that I write this Narrative in a house without furniture, without roof, door, chimney-piece, window, or window-frame. During this interval of eleven hours, a lighted candle was brought four times with intent to fire the house, but, by some humane foot, was kicked out.

At my return I found a large heap of shavings, chips, and faggots, covered with about three hundred weight of coal, in an under kitchen, ready for lighting.

The different pieces of furniture were hoisted to the upper windows to complete their destruction; and those pieces which survived the fall, were dashed to atoms by three bludgeoners stationed below for that service. Flushed with this triumphant exercise of lawless power, the words, "Down with the Court of Conscience!" "No more ale scores to be paid," were repeated. A gentleman remarked on the grand slaughterers of my goods, "You'll be hanged as the rioters were in 1780," "O d—— him," was the reply, "He made me pay fifteen shillings in the Court of Conscience." This remark was probably true, for that diabolical character which could employ itself in such base work, was likely to cheat another of fifteen shillings, and I just as likely to prevent him.

Burning Mr. Ryland's house at Easy Hill, Mr. Taylor's at Bordesly, and the destruction of mine at Birmingham, were the work of Friday the 15th.

Saturday the 16th was ushered in with fresh calamities to myself. The triumphant mob, at four in the morning, attacked my premises at Bennett's Hill, and threw out the furniture I had tried to save. It was consumed in three fires, the marks of which remain, and the house expired in one vast blaze. The women were as alert as the men. One female, who had stolen some of the property, carried it

home while the house was in flames ; but returning, saw the coach-house and stable unhurt, and exclaimed with the decisive tone of an Amazon, " D—— the coach-house, is not that down yet ! We will not do our work by halves ! " She instantly brought a lighted faggot from the building, set fire to the coach-house, and reduced the whole to ashes."\*

The amount of property destroyed by the Rioters was upwards of £40,000. Mr. Hutton estimated his own loss at £8,243..3..2. In 1791 Mr. Hutton carefully inspected the remains of the city of Verulam and began a history of that place, which was undertaken with the same ardour and spirit of research as his History of the Roman Wall. This he intended for his friend Mr. Nichols, but his remarks were destroyed at the Riots, and he could never be prevailed upon to resume the subject. In the year 1793 he wrote 26 poems, and published " The Barbers, a Poem," and " Edgar and Elfrida, a Poem." In 1794 he wrote 18 ; in 1795, 11 ; in 1796, 19 ; and in 1797, 13 poems. In 1798 he wrote his own life, with *one* pen. In 1801 he published the " History of the Roman Wall," and " Remarks on a Tour in North Wales." In 1804, when upwards of 80 years of age, he published " A Tour to Scarborough," and " a Volume of Poems, chiefly Tales."

In 1806, he once more visited London, on which occasion he remarks, " I was never more

\* Hutton's Life.

than twice in London on my own concerns. The first was April 8, 1749, to make a purchase of materials for trade, to the amount of *Three Pounds!* The last, April 14, 1806, fifty seven years after, to ratify the purchase of an estate which cost £11,590. One laid a foundation for the other, and both answered expectation.

Of all the afflictions attendant upon the human frame, the cancer stands in the first class. It is generally terminated by death or the knife. About the year 1777, a small exuberance appeared on the top of my thigh, which, after ten years growth was not bigger than a large pin's head, and of no consequence. During the next ten years it grew to the size of a pea, looked angry, and exuded a small degree of moisture. But not being painful, or impeding action, it was disregarded. As time advanced, it proceeded with greater rapidity till about 1804, when it had reached the size of a shilling, and discharged copiously a watery fluid. I consulted an eminent surgeon, who said, "I do not like its appearance. Perhaps it may not shorten your life, but you had better let me take it out." Upon consulting a Physician, he replied, "there is no immediate danger, but there is a chance of its becoming a cancer." Two years elapsed, when I shewed it again, now as large as a half-crown, to the surgeon, my worthy friend John Blount. It appeared with horrid aspect. In surprise he pronounced it a cancer. "You must," said he, "submit to the knife or the coffin. You may live one year, or you may

live one month, but the whole of your existence will be miserable. I considered that which *must* be done, had better *soon* be done. February 1st, two surgeons laid me on a table, in about twenty minutes finished the cutting, and in ten more sewed up, dressed the wound, and carried me to bed. This I kept about six days. In seven days more I was able to walk abroad, and in twelve more the cure was complete.

“ The Authors of the Monthly Review, criticising my tour through North Wales, bestow upon the work some encomiums, after which they remark, ‘ We believe that this veteran traveller has at length taken a longer journey, the important details of which he will not transmit to us poor wanderers below.’ This occasioned the following :

To the Authors of the Monthly Review.

*My dear Friends,*

I learnt from your Review for the last month that I was dead. I cannot say I was very sorry, though I had a great respect for the man. Your kind expressions will not be charged with insincerity, for praise is lost upon the defunct. You may as well, by these presents, bring me to life in your next, for till then I cannot attain my former rank among the living. Your fiat musters my friends about me, some in tears, but all terminate with a smile. Others, as I walk the street, cast at me a significant glance, as if surprised to see me above ground, and



uncertain whether the ghost or the body moves; but a moment determines that the ghost holds its proper place. Three verses addressed to you, inoffensive as your own remark, will probably be found in the Gentleman's Magazine.

I am, with sincere respect,

Yours, till a second death,

W. HUTTON.

*From my Shades, at Bennet's Hill,  
near Birmingham, Aug. 13, 1807.*

In the Gentleman's Magazine.

*To the Authors of the Monthly Review.*

No wonder a man, when his courtship is o'er,  
Should enter his name as a *wed*-man;

The wonder consists, when a man is no more,  
He should still write his name though a *dead* man.

Your work for July tells the world that I'm dead,  
And have ceas'd to become an inditer,

But, by praising my book it will rather be said,  
That you keep me alive as a writer.

Shall I drop the pen who am but eighty-four,  
And smother a tale if worth telling?

I have long'd and still long to take one journey more,  
And foot it to *Johnny Groat's* dwelling.

*Aug. 12, 1807.*

In the next number the Reviewers published my letter with the following remark. "We insert the above with much pleasure; and as we have now a contradiction of the report to which we alluded, under our venerable friend's own hand, we will engage, if he requires it, never again to state an event which we hope is yet far distant, till we have, in like manner, *his own certificate of it.*"

The following year Mr. Hutton published "A Trip to Coatham," the last work he ever printed. In 1809 when in his 87th year he makes the following observations, "The infirmities of age inform me that I am drawing towards a conclusion. Much has been said but little is known, of futurity. The subject is too deep to be fathomed, but none can escape the trial.

When a man is ushered into the world, he possesses talents fitted for that world: he knows many, he converses with many, and is a man among men; but when he draws towards eighty or ninety, his talents become blunted, his vivacity is lost, his powers are fled, his former acquaintance are swept off the stage, he cannot associate with new, and he is no longer a man among men.

I have lived to bury two generations, and among them many friends whom I loved. I do not *know*, nor am *known* by any soul living prior to my twenty-seventh year. But although I barely live myself, I may have taught others to live. I was the first who opened a *Circulating Library* in Birmingham, in 1756, since which time many have started in the race. I was the first who opened a regular *Paper Warehouse* in 1756: there are now a great number. I was also the first who introduced the *barrow with two wheels*: there are now more than one hundred. I may, in another view, have been beneficial to man, by a life of temperance and exercise, which are the grand promoters of health and longevity. Some whom I know have been

induced to follow my example, and have done it with success.

The entertainment we met with at Coatham last year, induced us this year to make another visit to the same place. We began our journey with a design of being absent six weeks, as before, which was effected. Some circumstances of this second visit will be found in the Trip to Coatham, now in the press.

While travelling between Derby and Burton, I remarked to my daughter, "That we were at that moment passing over the identical spot of ground, on the same month of the year, the same day of the week, and hour of the morning, on which I had travelled over it sixty-eight years before; but with this difference, I then walked in the bloom of eighteen, but now moved in the withering age of eighty-six. Then, I appeared as a run-away apprentice, but now as a gentleman. Then I travelled with blistered feet, but now at ease in my own carriage."

Mr. Hutton died Sept. 20th. 1815. His daughter, who brought down his history to the period of his decease, describes him as being "nearly five feet six inches in height, well made, strong, and active; a little inclined to corpulence, which did not diminish till within four or five months of his death. From this period he became gradually thin. His countenance was expressive of sense, resolution, and calmness; though when irritated or animated he had a very keen eye. Such was the happy

disposition of his mind, and such the firm texture of his body, that ninety-two years had scarcely the power to alter his features, or make a wrinkle in his face."

Mr. Hutton was prevailed upon to sit for his portrait in the year 1791, which was afterwards placed in the Public Library at Birmingham, and upon which Mr. Pratt wrote the following

### EXTEMPORE LINES.

*Written under the Portrait of WILLIAM HUTTON, in the  
Library, Union Street, Birmingham.*

The well-known form, and venerable grace,  
Here mark the sage Historian of the place,  
Though ninety winters round his reverend head  
Have roll'd their tempests, and their snows have shed;  
And these with Time, imperious Time, combin'd  
To waste at once the *body* and the *mind*;  
*This* their confederated power defies,  
And *that* the manly action still supplies;  
While gently sleeping to a soft decay,  
We still behold the Nestor of the day!  
The Ajax too! for still a native force  
Keeps the fair tenor of his daily course.  
His morn, his ev'ning walk, preserve their length,  
While many a noon-tide feat of hardy strength  
Remains, to shew *intemperate* Age and Youth,  
This living moral of eternal Truth,  
That, ere to half his honour'd years they come,  
Indignant death shall sweep them to the tomb."

A Print of Mr. Hutton was engraven by Thomas Ranson, and is prefixed to his life.

## EARLS OF DERBY.

The town of Derby has had the honour of giving the title of Earl to several great and noble families. Camden says \* “*Darbiæ Domini e Peuerellorum stirpe illi perhibentur quos Nottinghamiæ Dominos jam ante diximus.*” However this may be, certain it is that this honour was conferred by king Stephen in the third year of his reign, on

### 1. ROBERT DE FERRARIIS.

The first of this family, that settled in this realm was Henry de Ferrariis or Ferrars, son to Gualcheline de Ferrariis, a Norman, who married Berta, and by her had three sons, Eugenulphus, William, and Robert. Eugenulphus and William dying in the life time of their father, he was succeeded by his youngest son Robert, who was one of the witnesses to king Stephen's laws, made in the first year of his reign; and having brought in and commanded the Derbyshire men, in that famous battle near North-Allerton in Yorkshire, commonly called *Bellum de Standardo*, where the Northern Barons obtained a glorious victory over David king of Scotland, was, for that service advanced to the Earldom of Derby, but died the year following, A. D. 1138.

\* Britannia.

## 2 ROBERT DE FERRARIIS,\*

The second Earl, styled himself "*Robertus Comes Junior de Ferrariis*," and likewise "*Comes Junior de Nottingham*," as appears, amongst others, from an ancient charter of his, bearing date A. D. 1141, in which he confirmed to the church of St. Oswald of Noble, whatever Henry de Ferrariis his Grandfather, Eugenulphus de Ferrers his uncle, Robert his father, or any of their wives or Barons had given beforetime to that church: He was a benefactor to the Monks of Tutbury, in com. Staff., to the canons of Nottle in com. Ebor., to the monks of Geronden in com. Leicest., and Cumbermere in com. Cest. He founded the Abbey of Merevale in com Warw.;† and the priory of Derby, which was afterwards removed to Derley in this county, for Canons regular of the Order of St. Augustine. He died 12 Henry II. A. D. 1165, and was buried in the Abbey of Merevale, wrapt in an ox hide, and was succeeded by his only son and heir

## 3. WILLIAM FERRARS,

Who, 12 Henry II., upon levying the aid for the marriage of the king's daughter, certified the knights' fees he then held, to be in number 79, for which, 14 Henry I., upon collection for that

\* Robert the second Earl was according to Vincent (on the authority of Ordericus Vitalis) created Earl of Derby in 1138. Lysons LVI.

† Deering's Nott. p. 200.

aid he paid sixty eight marks. He married Margaret, Daughter and heiress of William Peverell of Nottingham, whose Grandfather was natural son to William the Conqueror. The marriage rites of him and his countess were performed by Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, at Canterbury. By his wife he had two sons Robert and Walcheline. He died 19 Henry II., A. D. 1172, and was succeeded by

#### 4. ROBERT FERRERS,

His son and heir. The first mention made of this Robert, is in 19 Henry II. Hearing that the king's territories in France were invaded by the adherents of young Henry, whom his father had crowned in his life time; and of some ill successes which had befallen the king in those parts, he joined with the Earls of Chester, Leicester, Norfolk, and some other great men in England, in the like hostile actions, manned his castles of Tutbury and Duffield against the king; and having also raised the power of Leicestershire, marched early in the morning to Nottingham, and having with little difficulty entered the town, plundered and burned it, slaying and taking prisoners most of the inhabitants. But the king returning, prevailed against these rebels, and besieged this Earl's castle at Tutbury. Whereupon being apprehensive of his danger, he hasted to the king then at Northampton, and upon VII. Kalend. August., submitted himself, rendering his castles of Tutbury and Duffield, and giving security for his future fidelity, but so little did the king trust him,

that he forthwith demolished these forts. He married Sibilla, daughter of William de Braose of Brecknock, by whom he had two daughters, Mellisent, wife of Roger Lord Mortimer of Wigmore; and Agatha, concubine to king John; and one son William. He founded the Priory of Woodham Ferrers in the county of Essex, and died 1 Richard I. A. D. 1189, and was succeeded by his son

#### 5. WILLIAM FERRERS.

This Earl rebelled against Henry II., and his successor Richard I., who deprived him of his honours and estates. This William was at Nottingham, when his Father made that spoil there.\* He attended king Richard I. into the Holy Land, and was slain at the siege of Acon. He married Sibilla, and by her had one son

#### 6. WILLIAM FERRERS,

Who, in 3 Richard I., on paying one hundred pounds for his relief, had livery of his lands. On the return of Richard I. from the Holy Land, an order being given for seizing the castles of which John Earl of Moreton, the king's brother and afterwards king John, had possessed himself during Richard's absence, this William Earl Ferrers joined with the Earl of Chester in besieging Nottingham Castle, which was after a while surrendered: and for his fidelity was chosen by the king to sit with the rest of the Peers in that great council held there

\* Deeting's Nott. p. 201.



on the 13th March following. Moreover at the second coronation of King Richard, this William was one of the four who carried the rich canopy over that king's head. He was also present at the Coronation of king John, on Ascension day, in the Church of St. Peter at Westminster; and on the 7th June following, being solemnly created Earl of Derby, by a special charter, then dated at Northampton, he was girt with a sword with the king's own hands, (being the first, of whom in any charter that expression was used,) having likewise thereby a grant of the third penny of all the pleas impleaded before the sheriff throughout that whole county whereof he was Earl, to hold to him and his heirs in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors enjoyed the same. He married Agnes, the third sister of Ranulph Blundevile Earl of Chester, in whose right he was Lord of Chartley.\* This Agnes besides the castle of Chartley, had also lands in that part of Wales called Powis, and also the manor of West Derby, and all Earl Ranulph's lands between Ribble and Mersey; with Buckbrock in Northamptonshire, and Navenby in Lincolnshire.† He died, leaving no issue, A. D. 1247, and was buried at Mirevale. His arms were "Vaire O and G, a border, Az. semee de fers de cheval Argent." His wife's arms were "Azure 3 garbs Or, and mullet for difference."\* He was succeeded by his nephew

\* Mss. Brit. Mus. Cole, Vol. XLIII.

† Nichols' Leicest. Vol. I. p. 219. b.

## 7. WILLIAM FERRERS.

Who survived him only seven years, and spent his time in improving his estate, and in studying the laws of his country, in which he was well versed. This Earl being sore afflicted with the gout, even from his youth (as his father had been) and by reason thereof, drawn from place to place in a chariot, he was through the heedlessness of the driver overthrown from a bridge at St. Nedots\* in the county of Huntingdon, having his limbs so broken with the fall that he died 9 kalend. April. A. D. 1254,† and had sepulture in the Abbey of Merevale.

He married for his first wife Sibill, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Mareschall Earl of Pembroke, by whom he left issue seven daughters. His second wife was Margaret one of the daughters and coheiresses of Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, by whom he had two sons Robert and William. He was succeeded in the Earldom by

## 8. ROBERT FERRERS,

His son and heir, who was born about the year 1240. When he was nine yearsold he had betrothed, at Westminster, Mary, aged seven years, neice of

\* So Dugdale states (Baronage, Vol. I. p. 262. ;) but his authority does not appear. He quotes, indeed, Matthew Paris, (a contemporary of the Earl,) who gives a narrative of the accident, but conceals the name of the place, his words being merely "de ponte quodam." Gorham's St. Nedots. p. 141.

† Matth. Paris in An. 1254.

king Henry III. and daughter of the latter's uterine brother, the Count D'Engoulesme and la Marche. Being in his minority at the time of his father's decease, the Queen and Peter of Savoy gave six thousand marks for the custody of his lands till he should come of full age. In the year 1260 he performed his homage to king Henry, and received the siesin of his lands, which amounted to £3000 per annum. The fine Castle of Tutbury and Needwood forest, were parts of his possessions, and his chief residence, and he had most of the lands forming South Lancashire, called in Domesday, the land between Ribble and Mersey, which he governed by his own officers. He sided with the Barons first, and then with the king, but was steady to neither. Lord Edward and this young Earl of Derby made devastations upon each other's lands with particular acrimony, as if there were some personal hostility between them. There was no person in the kingdom of whom Edward was so much afraid as this young Earl.\* In consequence of his rebellion Robert lost his title, and a great part of his estates which King Henry bestowed on his own son, and which Robert never recovered, being unable to raise the enormous sum £50,000, which Henry had demanded for his confiscated property.

Many writers of authority have stated that King Henry bestowed the Earldom of Derby upon his son, Edmund Plantagenet, afterwards created Earl of Leicester and Lancaster; but Dugdale expressly

\* Nichols' Leicest. I. p. 196. n.

states, that " he really had nothing of the title of Earl of Derby."\* But A. D. 1337, this Earldom was conferred upon

### 9. HENRY PLANTAGENET,

The son and heir of Henry Earl of Lancaster. He was created Earl of Derby, 16th March, 1337, *vita patris*, succeeded his father as Earl of Lancaster, 1345, was created Earl of Lincoln, 1349, and Duke of Lancaster, 1351, K. G. ; he died in 1361, without male issue. Blanch, his daughter, and ultimately sole heiress; married John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, afterwards created Duke of Lancaster, " who amongst the rest of his great titles," says Dugdale, " used that, and not in respect of any formal creation, but because he had married Blanch abovementioned."†

### 10. HENRY PLANTAGENET,

Son and heir apparent of John of Gaunt, by the above-mentioned Blanch, was styled Earl of Derby, A. D. 1380, in the life time of his father, " merely as he was that Duke's eldest son;" he was afterwards Duke of Lancaster, until he ascended the throne as Henry IV. when this Earldom became merged in the Crown.‡

In the year 1485, King Henry VII. bestowed the title of Earl of Derby, on

\* Nicholas's Synopsis. vol. I. p. 167. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. p. 188.

## 11. THOMAS LORD STANLEY,

Of Knocking, in the County of Lancaster, who had not only married his mother, but crowned and proclaimed him King in Bosworth Field, in the county of Leicester. The ancestor of this family came into England, as an officer in the army of William the Conqueror, under the name of Audeley. Nicholas de Audeley a descendant of this family was created by Edward I. A. D. 1296, Baron Audeley, of High Leigh, in the County of Stafford; but A. D. 1791, this title became extinct. One of this family being proprietor of the manor of Stanley, in this County, assumed it as his surname; a practice very common in those days. The first of this family on whom the Earldom of Derby was conferred was Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Stanley, who in the 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 32nd. Henry VI. served in Parliament for Lancashire; and on January 20th, 1455-6, had summons to Parliament as Lord Stanley. His Lordship married Joan, daughter, and coheir to Sir Robert Goushill, of Hoveringham, in Nottinghamshire, Knight, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and at length heiress of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundell and Surrey, by whom he had four sons, of whom the eldest was the abovementioned Thomas, who was first summoned to Parliament among the Barons of this realm, on 24th, 1461. He married to his first wife Eleanor daughter of Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, and sister to Richard Nevil, nicknamed the *King maker*, the

stout Earl of Warwick. He was made Justice of Chester, 2 Edward IV. and continued so till 1 Henry VII. when his son George, Lord Strange, was joined with him in the Commission. In 22 Edward IV. Richard Duke of Gloucester being sent with an army into Scotland, the Earl of Derby commanded the right wing thereof, consisting of 4000 men, and took Berwick by assault; and as he had been faithful to King Edward IV. so was he, after his death, a friend to the young King Edward V. which the Duke of Gloucester (Protector to the young King) took so ill, that he had a design to murder him, when, on June 13th, 1483, he took the Lord Hastings from the Council board in the tower of London, and caused his head to be smitten off, for, at the same time, one with a halbert struck at him so, that had he not stooped suddenly to avoid the blow, and crept under a table, it had cleft his head. Though Lord Stanley saved his head, yet was he committed to the Tower so soon as that Duke got the crown: but was afterwards enlarged for fear lest his son George, Lord Strange then at the head of some troops in Lincolnshire, might cause an insurrection; and therefore the more to bring him into his interests, he was made Lord Steward of his Household. Moreover on December 16th, 1483, he was constituted Constable of England for life, with the fee of £100. per ann. out of the King's revenues in the County of Lancaster, and with power to appoint a deputy: and was also

elected Knight of the most noble order of the Garter in that reign. But this Thomas, Lord Stanley, having married to his second wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Duke of Somerset, widow of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother to Henry Earl of Richmond, at that time competitor for the crown, he began to be suspected, and was commanded to put away all her servants; as also, forbidden to send any message to, or receive any from the Earl her son, and denied leave to retire into the country, until he had given up George his son and heir as a hostage, lest he should join with Henry Earl of Richmond, at his landing; which was his real intent as appears by his going over with his brother Sir William, at the Battle of Bosworth, on August 22nd. 1485, notwithstanding King Richard's message to him, that, if he did not repair to his presence, he would put his son to death; all which he slighted, and King Richard being slain, he set the crown he that day wore, being found amongst the spoils, on the Earl of Richmond's head, and proclaimed him King by the title of Henry VII. whereupon in October 27th. 1485, he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl by the title of Earl of Derby. In 2 Henry VII. he was one of the Godfathers at the Christening of Prince Arthur, first born son of that King, and Queen Elizabeth, Dowager of Edward IV. was Godmother; at which time the Earl of Derby gave a rich salt of gold covered, borne by Sir Reginald Bray. By his first lady he had six sons and four daughters, none

of whom, however, succeeded to the title. He died, A. D. 1504, and was succeeded by his Grandson and heir,

12. THOMAS, second Earl of Derby, K. G.

Who, on July 9th, 1504, had livery of those lands, whereof his father died siezed ; and in the same year succeeded his Grandfather as second Earl of Derby. In 23rd Henry VII. on a treaty of marriage between the Lady Mary, the King's third daughter, with the Prince of Spain, afterwards Charles V. Emperor, wherein King binds himself to Maximilian I. King of the Romans and Emperor, for the performance thereof when they came of age, 250,000 crowns, and that Henry Prince of Wales should do the same ; this Thomas Earl of Derby, with other nobles, was also bound in 50,000 for the like performance. In 1513, he attended the King in the great expedition then made in France, at which time he won Theroven and Tournay, and at the battle of Spurs, August 18th, obtained a glorious victory. In May 1520, on the meeting of the Emperor Charles V. at Dover, the Earl of Derby rode between that monarch and the King to Canterbury, bearing the sword by the King's commandment. He married Anne, daughter of Edward Lord Hastings and Hungerford, sister to George first Earl of Huntingdon of that name, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter. He died May



23rd, 1521, at Colnham, in Middlesex, and was buried in the Monastery at Syon, in that county, being succeeded in the title by his second son,

13. EDWARD, third Earl of Derby, K. G.

Who, at the death of his father, was only eleven years of age. He was cupbearer at the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn. In 1536, on that memorable Insurrection of the Northern men called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, the King directed his letters to him, to raise what forces he could, promising to repay the charges, and (as Holinshed observes,) “by the faithful diligence of the Earl of Derby, who, with the forces of Lancashire and Cheshire, was appointed to resist them, they were kept back and brought to quiet, notwithstanding there were a very great number assembled together of the Commons, out of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and of the North party of Lancashire.” In 1542, he marched into Scotland, with Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, and an army of 20,000 men, where, finding no resistance, they burnt divers towns and villages adjoining to the Tweed. In 38th Henry VIII. when the High Admiral of France, accompanied by the Bishop of Evreux, the Earl of Nantville, the Earl of Villiers, and others, came on a splendid Embassy, the Earl of Derby, by the King’s command received them at Blackwall, and conducted them to his Majesty at Greenwich. When Queen Mary came to the crown, she constituted

him Lord High Steward of England on the day of her coronation. He came to town from his seat in Lancashire, nobly attended, on August 8th, to his house at Westminster, having upwards of fourscore clothed in velvet, and 218 yeomen in liveries. Queen Elizabeth also, knowing his prudence and loyalty, chose him of her Privy Council at her accession. He was, moreover, appointed Chamberlain of Chester, which office he held for six years. It appears from all the Historians that he lived in the greatest splendour. His yearly portion for the expences of his house were £4000. He married three wives, first, Dorothy, daughter to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife; and by her had issue three sons and four daughters. To his second wife he married Margaret, daughter of Ellis Barlow, of Barlow, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. by whom he had issue one son and two daughters. To his third wife, he married Mary, daughter to Sir George Cotton, of Combermere Abbey, in com. Cest. Knt. by whom he had no issue. He died at Latham House, Oct. 24th, and was buried Dec. 4th, 1574, being succeeded by his son and heir,

#### 14. HENRY, fourth Earl of Derby, K. G.

By his first wife; who was summoned to Parliament in 1576, and took his seat there Feb. 8th, the same year. He was elected one of the Knights of the Garter, on April 23rd, 1574; and was installed at Windsor on May 20th following. In the 29th

Elizabeth, he was one of the Peers on the trial of the Queen of Scots, at which time he was one of the Privy Council. In 30th Elizabeth, he was appointed Chamberlain of Chester, and continued so to his death; and in 32nd Elizabeth, he was constituted Lord High Steward of England, at the trial of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel. On Feb. 7th, 1555, he married Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland, and Alinore his wife, one of the daughters and coheirress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary the Queen Dowager of France, King Henry VIIIth's youngest daughter, and by her had four sons. He died and was buried at Ormskirk, September, 1592, and was succeeded by his second son,

15. FERDINANDO, fifth Earl of Derby,

Who survived him but a short time, for having been tampered with by one Hesket, an agent of the Jesuits and English fugitives to assume the title of King, in right of his Grandmother, Alinore, and rejecting the proposal with indignation, though promised powerful assistance from abroad in case of compliance, but threatened with sudden death if he either hesitated at, or revealed the proposal, he died of poison, on April 16th, 1594, according to the menaced vengeance of Hesket, who upon his Lordship's information had been apprehended and convicted of treason. He married Alice, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, Knt. ancestor to the Duke of Marl-

borough, by whom he had three daughters his heiresses. Having no male issue, he was succeeded by his brother and heir,

16. WILLIAM, sixth Earl of Derby, K. G.

Who was, at the time of his brother's death, 32 years of age. He was installed one of the Knights of the Garter, May 26th, 1601. This Earl William was constituted Chamberlain of Chester, 1 Jac. I. for life. He married June 26th, 1594, Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, by Anne his first wife, daughter to William Cecil Lord Burleigh, and coheir to her brother Henry, 18th Earl of Oxford; by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. He died Sept. 29th, 1642, and was buried at Ormskirk, being succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

17. JAMES, seventh Earl of Derby, K. G.

His Lordship was highly accomplished with learning and prudence, loyalty and true valour, whereof he gave signal proofs on several occasions in the civil wars; especially in that memorable encounter at Wigan Lane, on 26th of August, 1651 when with 600 horses he maintained a fight of two hours against 3000 horse and foot, commanded by Colonel Robert Lilburne; and though in that action he received a severe shot on his breast plate, thirteen cuts on his beaver, five or six wounds on his arms and shoulders, and had two horses killed under him, he made his way, with some few of his

men, towards Worcester, in order to join his Majesty King Charles II. He first got into the confines of Staffordshire, and Shropshire, near New-  
port, where, with Colonel Roscarrok and two servants, he met with Mr. Richard Snead, who brought his Lordship to Boscobel house, where he arrived on August 29th, at night, and was safely kept there from Friday till Sunday night, when he set out on his way to join the King. At the fatal battle of Worcester, on September 3rd, 1651, he was taken prisoner, and, contrary to the law of nations, this noble Earl was condemned to die, notwithstanding his just plea "that he had quarter for life given him by one Captain Edge, who took him prisoner;" but that was overruled; so that on October 15th, he was beheaded at Bolton, in Lancashire. He married Charlotte, daughter of Claude de Tremouille, Duke of Thouars, Prince of Palmont, Peer of France, &c. and of the Lady Charlotte his wife, daughter to William I. Prince of Orange, and Charlotte of Bourbon, his wife. This lady rendered herself famous by her gallant defence of Latham House, in 1644, when it was besieged by 2000 of the Parliament forces; and of the Isle of Man, in 1651, which was the last place in the English Dominions that submitted to the usurping powers, and of which Lord Fairfax enjoyed the profits, whilst this heroine was detained in prison with her young children, in extreme indigence, till the restoration of the King and Royal family, in 1660. His Lordship had issue by her three sons and four daughters.

He was succeeded in his title and estates by his third son,

18. CHARLES, eighth Earl of Derby,

Who ventured his life to restore King Charles II. In 1659, on Sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire, he appeared at the head of divers Gentlemen in Lancashire, but being defeated, he was taken prisoner before the end of the month, in the habit of a serving man. At the Restoration of King Charles II. he was, in consideration of his own loyalty, and that of his family, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster; and on July the 30th, 1660, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester. His Lordship married Dorothea Helena, daughter of John Kirkhoven, Baron of Rupa in Holland, by Catherine Countess of Chesterfield, daughter of Thomas Lord Wotton, and dying on December 21st, 1672, was buried at Ormskirk, leaving issue by her Ladyship four sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

19. WILLIAM GEORGE RICHARD,  
the ninth Earl of Derby,

Who, on May 11th, 1676, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, but was removed from that office in the reign of King James II. On October 17th, 1688, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and Lancashire, and on March 5th, 1694-5, was one of the supporters of

the Pall at the funeral of Queen Mary. On June 18th, 1702, his Lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Isle of Anglesea, and of the Counties of Carnarvon, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery. He married the Lady Elizabeth Butler, daughter to Thomas Earl of Ossory; and sister to James Duke of Ormond; by whom he had one son and two daughters. His Lordship died November 5th, 1702; without any surviving male issue; and was therefore succeeded in the title by his brother and heir,

#### 20. JAMES, the tenth Earl of Derby.

He served in the Convention Parliament, which assembled at Westminster on January 22nd, 1688-9, for the town of Preston; and from 1695 until his accession to the peerage, he sat for the County of Lancaster. On June 10th, 1702, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of North Wales, and the County of Lancaster. He was also one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to King William. On June 10th, 1706, his Lordship was sworn one of Queen Anne's Privy Counsellors, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. At her Coronation, in April 23rd, 1702, he carried one of the three swords of state, as he did also at the Coronation of George I. on October 20th, 1714. His Lordship married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Morley of Halnaker, in com. Sussex, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had one son, named William, born Jan. 30th, 1709-10, and died March 4th, fol-

lowing. His Lordship died at Knowsley, on Sunday Feb. 1st, 1735-6. The Earldom of Derby then devolved on Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaff or Biggerstaff, in Lancashire, Bart. then one of the Knights of the shire for that county, son and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley, Bart. son and heir of Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. son and heir of Sir Thomas, son of Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. son of Henry Stanley, Esq. son of Sir James Stanley, Knt. son of George, Lord Strange, who died Dec. 5th, 1497, 13th Henry VII. in the life time of his father, Thomas, the first Earl of Derby of this family. Which

21. SIR EDWARD, the eleventh Earl of Derby,

Was born Sept. 17th, 1689, and succeeded to the honours of the Earl of Derby, &c. 1735-6. On March 13th, 1741-2, his Lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lancaster, which county he had before represented in Parliament. His Lordship married, in 1714, Elizabeth only daughter and heiress of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Spencer, Esq. third son to William Lord Spencer, ancestor to the Duke of Marlborough. By her Ladyship he had issue three sons and six daughters. His Lordship was succeeded by his grandson,



## 22. EDWARD SMITH STANLEY, the 12th Earl of Derby,

Who, in 1774; was chosen to serve in Parliament as one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Lancaster. And in Feb. 1806, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but was removed in 1807. On June 12th, 1774, his Lordship married Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, only daughter of James, late Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, by whom he has issue one son and two daughters. On May 1st. 1797, he married to his second wife Miss Elizabeth Farren, by whom also he has issue.

The Earls of Derby had a Castle at Duffield.\*

## MAYORS OF THE BOROUGH.

*On the 3rd of July, 1638, by the King's Charter, then granted to the Town, the two last Bailiffs were the two first Mayors, Mr. Mellor being proclaimed the 3rd day of July, to be the Mayor until Michaelmas, and twelve months after; but he died on the 5th of February following, and Mr. Hope served the year out.*

A. D.

1638 Henry Mellor, died Feb. the 5th ; Mr. Hope succeeded him, and served the year out.

39 John Hope.

40 Edward Large.

41 Luke Whittington.

42 Henry Wandell.

43 Luke Whittington.

\* Lysons LVI. Collin's Peerage.

1644 Luke Whittington.

45 Gervase Bennet.

Plague in Derby.

46 John Dalton.

47 Robert Mellor.

48 Thomas Sleigh.

King Charles First beheaded, Jan. 30th.

49 Edward Large.

50 John Parker.

51 William Willot.

52 John Dalton.

53 Thomas Youle.

54 Humphrey Yates.

55 Thomas Sleigh.

56 Gilbert Ward.

57 Nathaniel Hallowes.

58 Edward Large.

He died and John Parker served the year out.

59 John Gisborne.

60 John Dunnidge.

61 Thomas Potter.

62 John Brookhouse.

63 Edward Walker.

64 Robert Wandel.

65 John Harryman.

66 Hugh Newton.

Sept. 2d, a great fire in London, which burned down  
113,000 houses, the City gates, Guildhall,  
and 86 Churches, among which was St. Paul's  
Cathedral.

67 Samuel Spateman.

- 1668 John Dalton.  
69 Humphrey Yates.  
70 James Ward.  
71 John Spateman.  
    He died in the year, and Roger Newton served it out.  
72 Roger Newton.  
73 Thomas Goodwin.  
74 George Blackwell,  
75 Edward Walker.  
76 Samuel Spateman.  
77 John Brookhouse.  
78 Robert Wandel.  
    Popish Plot discovered.  
79 Roger Newton.  
80 John Lord.  
81 Edward Walker.  
    The Association burnt, and the Town Charter surrendered up.  
82 Roger Newton.  
83 Thomas Goodwin,  
    The great frost.  
84 John Dunnidge.  
    King Charles II. died.  
85 Joseph Worden.  
86 Solomon Roberts.  
87 Leonard Sad, displaced Jan. 11, by King  
    James II. and Ralph Brough appointed.  
88 John Cheshire.  
    King James II. abdicated the crown.  
89 Samuel Spateman.  
90 Samuel Cheshire,  
91 Samuel Fletcher.

1692 John Lord.

93 Thomas Goodwin.

94 Henry Holmes.

95 Henry Noton.

96 Solomon Roberts.

97 William Franceys.

Mr. Bagnold, Town Clerk, died, and Mr. Heathcote chosen.

98 Thomas Goodwin.

He died Aug. 26, and Thomas Carter served the year out.

99 William Franceys.

1700 William Franceys.

1 Thomas Carter.

King William died, March 8.

2 Joseph Bloodworth.

3 Francis Cockayne.

4 William Turner.

5 Thomas Bott.

The Hall regulated; Members turned out, and others put in.

6 Joseph Broughton.

7 Thomas Byram.

8 John Holmes.

9 Thomas Fisher.

10 Richard Ward.

11 Francis Cockayne.

12 Thomas Gisborne.

13 Joseph Broughton.

Queen Anne died August 1st.

14 Thomas Fisher.

1715 Thomas Rivett.

16 John Bagnold.

17 Thomas Gery.

18 John Holmes.

19 Richard Ward.

The River Derwent made navigable.

20 Hugh Bateman.

21 Francis Cockayne.

22 William Woolley.

The Church of All Saints' taken down to be rebuilt.

23 Philip Parr.

Mr. Heathcote, Town clerk, died, and Mr. Hugh

Bateman jun. chosen January 16th.

24 Thomas Gisborne.

25 Samuel Cooper.

All Saints' Church opened, November 21st.

26 John Bagnold.

King George I. died the 11th of June.

27 Thomas Houghton.

28 Robert Wagstaffe.

29 John Gisborne.

30 Isaac Borrow.

The Old Town Hall taken down.

31 Nathaniel Edwards.

32 John Holmes.

33 Francis Cockayne.

34 Thomas Gisborne.

35 Samuel Cooper.

36 John Bagnold.

37 John Gisborne.

Queen Caroline died November 20th.

38 Robert Wagstaffe.

**1739 Robert Bakewell.**

Nine week's frost.

**40 Joshua Smith.**

A great flood in Derby.—Mr. Hugh Bateman, Town-clerk, resigned July 25th, and Mr. William Bateman was chosen.

**41 Samuel Fox.****42 Isaac Borrow.****43 Thomas Gisborne.****44 Samuel Cooper.****45 Robert Hague.**

Rebel Army entered Derby with the Pretender's Son at their head, December 4th, and after committing various Depredations, left it with great Precipitation Friday December 6th.

**46 Humphrey Booth.****47 Henry Franceys.**

He died Jan. 1st. and Humphrey Booth served the Year out.

**48 Matthew Howe.****49 Thomas Gisborne,****50 Joseph Bingham.****51 Robert Bakewell.****52 Humphrey Booth,****53 Matthew Howe.****54 Robert Bakewell,****55 William Evans.****56 Robert Bakewell.**

Mr. Bateman, Town-clerk, died, and Mr. Blyth chosen August 14th.

**57 John Bingham.****58 Samuel Crompton.**

Mr. Blyth, Town-clerk, died, and Mr. J. Wright chosen.

1759 Robert Bakewell.

60 Joseph Bingham.

King George II. died October 25th, and King George III. proclaimed the next Day.

61 Thomas Rivett.

62 Thomas Milnes.

He died on the 19th of Oct. and Joshua Smith served the year out.—War with Spain.

63 John Heath.

Peace with France and Spain, Jan. 10.

64 Samuel Wilde.

65 William Evans.

Mr. Wright, Town-clerk, resigned, and Mr. Wm. Merrill Lockett chosen in his room.

66 Samuel Wilde.

67 Samuel Crompton.

68 William Evans.

69 Thomas Stamford.

70 Henry Flint.

71 Thomas Eaton.

72 John Heath.

73 William Edwards.

Great flood, January 17, the water reached the lower end of Rotten-Row.

74 Christopher Heath.

75 Robert Hope.

76 William Leaper.

77 Robert Hope.

He died and Samuel Crompton served the year out.

78 Francis Ashby.

79 Matthew Howe.

- 1780 William Edwards.  
 81 John Hope.  
 82 Samuel Crompton.  
 83 Thomas Mather.  
 84 Francis Ashby.  
 85 William Edwards.  
 86 Henry Flint.  
     Sadler-gate Bridge rebuilt.  
 87 John Hope.  
     St. Peter's Bridge rebuilt.  
 88 Samuel Crompton.  
     John Whitehurst, author of the Theory of the Earth  
     died 18th February.  
 89 Thomas Mather.  
     St. Mary's Bridge began to be re-built.  
 90 Francis Ashby.  
 91 Thomas Lowe.  
     Willersley Castle burned, 8th August.  
 92 John Crompton.  
 93 William Snowden.  
     Severe frost.  
 94 Richard Leaper.  
 95 John Hope.  
 96 John Leaper Newton.  
 97 Rev. Charles Stead Hope.  
     Jedediah Strutt, Esq. died,  
 98 William Edwards.  
 99 Henry Browne.  
 1800 John Crompton.  
     1 Samuel Rowland  
     2 Thomas Lowe.  
     Dr. Darwin died, 17th April, aged 70.



- 1803 William Snowden.  
4 John Hope.  
5 Rev. Charles Stead Hope.  
Armory erected.  
6 John Drewry.  
7 Richard Leaper.  
8 Henry Brown.  
9 Samuel Rowland.  
10 John Crompton.  
Derbyshire General Infirmary opened, 4th June.  
11 Thomas Haden.  
12 Henry Lowe.  
13 Thomas Lowe.  
14 John Drewry.  
Intense frost; the Thames frozen.  
15 Richard Leaper.  
16 Rev. Charles Stead Hope.  
17 John Crompton.  
18 Samuel Rowland.  
Bryan Thomas Balcay, Esq. appointed Town Clerk,  
Aug. 8, on the resignation of Edward Ward, Esq.  
19 Thomas Haden.  
20 James Oakes.  
King George III. died, aged 82.  
21 Henry Lowe.  
His Majesty King George IV. Crowned July 19.  
22 Thomas Lowe.  
23 John Drewry.  
24 Richard Leaper.  
25 Rev. Charles Stead Hope.

## MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH.

Parliaments in England are as ancient as the government of the Saxons; they called such an assembly of the states of the Nation Witnagemot, or an Assembly of wise men; this was composed of the dignities in the Church, the Thanes or Earls, the Wites which were the head magistrates of tythings, and burgesses which were sometimes the chief magistrates, sometimes others chosen by the several boroughs. After the Conquest, the Norman Parliament agreed with the Witna-gemot of the Saxons so far as relates to the ecclesiastics, the nobles and burgesses, but the Conqueror designing to weaken the power of the Saxon Earls, he in some measure separated the Barons' Estates from the Counties, and made them acknowledge no superior but the Crown, by this they became members of the Legislature by succession, whereas the Wites were chosen to serve the County only for a time. The Barons were designed to represent the tenants of their respective baronies, which excused them from paying towards the wages of the Knights of the Shire. In short they had an equal authority with Earls in Parliament and as great a power over their vassals, the only difference consisted in the extent of their possessions. This new creation of Lords of Parliament continued, without opposition, till the end of the reign of King Charles I. afterwards in the Civil Wars, especially between King Stephen and the Empress Maud and her son

Henry II. when the Barons espoused different interests, each party treated the opposite side as rebels, and as both knew what power the Barons had over their vassals, and having many to reward for their good services, they divided the forfeited baronies into lesser tenancies, still holding immediately of the Crown, which increased the number of these petty sovereigns, (who were called the Lesser Barons,) to that degree, that the kingdom was very unequally represented; this becoming at last an intolerable grievance, a clause was inserted in the Magna Charter of King John, that all the greater Barons should be summoned severally to Parliament, and the Lesser Barons in general, by which the latter were excluded from sitting in Parliament singly and in their own persons, but by this general summons they had a right to chuse, from among themselves, such as they thought fit to be their representatives, and none had a vote in the Election of these (who, from the tenure of their land, and from representing the County for which they served, were called Knights of the Shire,) but the immediate tenants of the Crown till the 8th Henry VI. all freeholders of 40s. per annum, were permitted to vote for Knights of the Shire; upon this foot it stands to this day. The right of choosing representatives for Boroughs differs according to the different places, for in some the burgesses only are electors, in some the burgesses and freeholders, and in others all who pay scot and lot. In this County no borough but that of Derby ever sent its repre-

sentatives to Parliament. Chesterfield was made a royal borough by King John, who gave it to his particular favourite William Briwere.\* Bakewell also was made a royal borough by Edward the Elder according to Marianus, but they never sent members to Parliament.† The members for the borough of Derby are chosen by the Corporation, Freeman, Sworn Burgesses and Faggots. These latter are made from among such persons as have neither the claim of birth, servitude, nor residence. The Corporation can at any time create a number of freemen, (nomine sed non in re,) who can consequently outnumber the real freemen of the borough. And these honoury freemen, who want no qualification but the fiat of the Corporation, and their having been one whole year invested with their nominal franchise, agreeably to the letter of the Durham Act, are qualified to come into the town on the day of Election, and to ease the inhabitant freemen of all the inconvenience of a contest, by choosing their member for them. In the case of Carlisle, the making of this description of freemen was justly deemed illegal, and an infringement of the Constitution of the Country, but in the case of Bedford and Derby, the reverse has been determined!!!‡

*Petition, &c.*

1701, Jan. 3. A petition of Thomas Stanhope, Esq. against the return of Lord James Cavendish,

\* Deering's Nott. p. 209. † Willis's Notitia Parl.

‡ Oldfield's Represent. History III. 274.

by means of illegal practises on the part of the Mayor of the Borough. No determination.

1710, Dec. 5. A petition of Lord James Cavendish, against the return of John Harpur, Esq. High Sheriff of this County, and Sir Richard Levinge. Feb. 19th, 1711. Petition withdrawn.

1715, March 8th. A petition of Nathaniel Curzon and Edward Mundy, Esqrs. against the return of Lord James Cavendish and William Stanhope, Esq. Petition withdrawn.

Parl. 9. German Pole, Esq. petitioned against Lord Duncannon. Petition withdrawn.

Parl. 14. Daniel Parker Coke, Esq. and several of the Electors petitioned against Mr. Gisborne's Election, and the Committee declared that Mr. Coke was duly elected.\*

## REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT

### OF THE TOWN OF DERBY.

#### *Par.* EDWARD I.

- 23 John de la Cornere, Ranulph de Makeneye,
- 26 Will Broune de Derby, Nic le Loriner,
- 28 Nic de Loriner, Gervase de Derby.
- 30 Gervase de Wilnye, Adam le Rede.
- 33 John de la Corne, Ric Cardoyl.
- 34 John de Chadesdon, Gervase de Wileynye,
- 35 Hugh Alibon, Peter le Chapman.

#### EDWARD II.

- 1 John Chaddesdon, Gervase de Wilney,

\* Oldfield ut supra.

- 4 Henry Alwaston, Thomas del Stade.
- 5 Thomas del Sled, Henry Bindetton.
- 6 Geffry de Leycestre, Robert de Breydsale.
- 7 John Fitz John, Henry Lomb.
- 8 Adam le Rede, Will de Aleby.
- 8 Will de Aleby, Adam le Rede.
- 12 Simon de Chester, Richard Breddon.
- 12 Alex de Holond, John de Weston.
- 19 Henry le Carpenter, John Fitz Richard.

## EDWARD III.

- 1 John Fitz Gilbert, Ferhun Tutbury.
- 2 Simon de Chester, John Collings.
- 2 Thomas Tutaxbar, Geffry Snayth.
- 2 Will Notingham, John de Weston.
- 4 Simon de Notingham, John de Weston.
- 4 Will Notingham, Simon Chedel.
- 7 Hugh Alibon, John Gibbonson.
- 8 John Gibbenson, —————.
- 9 Nic Langford, John Fitz Thomas.
- 9 Simon de Chester, John Gibbenson.
- 10 John Fitz William, Thomas Tuttebury.
- 11 William de Derby, John Hache, Robert Allibon.
- 11 William de Derby, Robert de Weston.
- 11 Simon de Chester, Robert Allibon.
- 11 Henry del Howe, Robert Saundre.
- 12 Alex Holland, John Weston.
- 12 John Gibbonson, John Preston.
- 12 Thomas Titbury, Thomas Thurmondsley.
- 14 Thomas de Tutbury, Thomas Derby.
- 14 Richard de Trowell, Peter de Querndon.

- 15 Simon de Nottingham, Thomas de Derby.
- 17 Will de Nottingham, Simon de Chester.
- 21 Will de Chaddesden, Thomas de Tutbury.
- 23 Will Gilbert, John de Chaddesden.
- 24 Thomas Tutbury, William de Derby.
- 27 William Chester, Richard Chelford.
- 28 Thomas Tutbury, Henry Diddound.
- 28 Edmund Toucher, John Beck.
- 29 William Ennington, William Nayle.
- 31 William de Chester, William Nayle.
- 34 Thomas Tutbury, John Gilbert.
- 34 Peter Prentiz, William de Rossington.
- 35 Peter Prentiz, William de Rossington.
- 36 John Trowel, John Weeke.
- 37 John Bradon, Robert Allibon.
- 38 William Chestre, John Gilbert.
- 39 John Berd, William Sese.
- 42 John de Brakkeley, William Glasyere.
- 43 John Preest, John de Brakkelly.
- 45 John Trowell, ——— ———.
- 46 William Chestre, John Gilberd.
- 47 William Pakeman, Roger Allibon.
- 50 William Groos, John de Berdee.

## RICHARD II.

- 2 John de Heye, Richard de Trowell.
- 2 Henry Flamstead, Roger Allibon.
- 3 Richard Dell, Roger Ashe.
- 6 Thomas Toppeleyes, John Hay.
- 7 William Pakeman, John Bowyer.
- 7 Richard de Trowell, John Gibbon.

- 8 Richard Sherman, John de Stockes.
- 9 Richard Trowell, John Dell.
- 10 John Stod, John Prentis.
- 12 William Pakeman, Hugh Adam.
- 13 John del Heye, John de Stoke.
- 15 Richard Shereman, Thomas Docking.
- 18 William Grosse, John de Stokes.
- 20 William Grosse, Thomas Shore.

## HENRY IV.

- 1 John Stockes, Thomas Docking.
- 4 Elias del Stok, Richard de Trowell.
- 6 John del Stokes, John Prentiz.
- 8 Thomas Goldsmith, John Fairclogh.
- 12 John Brasier, Thomas Shore.

## HENRY V.

- 1 Elias del Stock, ————.
- 2 Elias del Stock, Thomas Ridgway.
- 3 Elias del Stock, Roger Welley.
- 5 Robert Ireland, Thomas Steppingstone.
- 7 Thomas Goldsmith, John Fairclough.
- 8 Robert Smith, Richard Browne.
- 9 Ralph Shore, John Spicer.

## HENRY VI.

- 1 John Stokes, John Barkere.
- 2 John de Both, Elias Dell.
- 3 John Stokes, Elias Dell.
- 4 Roger Wolley, Henry Crabbe.
- 6 Nic Meysham, John de Stockkys.
- 8 John de Bathe, Elias Stokkys.



- 9 Thomas Stokkes, Robert Smyth.
- 11 John Booth, Robert Sutton.
- 13 John Bothe, Thomas Stokes.
- 15 Thomas Stokks, Elias Tildesley.
- 20 Thomas Stokkys, Henry Spicer.
- 25 Thomas Chatley, Robert Mundy.
- 27 Thomas Chatteley, John Spycer.
- 28 Richard Chatteley, Thomas Chattely.
- 28 Richard Chitterley, Thomas Chitterley.
- 29 Thomas Acard, Thomas Bradshawe.
- 31 ———, ———, ———.
- 33 John Bird, Edward Lovet.
- 38 John Bird, William Hunter.

#### EDWARD IV.

- 7 Thomas Bakyngham, Thomas Allestre.
- 12 John Newton, Roger Wilkinson.
- 17 John Briddle, sen. John Newton.

#### HENRY VIII.

- 33 Thomas Sutton, gent. William Alestre.

#### EDWARD VI.

- 1 ———, ———, ———.
- 6 Robert Ragge, William Alestry.

#### MARY.

- 1 Thomas Sutton, esq; Geo. Charney, gent.
- 1 William Alestry, George Stringer.

#### PHILIP and MARY.

- 1 & 2 William Moor, Richard Beynbygge.

- 2 & 3. Richard Warde, William Alestry,  
4 & 5. James Thatcher, William Baynbrigge,

## ELIZABETH.

1. ———, ———,  
5. Will. Moor, gent. Will. Baynbrigge, gent.  
13. Robert Stringer, Robert Baynbrigge,  
14. Robert Stringer, \*Tristram Tirwhite,  
27. Henry Beaumont, esq; Will. Botham, esq;  
28. William Botham, Robert Baynbrigge,  
31. William Botham, Richard Fletcher,  
35. William Botham, Robert Stringer,  
39. ———, ———,  
43. Peter Ewer, esq; John Baxter, esq;

## JAMES I.

1. John Baxter, gent. Edmund Slighe, gent.  
12. ———, ———,  
18. Timothy Leving, esq; Edward Leech, esq;  
21. Edward Leech, knt. Timothy Leving, esq.

## CHARLES I.

1. Edward Leech, knt. Timothy Leving esq;  
1. Henry Crofts, knt. John Thorogood, esq.  
3. Peter Mainwaring, Timothy Leving, esq;  
15. Will. Allestry, esq; Nath. Hallowes, ald.  
16. Will. Allestry, esq; Nath. Hallowes, ald.

## COM. WEALTH and PROTECTOR.

Gervase Bennet, ald. John Dalton, gent.\*

\* In his place Robert Baynbrigge.

\* The representatives in Parliament for the county at this time were John Gell and Tho. Saunders, esqrs.—They were also chosen members of the Parliament which was begun Jan. 1658, and dissolved April 22, 1659. Pilkington II. 148. n.

## CHARLES II.

- 12. John Dalton, Roger Allestry, esq;
- 13. \*Roger Alestry, esq; John Dalton, esq;
- 31. George Vernon, esq; Anchetil Gray, esq;
- 32. Anchetil Gray, esq; George Vernon, esq;

## JAMES II.

- 1. John Coke, esq; William Allestry, esq;

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

- 1. Hon. Anche. Gray, esq; John Coke, esq;
- 2. Hon. An. Gray, esq; Rob. Wilmot, Esq;

## WILLIAM III.

- 7. Hon. Henry lord Cavendish, John Bagnold,
- 10. Hon. Henry lord Cavendish, Geo. Vernon, esq;
- 12. Hon Jas. Cavendish, esq; Charles Pye, bt.
- 13. John Harpur, esq; Right hon. lord James Cavendish.

## ANNE.

- 1. John Harpur, esq; Thomas Stanhope, esq;
- 4. Hon. Jas. lord Cavendish, Thos. Parker, esq;
- 7. Right hon. James lord Cavendish, † Thomas Parker, knt.
- 9. † Richard Leving, knight and bart. § John Harpur, Esq;
- 12 Nath. Curzon, esq; Edward Mundy, esq;

\* In his place Anchetil Gray, esq.

† Made lord Chief Justice, and in his place Richard Pye, esq.

‡ Made Attorney-general of Ireland, and in his place Edward Mundy, esq.

§ Died, and in his place Nathaniel Curzon, esq.

**Year**                      **GEORGE I.**

1714. Hon. Lord James Cavendish, William Stanhope, Esq.

1722. Hon. Lord James Cavendish, W. Bayly, Esq.

**GEORGE II.**

1727. Rt. Hon. Lord James Cavendish, \*William Stanhope, Esq.

1734. Lord James Cavendish, † Charles Stanhope, Esq.

1741. ‡ Lord James Cavendish, John Stanhope, Esq.

1747. Lord Duncannon, § John Stanhope, Esq.

1754. Lord Fred. Cavendish, George Venerables Vernon, Esq.

**GEORGE III.**

1761. Lord Fred. Cavendish, || George Venables Vernon, Esq.

1768. Lord Fred. Cavendish, \*\*William Fitzherbert, Esq.

1774. Lord Fred. Cavendish, D. P. Coke, Esq.

1780. Lord George Henry Augustus Cavendish, Edward Coke, Esq.

1783. Lord George Henry Augustus Cavendish, Edward Coke, Esq.

\* Being created a peer, in his place Charles Stanhope, Esq.

† Deceased, in his place John Stanhope, Esq.

‡ Accepting a place, in his stead William Lord Vis. Duncannon.

§ Deceased, in his place Thomas Rivett, Esq.

|| Being created a peer, in his place William Fitzherbert, Esq.

\*\* Deceased, in his place Wenman Coke, Esq.

1790. Lord George Henry Augustus Cavendish,  
Edward Coke, Esq.
1797. Hon. George Walpole, son of Lord Walpole,  
*vice* Cavendish.
1800. Edward Coke, Hon. George Walpole.
1801. Edward Coke, Hon. George Walpole.
1806. Edward Coke, William Cavendish, son of  
Lord George.
1807. Thos. Wenman Coke, of Holkham, on the  
resignation of his brother Edward Coke,  
Esq. who accepted the Chiltern Hun-  
dreds, and William Cavendish.
1812. Edward Coke, Henry Frederick Compton  
Cavendish, another son of Lord George.
1818. H. F. C. Cavendish, T. W. Coke, Esq.
1820. H. F. C. Cavendish, T. W. Coke, Esq.

## SHERIFFS FOR THE COUNTY,

### RESIDING IN DERBY.

- A. D.
1675. Sir Simon Degge, Knight.
1719. Samuel Burton, Esq.
1742. John Gisborne, Esq. Junior.
1744. William Roberts, Esq.
1757. Thomas Rivett, Esq.
1760. Thomas Bainbrigge, Esq.
1768. Samuel Crompton, Esq.
1790. Thomas Wilson, Esq.
1798. John Leaper Newton, Esq.
1809. Charles Upton, Esq.
1810. John Crompton, Esq.

## FAIRS AND MARKETS.

There is a great Market at Derby for corn and all sorts of provisions on Friday, and a smaller one for butter, eggs, &c. on Wednesday. Originally there was a market on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Market place is very neat though not large. The following is the description of the Market place as it was in 1712. "On the East side of the Market place stands a handsome large pile of building called the Court, which helps to grace it much, as does the Cross, under which there is a conduit of good water brought out of the Newlands. On the top of the steps of the Cross\* are four pillars at the corners, which support a kind of cupola that covers it. There is also the Guild-hall of the Town in the South West corner of the place, where the Corporation meet, under which is the Town Gaol, but it is at present a very tattered ill-contrived, ill-looking building. Over against it stands a good handsome Hall, erected by Mr. Crompton, part on the Butchery on the West side of the place, and part on pillars, where the market people that

\* Collinson in his History of Somersetshire, observes, that the original intention of erecting Crosses, whether in church-yards, in public roads, or other places, was to remind passengers of the "meritorious cross and passion of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, whereby alone we obtain remission of our sins, and are made partakers of the kingdom of heaven." A subject which should be ever present to our minds. Sermons were frequently preached from the Crosses.

sell butter, eggs and poultry, stand, and behind it part of the Rotton Row. It is said he built this Hall with a design to make an exchange with the Corporation for theirs; at present it is only used by some button makers that work in it. The Butcher Row reaches all along the Rotton Row on the West side of the Market place. To the entrance thereof its very poor ordinary building, though well stored with flesh meat. At the upper end of the Rotton Row is called the Market head, where proclamations are usually made and put up, and where the Corporation meet on common matters to assemble, as for visits to the judges and the like; at the lower end of the Rotton Row is the Corn market, which is very great, where are several posts set up, about which the several sorts of grain are set and sold. The Mayor has tolls of the Market, except of such persons as live under the liberties of the Duchy of Lancaster, who pay but one half toll."\*

The fairs which were either granted or confirmed by King James's Charter, were, Friday in Easter week, May 4th; Thursday before Midsummer, and Sept. 26th, each fair being for two days. King Charles's Charter grants or confirms seven fairs; viz. Friday after the Epiphany, Friday in Easter week, Friday after St. Philip and St. James, Friday in Whitsun week, Friday before the Nativity of John the Baptist, St. James's day, and Friday before Sept. 29. Most of these fairs were for two days. In 1732, the Corporation had a grant of two

\* Ms. History.

new fairs, one for three days beginning Sept. 16th, the other for two days beginning on the Festival of St. Paul. In 1734, the Corporation appointed an annual meeting for the sale of the latter made cheese, to last three days, beginning on the 12th of March; altered in 1738 to the 21st of March. There are now nine fairs, most of them for cattle, viz. The Monday after Jan. 6th, Jan. 25th, March 21st for three days; Friday in Easter week, Friday after May 1st, Friday in Whitsun week, July 25th, Sept. 27th for three days, and Friday before October 11th. Those of March and October are great cheese fairs. A fair has also been lately established here for fat cattle, which is held every alternate Tuesday.\*

“Touching the original occasions of which meetings called faires, let us hear what the learned *Spelman*† hath observed,—*Cum autem Christiani ad insignes aliquas celebritates, præsertim encænias et dedicationes Ecclesiarum festa annua peragenda convenirent; adesse utiq: Mercatores solebant, sua mercimonia sub ipsis ecclesiis atq; in cæmeteriis distracturi.* And a little below he thus goes on,—*Pariter vero convenisse tum ad merces vendendas tum ad emendas Mercatores quamplurimos, atq; ita festum cum Nundinis, Nundinas cum festo miscuisse. Tunc enim non solum advolant ipsi parochiani (saith he) sed et vicini plurimi; majorq; semper frequentia pro Ecclesiæ et villæ dignitate.* And further he

\* Lyson's Derbyshire. 103. † Gloss. Vocab. *Feria*.



takes notice, that this ill custom in the succeeding ages increast much, not onely by the concourse which the Parishioners themselves had thither at that time, but even multitudes from the neighbouring towns; and that the meeting was always the greater, as the dignity of the Church and Town became more eminent than ordinary; as of St. Peter's, at Westminster; St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield; St. Cuthbert's, at Duresme, &c. Neither (saith he,) is it a hard matter to guesse by the faire day, in case it have been ancient, to what Saint the Church is dedicated. For the authority usually given, by speciall charter, to keep such faires or meetings, he also gives a very good reason,—*Cum vero ex tanta hominum frequentia (saith he) periculi sæpe tumultus orirentur, tenendarum feriarum prærogativa solius Principis diplomatibus est indulta;* As for the antiquitie of the word faire, which shews of what great continuance the thing itself hath been, it is no less than from the Britons, faire in their language, (which Dr. John Davies in his *Britannico, Lat. Vocabulary*, derives from the Greek word Phorion, being the same with merces in Latin,) signifying as much as *Nundinæ, forum, and mercatum* doth. And that such faires were frequently kept upon the Sunday in former times, is evident by this instance which I shall give. In the year of our Lord 1200, (being the second of King John's reign,) the Abbot of Flay, a man both devout and learned, came into England, (saith my Author,†) and

\* M. Paris. p. 201. n. 20.

† Gloss. Vocab. *Ferie*.

preaching very zealously in sundry parts, amongst other of his pious doctrines, he prohibited the keeping of faires and mercates on the Lord's day,—*Nundinas\* vero et mercata Dominicae diei adeo interdixit, quod omnia fere quæ Diebus Dominicis per Angliam fieri consueverant, constituerentur in una hebdomada sequentium feriarum: Sicq; Dominicis diebus fidelis populus divinis solummodo vacans obsequiis, omne opus servile penitus abdicavit: veruntamen tempore procedente pleriq; ut canes ad vomitum sunt reversi.* You see, after a while, his preaching was quite forgot, as appears plainly here;† for this charter, for a faire to be kept on Trinity Sunday, was about xiv years after those good documents of that holy Abbot. Nor indeed do I see that this prophane usage was left, till by a Statute law‡ made a long time after, scil. 27 H. 6. “All such goods or merchandize, which should be exposed to sale on Good Friday, Corpus Christi day, Ascension day, All Saints' day, the day of the Assumption of our Lady, Whitsun day, Trinity Sunday, or other Sunday, (the four Sundays in Harvest excepted,) were to be forfeited to the Lord of the libertie or franchise, where such faire should happen to be kept. But the restraint for keeping them in the Church-yards, (antiently usuall,) was much elder; viz. by the Statute of Winchester, 13 E. 1. cap. 6.§

\* M. Paris. p. 201. n. 40.      † Stratford upon Avon.

‡ Cap. 5.      § Dugdale's Warwickshire. p. 514. b & 515. a.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Farey, in his survey of Derbyshire, which was drawn up by order of the board of Agriculture, describes this County as ranking next to Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Warwickshire. The earliest manufacture of which we read, as connected with this county, is that of

## WOOL,

Which appears to have been established before the reign of King John, when an exclusive privilege of dying cloth was granted to the burgesses of Derby. In the year 1343, being 17 Edward III. we meet with the following order relative to the price of this article.

*De proclamando super pretio lanarum.*

“ Rex Vicecomiti Derby, salutem. Cum in presenti parlamento nostro apud Westmonasterium convocato per nos, prælatos & procures regni nostri Anglie, inter cætera ordinatum sit et concordatum quod nullus indigena, seu alienigena, cujuscunque conditionis existat, lanas aliquas emat infra pretium de lanis in comitatu prædicto ordinatum, saccum, viz. lanæ infra ix. marcas et dimid', lanis de Hollandia et de Marisco duntaxat exceptis, quæ infra undecim marcas non emantur sub forisfactura lanarum sic emptarum, quam quidem forisfacturam emptores duntaxat incurrant, viz. citra festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximo futuram, et ab eodem festo per tres annos proximo sequentes plenarie completos; Tibi præcipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod tam in civitatibus, burgis, villis mercatoriis et portubus maris, quam aliis locis infra ballivam tuam, tam infra libertates quam extra, ubi expedire videris, publicè proclamari, et ex parte nostra firmiter inhiberi facias, ne quis indigena sue aliëgina, lanas aliquas de lanis in comitatu præ-

dicto, crescentibus infra sortem et pretium prædicta, citra dictum festam et finem dictorum trium annorum, amet, sub forisfactura lanarum prædictarum, contra formam ordinationis et concordie prædictarum; quam quidem forisfacturam emptores hujusmodi lanarum incurrere volumus, et non venditores eorundem. Intentionis etiam nostræ, et dictorum prelatorum, et procerum, extitit et existit, quod quilibet lanas suas pro cariori pretio vendere possit, prout cum mercatoribus inde poterit convenire. Teste rege apud Westm' xx die Maij. Per Regem ipsum et concilium."\*

Queen Mary's Charter speaks of three fulling mills at Derby. The woollen manufacture is now chiefly carried on in the parish of Glossop, on the borders of Yorkshire, in which are not less than seven factories and four fulling mills;† Mr. Lysons in his History of Derbyshire, makes mention of two worsted mills in the parish of St. Werburgh, in this town.‡

About the year 1780, a machine for spinning wool was erected near Derby, by Messrs. Barber. The object of it was to prepare this material for the manufacture of Yorkshire carpets.§

#### ALE AND MALT.

The chief trade of Derby, about two centuries ago, consisted in malting and brewing ale, which was in great request and sent in quantities to London. Camden in his Britannia speaks of Derby ale as being very celebrated. "Nunc vero celebrata est e juridicis conventibus pro universo agro et cervisia quam coquit optima, nos Ale dicimus, Britanni

\* Rymer's Fœdera II. 1225. † Lysons. cc. ‡ Ibid. note.  
§ Pilkington. IF. 176.

antiquo verbo Kwrw, pro quo perperam Curmi legitur apud Dioscoridem, cum dicat Britannos et Hiberos (fortasse Hibernos) pro vino curmi potu ex hordeo confecto uti. Hoc enim est vinum nostrum hordaceum, quod Juliamus Aug. lepide in Epigrammate vocat spicegenam Bromon haud Bromion. Priscus hic est et peculiaris Anglorum et Britannorum potus, idemque saluberrimus, quamvis Henricus Abrincensis Normannus Henrici III. poeta false in his versiculis irriserit.

Nescio quod Stygiæ monstrum conforme paludi,  
Cervisiam plerique vocant, nil spissius illa  
Dum bibitur, nil olarius est dum mingitur, unde  
Constat quod multas feces in ventre relinquit.

Fuller, in his usual quaint stile, remarks, "to make Malt for drink was indeed a master piece. How much of Philosophy concurred to the first kill of Malt! And before it was turned on the floor, how often was it tossed in the brain of the first inventor thereof! First, to give it a new growth more than the Earth had bestowed thereon. Swelling it with water to make it last the longer by breaking it, and taste the sweeter by corrupting it. Secondly, by making it to pass the fire, the grain (by art fermented) acquiring a lusciousness (which by nature it had not) whereby it doth both strengthen and sweeten the water wherein it is boiled." And he adds, "never was the wine of Falernum better known to the Romans, than the Canary of Derby to the English." In 1712, Mr. Woolley observes that "the principal trade of this town is that of

Malting, with which they supply a great part of Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire, by which many good estates have been raised; as also by the trade of a baker, this town supplying most of the Peak Country with bread of hard corn, they having none but of oats amongst themselves. This town is famous for very good ale, which the brewers send to London, and other parts to good advantage.\*

#### SLITTING, ROLLING, AND BATTERING MILLS.

In 1734, a considerable advantage was derived from the Derwent by the erection of the Mills in the Holmes, which prepare iron for various uses. About three years after this period, another mill was erected near them for the purpose of smelting, rolling, and preparing Copper for sheathing the navy.†

#### JEWELLERY.

This business appears to have been introduced into the town of Derby about the year 1750. The Articles manufactured here are esteemed highly valuable, and, it has been asserted, with greater ingenuity than in any other part of England, London alone excepted.

Mr. Abijah Mellor appears to have been the first person who followed this business at Derby.

#### PORCELAIN.

This Manufactory was introduced into Derby about 1750. No China was made in Europe prior

\* *Ms. History.*

† *Hutton's History of Derby.* 211.

to the 18th Century. John Bottger, a German, from Schlair, in Voightland, was the first in Europe who invented the art of making Porcelain. This man was apprentice to one Zorn, an Apothecary, at Berlin, where he met with an Alchemist, who probably in return for some good services done to him by Bottger, promised to teach him the art of making gold. Bottger then imagining himself to be in possession of the secret of making gold, immediately concluded that his fortune was made, and ran away from Berlin into Saxony, in the year 1700. Thither he was pursued, but found protection in that country; where they at length urged him to give a specimen of his pretended knowledge, but which the poor fellow was unable to do, as he had been imposed upon, and in truth knew nothing of the matter. Having mixed various earths together, in order to make strong and durable crucibles, in the course of baking them, he accidentally discovered the art of making Porcelain. The first Porcelain, which was manufactured at Dresden in 1706, was of a brownish red colour, being made of red clay. The first white Porcelain was made as early as the year 1709, In the following year the manufactory at Mina was established.\* The manufacture of Porcelain was introduced into Derby by Mr. W. Duesbury. The clay and granite used here are brought from Cornwall. Mr. Bray speaking of the Derby Porcelain observes, "the gold and blue here are said to be brought to a greater

\* Universal Mag. lxxxvi. p. 181.

degree of beauty than any in England, and the drawings and colouring of the flowers are truly elegant."\*

## SPAR.

Mr. Hutton observes, "this is another recent manufactory in Derby, arising from the internal riches of the Peak. The substances are of the most exquisite beauty, and curiously modelled into a variety of ornamental forms for halls, windows, chimney pieces, &c. also for candlesticks, snuff boxes, and daily new inventions. The stranger cannot pass a shop where these elegant ornaments are displayed, without having his eye arrested, and his mind delighted. Here he sees captivating nature improved by art."† The machinery applied to execute the various purposes of this manufactory is of very ingenious construction; and the lathes are so contrived, by the assistance of a reverse motion, that they can readily be made to revolve either slower or faster, as the design or quality of the substance under manufacture may require. They may likewise be stopped at pleasure, without impeding the motion of any other part of the works. When the Blue John is to be made into a vase, or any other ornamental form that renders the use of the lathe necessary, it is carved with a mallet and chissel, into a rude resemblance of the object intended to be produced, and being afterwards strongly cemented to a plug or chock, is screwed upon the lathe. A slow motion is then given to

\* Bray's tour. p. 108.      † History of Derby. p. 243.



the work ; and a bar of steel, about two feet long, and half an inch square, properly tempered and pointed at each end, is applied to the flur, on which water is continually dropping, to keep the tool cold, preserve it from friction, and enable it more readily to reduce the substance upon which it acts. As the surface becomes smoother, the tool is applied with more freedom, and the motion of the lathe accelerated, till the flur has assumed its destined elegance of form. When the turning is completed, pieces of grit-stone, of different degrees of fineness, are applied with water to bring the article to a proper ground for polishing with fine emery, tripoli, and putty, or calx of tin. These means are continued till the flur is incapable of receiving a higher degree of polish ; which is known when water thrown on it will no longer increase its lustre. The advantage of the lathe set in motion by water over those worked by the foot is said to be particularly conspicuous in forming hollow vases, or articles of equal delicacy. By the use of the foot lathe the flur was frequently broken, and without extreme care, its laminated texture always disturbed ; but the greater steadiness given to the machinery by the water wheel, operates as an effectual preservation from these inconveniencies. The great ease with which a slow or quick motion can be produced by the use of the water lathes, is also an additional advantage, and tends considerably to encrease the beauty and elegance of the ornaments. The same wheel which gives motion to the lathes for manufac-

turing the fluor spar, &c. is likewise applied to work the machinery for sawing and polishing marble, and other purposes. On the vibrating poles to which the cranks are fixed are sliding boxes, containing sets of saws, which are nothing more than thin plates of soft iron, that drop as they cut the marble. These are supplied with sand and water; and being moveable with screws, may be arranged at different distances, so that the slabs may be cut of any thickness. A set of saws consists of a different number of plates, so that the block to which they are applied, may be separated at one process into as many slabs as may be thought necessary. The slabs thus sawn are taken to the polishing bed, which has four wheels, that move on a gangway with a very slow motion, given to it by a worm and crank. One of the slabs being fixed on this bed, another is fastened upon it to an arm attached to a vibrating pole, that works with a quick motion in a transverse direction. The slabs thus moving in contact with each other, and being supplied with sand and water, soon acquire a level surface, when finer materials are employed, as in the working of the fluor spar, to increase their smoothness, and give them a high and beautiful polish.\*

#### COTTON.

The manufacture of Cotton, except what was used in making stockings, does not appear to have

\* Beauties of England and Wales, III. p. 373, 374.

been introduced into Derbyshire, before the year 1770, when Sir Richard Arkwright established one of the first Cotton mills on the improved principles, at Cromford. In 1773, those two eminent benefactors to their country, whose industry and talents contributed so largely to the extension of its manufactures, the late Mr. Jedidiah Strutt, and Sir Richard Arkwright in conjunction with Mr. Samuel Need, made at Derby the first successful attempt to establish the manufacture of Calicoes in this kingdom. This County therefore, as having been the cradle of some of the most important branches of the Cotton Manufacture, stands in the highest rank in point of interest, and may be reckoned almost the first with respect to the extent of its concerns. In 1787, the number of Cotton mills in England, Wales, and Scotland, is said to have been 143 ; in England only, 119 : of these 41 were in Lancashire, and 22 in Derbyshire. The number of Cotton mills in Derbyshire alone is now 112.\* In China, Abyssinia, and the East Indies, Cotton wool is produced from an annual shrub, about the size of a currant bush, called *gossypium*, and which unfolds the cotton from a pod about the size of a common hazle nut ; though in the latter country the Arboreum or Cotton tree, is well known, and it is now cultivated in America and the West Indies to great advantage. The pod of this tree which grows to the size of a hen's egg, informs the cultivator of the proper time of plucking, by the burst-

\* Lysons. III. cci. Farey's Derbyshire, III.

ing of the shell ; after it is gathered, and the wool is separated from the husk, in a mill calculated for that purpose, the wool is put into bags containing from 300 to 350 pounds weight, and is trodden down in the same manner as hops are when bagged in this country. The best Cotton wool in general use is brought from Tobago, in the West Indies ; Demerara, in the province of Surinam, and the Brazils. There is a species of Cotton wool produced in the West Indies, principally as an article of curiosity, called Siam Cotton, from the seed having been brought from the Country of that name ; but the filaments are so exceedingly fine and soft, as to make articles manufactured of it more costly than silk.

First with nice eye emerging Naids cull  
 From leathery pods the vegetable wool ;  
 With airy teeth revolving cards release  
 The tangled knots, and smooth the ravelled fleece ;  
 Next moves the iron hand with fingers fine,  
 Combs the wide card, and forms the eternal line ;  
 Slow, with soft lips, the whirling can acquires  
 The tender skeins, and wraps in rising spires ;  
 With quickened pace successive rollers move,  
 And these retain, and those extend the rove ;  
 Then fly the spoles, the rapid axles glow,  
 And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.

..... *Bot. Gard. II. 92-104.*

## SILK.

The manufacture of Silk is carried on to great extent, and the number of hands to which it affords employment, is upwards of a thousand, including women and children. The work is chiefly performed by means of machines or mills made for the purpose, but of various sizes, and somewhat differing in construction. The original mill called "The Silk Mill," to denote its preeminence, being the first and largest of its kind ever erected in England, stands upon an island in the River Derwent. Its history is remarkable, as it denotes the power of genius and the vast influence which even the enterprizes of an individual have on the commerce of a Country. The Italians were long in the exclusive possession of the art of silk throwing, and the merchants of other nations were consequently dependent on that people for their participation in a very lucrative article of trade, and were frequently deprived of their fair profits by the exorbitant prices charged for the original material. This state of things continued till the commencement of the last century, when a person named Crocket, erected a small mill, near the present works, with the intention of introducing the manufacture, of silk into England, but his machinery being inadequate to the purpose, he quickly became insolvent, and the design was for some time abandoned. At length, about the year 1715, a similar idea began to expand in the mind of an excellent mechanic, and draughtsman, named John Lombe, who though young, resolved on the



**The Silk Mills.**

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

perilous task of travelling into Italy, to procure drawings or models of the machines necessary for the undertaking. In Italy he remained some time, but as admission to the Silk mill was prohibited, he could only obtain access by bribing two of the workmen, through whose assistance he inspected the machinery in private; and whatever parts he obtained a knowledge of during these visits, he recorded on paper before he slept. By perseverance in this mode of conduct, he made himself acquainted with the whole; and had just completed his plan, when his intention was discovered, and his life being in extreme danger, he fled with precipitation, and took refuge on ship board. The two Italians who had favoured his scheme, and whose lives were in equal danger with his own, accompanied him; and they all soon landed in safety in England, about the year 1717. Fixing on Derby as a proper place for his purpose, he agreed with the Corporation for an island or swamp in the river, 500 feet long and 52 feet wide, at a rent somewhat below £8 per ann. Here he established his Silk mill; but during the time employed in its construction, he erected temporary machines in the Town hall, and various other places; by which means he not only reduced the price of silk far below the Italians, but was likewise enabled to proceed with his greater undertaking, though the expences amounted to nearly £30,000. In the year 1718 he procured a patent to enable him



to secure the profits, thus arising from his ingenuity, for the term of fourteen years ; but his days verged to a close, and before half this period had elapsed, treachery and poison had brought him to the grave. The Italians, whose trade rapidly decreased, from the success of the new establishment, were exasperated to vengeance, and vowed the destruction of the man, who had turned the current of their business into another channel. An artful woman was sent from Italy in the character of a friend ; she associated with the parties, and was permitted to assist in the preparation of the silk. Her influence was privately exerted on the natives who had fled with Mr. Lombe from Italy, and succeeding with one, she prepared to exert the long meditated plan of death. The victim lingered in agony two or three years, when the springs of life being completely exhausted, he breathed his last. Slow poison is supposed to have been the means employed to deprive him of existence ; and though suspicion was almost strengthened into certainty, by the circumstances that transpired on the examination of Madame ———, the evidence was not decisive, and consequently she was discharged. Her associate had previously fled to his own country. The other Italian, whose name was Gartrevalli, continued at Derby, and afterwards wrought at a Silk mill erected at Stockport, in Cheshire ; but died in poverty. The funeral of Mr. John Lombe was celebrated in a style of great magnificence. He died on the 16th and

was buried on the 22nd March, 1722. There were furnished at his funeral,\*

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
13 Silk Escotcheons,.....	4..	6..	8
1½ doz. in imitation of silk,	5..	10..	0
5 doz. & 10 upon callico,	11..	13..	4
An Atchivement, .....	4..	0..	0
	———— £25..10..0		

The death of this lamented artist did not, however, as the Italians vainly hoped, prove fatal to his patriotic scheme, for the machinery was in full action, and the business becoming more successful, gave employment to about 300 people. John Lombe was succeeded by his brother William, whose melancholy disposition led him to commit suicide; on which the property descended to their cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe. Shortly afterwards, August the 29th, 1724, the lease of the ground was signed by the Corporation, for though the building had been long completed, the deeds had not hitherto been executed. Previously to the expiration of the patent, Sir Thomas petitioned Parliament for a renewal, pleading “that the works had been so long a time in perfecting, and the people in teaching, that there had been none to acquire emolument from the patent.” This statement, however, was notoriously untrue, since it appears that the Petitioner had already accumulated upwards of £80,000, but

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis  
Auri sacra fames?

\* Blore's Map.

The application made by Sir Thomas was not, however, altogether unsuccessful, for Government, willing to reward the promoters of national benefit, and at the same time to spread the knowledge of such a useful invention, granted him £14,000 in lieu of a new patent, and on condition that he should suffer a complete model of the works to be taken ; this was accordingly executed and afterwards deposited in the Tower for public inspection. Sir Thomas died on the 3rd January, 1739, having amassed a fortune of £120,000. On his death the Silk mill became the property of his lady, and was twice advertized for public sale ; but the trade being greatly decayed, through the erection of mills in other places, no bidder could be found, though the second time the works were put up as low as £1000. On the 20th February, 1739, the lease was assigned from Lady Lombe to Richard Wilson, Esq. and in July following the agreement was completed, and the property transferred to the latter for a sum not exceeding £4000. These premises were occupied for many years by Mr. Swift, who made various important additions to the machinery. The lease expired in 1803, the term for which it was granted being no more than 79 years.\* The mill is now in the occupation of Mr. William Taylor. The extensive fabric, which contains the machinery, stands upon huge piles of oak, doubly planked and covered with stonework, on which are turned 13 stone arches, which support the walls. The whole

\* Beauties of England and Wales. III.

length of the building is 110 feet, and its breadth 39 feet, and height 55 feet 6 inches. It contains five stories besides the underworks, and is lighted by 468 windows. In the three upper stories are the Italian winding engines, which are placed in a regular manner across the apartments, and furnished with many thousand swifts and spindles, and engines for working them. In the two lower rooms are the spinning and twist mills, which are all of a circular form, and are turned by upwright shafts passing through their centres, and communicating with shafts from the water wheel. Their diameter is between 12 and 13 feet, and their height 19 feet 8 in. The spinning mills are 8 in number, and give motion to upwards of 25,000 bobbin reels, and nearly 3000 star wheels belonging to the reels. Each of the four twist mills contains four rounds of spindles, about 389 of which are connected with each mill as well as numerous reels, bobbins, star-wheels, &c. The whole of this elaborate machine for *one* only it is, though distributed as we have mentioned, through five large apartments, is put in motion by a single water wheel, 23 feet in diameter, situated on the West side of the building. An adequate idea of this complicated assemblage of wheels and movements cannot be conveyed by words; to be distinctly conceived, it must be seen; and even then considerably more time is requisite to obtain a knowledge of its parts and of their dependence on each other, than is generally allotted by the casual visitant. All is whirling and in motion, and appears as if directed

and animated by some invisible power ; and yet, mutually dependent as every part is, any one of them may be stopped and separated at pleasure. This arises from every movement being performed by two wheels, one of which is turned by the other ; but when separated the latter preserves its rotatory motion, whilst the other stops as the impelling power no longer operates. The whole number of wheels is about 14,000. All the operations are performed here, from winding the raw silk, to organizing or preparing it for the weavers. The raw silk is chiefly brought in skeins, or hanks, from China and Piedmont ; that produced in the former country is perfectly white, but the produce of the latter is of a light yellow colour. The skein is first placed on a hexagonal wheel, or swift, and the filaments of which it is composed are regularly wound off upon a small cylindrical block of wood, or bobbin. To wind a single skein is the work of five or six days, though the machine is kept in motion ten hours daily ; so astonishingly fine are the filaments of which the skein is composed. In this part of the process many children are employed, whose nimble fingers are kept in continual exercise by tying the threads which break, and removing the burs and uneven parts, some of which are the cases that the silk worm fabricates for its own grave, or rather, for its dormitory, while nature prepares it for a new mode of existence. The silk thus wound upon the *bobbins*, is afterwards *twisted* by other parts of the machinery, and is then sent to the

*doublers*, who are chiefly women stationed in a detached building, which stands on the same island, on piles like the Silk mill, and though not half so broad, is nearly 30 feet longer. Here 4, 7, or 10 of the threads are united into one, according to the uses for which the silk is designed; the fine kind going to the Stocking weaver, the other to the manufacturer of waistcoat pieces, &c.

It has frequently been remarked, among other absurdities, that when the machine is completely in motion, "it works 73,726 yards of organzine silk thread by every revolution of the water wheel," which turns once round in every nineteen seconds. The mere view of the machine is sufficient to convince any person of common sense that the quantity of yards wound on every circuit of the wheel cannot be told; neither indeed is it open to calculation for the threads are so continually breaking (not to mention other difficulties that render the attempt impracticable,) that the power of numbers must ever be inadequate to ascertain the amount.\* The following curious account of this mill is given by Mr. Cole: "The Silk mills here are truly a most useful curiosity, which are situate on the river Derwent, and belong to Sir Thomas Lombe, Alderman of London, who with his brother, discovered this noble and advantageous machine in Italy, and established it in England, where now any one that can, may erect mills of the same sort, Sir Thomas having quitted his claim to a patent for £14,000,

\* *Beauties of England and Wales*, III. p. 365—370.

given him by the Parliament. This machine for making Italian Organzine silk, contains 26,586 wheels, 97,746 movements; all receive their motion from one water wheel, and may any of them be stopt separately; they work day and night, 73,728 yards of silk every time the said wheel goes round, or 221,184 yards in one minute.\*"

### STOCKINGS.

The inventor of the Stocking frame was one Mr. William Lee, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, born at Woodborough a village in Nottinghamshire about seven miles from the town of Nottingham. He was heir to a pretty freehold estate; of whom the traditional story says, that he was deeply in love with a young towns-woman of his, whom he courted for a wife, but she whenever he went to visit her, seemed always more mindful of her knitting than the addresses of her admirer, this slight created such an aversion in Mr. Lee against knitting by hand, that he determined to contrive a machine that should turn out work enough to render the common knitting a gainless employment. Accordingly he set about it, and having an excellent mechanical head, he brought his design to bear in 1589, after he had worked awhile, he taught his brother and several relations to work under him. Having for some years practised this his new art at Calverton, a village about five miles from Nottingham, either himself or his

\* Cole's Mss. in British Museum, Vol. XLI. p. 267.

brother James worked before Queen Elizabeth, in order to shew an experiment of this kind of workmanship, offering at the same time this discovery of his to his countrymen, who instead of accepting the offer despised him and discouraged his invention. Being thus discountenanced by his native country, and soon after invited over into France with promises of great reward, privileges, and honour, by King Henry IV. he embraced the seeming fair opportunity, and went himself with nine workmen, his servant, and as many frames to the city of Rouen in Normandy, where they wrought with so great applause from the French, that in all likelihood the trade was to have been settled in that county for ever, had not the sudden murder of that Monarch disappointed Mr. Lee of his expected grant of Privileges, and the succeeding intestine troubles of that kingdom delayed his new suit, and at last frustrated all his hopes; at which seized with grief he ended his days at Paris. After his death seven of his workmen (being left to shift for themselves) returned with their frames into England, two only remaining behind. These seven with one Alsop, who had been an apprentice to Mr. Lee, and by him was before left at home, and who also added something to his master's invention did lay the foundation of this manufacture in England; and in the space of 50 years, the art was so much improved, and the number of able workmen became so great, that the heads among them thought it necessary for the better regulating their members and



keeping this valuable business from spreading abroad, to petition Oliver Cromwell to constitute them a body corporate, which however, for what reason I cannot tell, they did not obtain at that time. King Charles the II. after the restoration granted them a charter, by which their Jurisdiction extended to ten miles round London. In process of time; when the trade spread further into the country, they also in proportion stretched their authority, and established Commissioners in the several principal towns in the Country where the trade was exercised, there they held courts at which they compelled the country frame-work-knitters to bind and make free, &c. whereby they for many years drew great sums of money: till some person of more spirit than others in Nottingham brought their authority in question, and a trial ensuing, the Company were cast. Since that time the Stocking Manufacture has continued entirely open in the Country. There are besides the Capital of England, ten towns in the Country where this manufacture is carried on; viz. In Nottinghamshire, Nottingham and Mansfield: in Leicestershire, Leicester, Mountsorrel, Loughborough, Hinckley and Ashby-de-la Zouch: In Northamptonshire, Towcester: in Surrey, Godalmin, and in Derbyshire, Derby.\* This manufacture was introduced into Derby in the eighteenth Century. The manufactures of Derby have acquired additional celebrity by the ingenious discovery of Messrs. Jedediah Strutt and William Woollatt, who

\* Deering's Nott. p. 100.

introduced a Machine for making ribbed stockings about the year 1756. This species of goods acquired the name of the Derby rib. A rude imperfect idea of it had been furnished by a common workman named Roper ; but it was owing to the labour and ingenuity of the above mentioned gentlemen, that it was ever brought to full maturity, and in recompense for so important an improvement, a patent was granted them for the exclusive use of it for the term of fourteen years. This machine is prefixed to the stocking frame, and in connexion with it produces stockings exactly the same as those produced upon the common knitting pins.† “Long before the invention of the stocking frame, our fair knitters had introduced the plan of reversing the stitches in straight lines down the stocking ; and from the wales thus reversed lying lower than those knitted in the ordinary way, the stockings so knitted were called ribs. Hence sprang a desire in the breast of many of those engaged in the frame work knitting business to produce an imitation. In this the tuck ribs failed as they bore no resemblance to the original ribs, except in the different shades. The practise of making turned clocks in plain stockings first suggested the plan of making what have since been termed Derby ribs ; and indeed, many plain stockings were actually converted into ribs, by the tedious process of letting down alternate stitches, and turning them up on the rough side of the stocking, long before the invention of the rib machine.

† Pilkington's View of Derbyshire. II. 174.

It is said that a stocking maker of the name of Wright, of Ilkeston in this County, about the year 1730, made a pair of ribs this way, and sold them to a tinker for half a guinea. In this, as in almost every other invention, public opinion has been divided respecting the object on whom to confer the honor; an old stocking maker of the name of Bowman, who resided at Dale Abbey, it has been said by many, was the original projector of this machine, but knowing that the claim was a divided one, I wrote to William Strutt, Esq. of Derby on the subject, and from whose answer I will give the following extract.

‘It was Jedidiah Strutt, my father, who invented the Derby rib machine in the year 1758, or thereabouts. About that time he settled in Derby for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of ribbed stockings in conjunction with his brother-in-law Mr. Woollat, who was then a hosier in that place, and which partnership continued till the death of my father in the year 1797. A great part of the time during which the patent was in force, Mr. Samuel Need of Nottingham was a partner under the firm of Need, Strutt, and Woollatt, The patent right was tried twice in Westminster Hall, first with the hosiers of Derby, and afterwards with them of Nottingham, from which time it was enjoyed quietly to the end of the term.’ Mr. Strutt did not give me the date of the patent, which I understand was in 1759. From this slender though fortunate beginning of an industrious

and ingenious workman, for I understand Mr. Strutt was a wheelwright; have several most extensive fortunes been realized. The following is a description of the Derby rib machine. The *Solebar* of the machine being screwed lengthways upon that part of the frame wood called a *rafter*, along with a *standard* at each end of it, the *lower arms*, which range horizontally, with a bar between them to keep them steady and separate, are fixed upon the pivot ends of two *centre screws* which pass through the standards in a direction approaching each other. The *lower arms*, about seven inches long, present their ends towards the workman, while the *upper arms* about nine inches long, are attached by means of compact joints: these arms being ranged in an inclined position against the frame hand bar, to answer the movements they have to perform, have the *lead bar* between them on centres near the top. Thus three rolling motions, which operate in different directions, are obtained by the same means. The *leads* which are each an inch broad, and into the upper end of which the needles are cast, are screwed to the *lead bar*, and by putting the machine in motion, the needles are made to pass backwards and forwards between the needles in the frame, the latter ranging in a horizontal, the former in an upright direction; and when there are as many needles in the machine as there are in the frame, a stocking is produced

called a *one and one rib*. If there be two needles in the frame for one in the machine, the stocking is called a *two and one rib*. There are some which have from four to twenty frame needles, and from two to sixteen machine needles working alternately and distinctly in those particular numbers; and the stocking so produced is called a *broad rib*. Upon the top edge of the lead bar, and behind the leads, is a thin plate of iron called a *slide*, which the workman pushes up with his forefingers, in order to force the stitches over the needle heads where the machine course is pressed: there being an additional presser, with a curved edge, screwed to the frame presser, which acts upon the machine needles by a second motion of the foot. And wherever the rib is made broader than a two and one, the pressing motion is used three times in one course, once for the frame, and once for the machine, for the completion of the stitches, and once to press the stitches off those frame needles which are connected with them in the act of gathering the loops, and which have short beards for that purpose. Hence the broad ribbed stockings are called by the workmen *press off ribs*. The machine, in its working position is too high, when the frame is *over the Arch* to admit of the *jacks* falling sufficiently low, except the sinker arches fall upon the needle heads. To remedy this inconvenience a *spring catch*, fastened to the rafter, confines it down, from which it is disengaged at a proper time by a lever called a

*knee kick*,\* striking against the spring catch; and it is then raised by a main spring to a proper height, where it is stopped by a regulating *star screw*, which is affixed to the top of the *spring catch*. There are likewise two articles called *thumb plates*, by the leverage power of which, the workman holds the machine in a forward position, while he presses the machine course.† This machine has suggested many other improvements in the manufacture. From it has arisen the art of making the open work mitts, in imitation of French mitts, a curious sort of lace for caps, aprons, and handkerchiefs, and a great variety of figured goods for waistcoats. Mr. Pilkington states that in his time the number of stocking frames employed by the ho- siers of Derby was 1156.‡

#### NAVIGATION.

Mr. Hutton in his History of this town observes, “Although few places are more subject to floods, yet there are few that can enjoy equal benefit from a watery situation. This verifies the old adage, “there is no evil without its good.’ While the two rivers run smiling on, they seem to say to the Inhabitants of Derby, ‘we are well adapted for the manufacturers’ use, we will caution, and we will serve you. Riches

\*So called from the early practice of pushing it up with the knee, it is now put in motion by means of a pulley affixed to the presser.

† Blackner’s History of Nottingham. p. 219-221.

‡ View of Derbyshire II. p. 174.

for the master, and employment for the servant, may be drawn from our sources.' The noble river of Derwent ran useless for ages. No wheel was turned by its powers; no barge floated upon its surface. But in later ages it has, in some degree, been applied to the use of man."\* Blome speaking of the trade of Derby in 1673, remarks, "the trade of the town would be much advanced if the river Derwent were made navigable, which might easily be done."† And Mr. Woolley, also who wrote his History in 1712, observes, "the River Derwent is capable of being made navigable to Trent (as it has been formerly navigated by private persons, with leave of the land and mill owners,) which would be much for the benefit of the trade of this town, but though attempts have been several times made to obtain an act of Parliament for its navigation, it has always been so opposed by the towns of Nottingham, Bawtrey, and Chesterfield, as well as by the gentlemen whose estates lye upon the river, that those attempts have hitherto proved abortive, though the people of Derby are not without hopes one time or other to attain it, as well as it has been done for the navigating the Trent up to Burton, which in appearance is less practicable and beneficial."‡ This wished for event was accomplished in 1719, when an act was obtained to make it navigable.§ After making the canal, the act for which was passed 33 George III. the Der-

\* Hutton p. 209.

† Britannia.

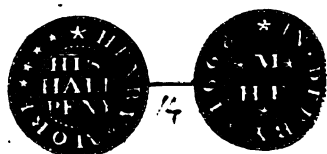
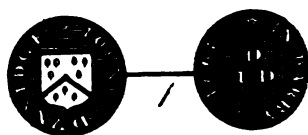
‡ Woolley's Mem.

§ Hutton.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.**





went navigation was discontinued in 1794. By means of this Canal the town of Derby is supplied with coals, building stone, gypsum, and various other articles. Coals are again exported, as well as manufactured goods, cheese, &c. There is a large Wharf at this place.\*

*A list of Tradesmen's Copper Tokens struck in the Town of Derby.*

1. John Dunnidge <sup>Gravel</sup> (arms)—Reverse ID. in Darby, 1663.
2. Thoms Beebye (arms)—Rev. In Darby, 1664, his halfpeny.
3. Benjamin Smedley <sup>Leopoldine</sup> (arms)—in Derby, 1664, his halfpeny.
4. Richard Bakewell, of Derby, his halfpeny, 1666—"Good morrow Valentine," device two doves meeting.
5. Richard Biggin, in Darby, their halfpeny—Richard Lister, 1666.
6. Edward Denty <sup>The Prince of Wales</sup> (lady's head with a bonnet)—In Darby, 1667, his halfpeny.
7. George Southery <sup>S.</sup>, his halfpeny—in Derby, 1667, G. M.
8. John Bancroft <sup>Gravel</sup>—in Derby, 1667, his halfpeny.
9. Richard Cordin <sup>Gravel</sup> (arms)—in Derby, 1667, his halfpeny.

\* Lysons. clxxx.

10. Joseph Moore, his halfpeny—in Derby, 1667,  
I. M. *See*
11. Luke Neyld in Darby, 1667, a härp in base—  
Morat, a turk's head.
12. An Octagonal one of the same.
13. James Palmer (a flower)—in Darbie, his half-  
peny, 1667.

## M

14. Henry Moore, his halfpeny—H. E. in Derby  
1668.
15. Thomas More (a device)—his halfpeny, in  
Derbie.
16. George Blagrove, hand holding a sceptre, 1668,  
in Derby his halfpeny, a crown.
17. Thomas Lockhart, 1668—Shoemaker at Darby,  
his halfpeny.
18. Thomas Brooks *See* ~~in~~ <sup>in Darby</sup> Derby, 1668, his half-  
peny.
19. William Dawson *See* ~~in~~ <sup>in Darby</sup> Dier in Darby, 1669, his  
halfpeny.
20. Robert Fearbrother, his halfpeny—in Derby,  
1669, ~~his arms of~~ <sup>of Talbot & Chamberlayne, C.</sup>
21. Robert Litchford *See* ~~in~~ <sup>in Darby</sup> Derby, 1669, his half-  
peny.
22. William Newcomb, Touch not mine anointed  
—Doe my prophets no harm. Darby.  
W. N.\*

\* No. 1, 4, 5, 7, 18, 19, 20, 22, are in the possession of  
Wm. Bateman, Esq.

3, 9, 12, 14, of Mr. John Swanwick of Derby.

4, 11, 19, 22, of the Editor.

## APPENDIX.

WILLS AND DEEDS RELATING TO VARIOUS  
CHARITIES IN DERBY.*Copy of the Will of Mr. George Linacre deceased.*

In the name of God Amen I George Linacre of the parish of St. Werburgh in Derby in the County of Derby Gentleman being in reasonable good health of body but of good and perfect memory and understanding (blessed be God for the same) and considering the frailty of human nature and the uncertainty of this present life Do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following And first I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God my most gracious Creator and of Jesus Christ my most mercifull Redeemer and Saviour and my body to the Earth to be buried in a decent manner at the discretion of my executor hereafter named And as to my worldly estate I do give devise and bequeath unto Elizabeth Cadman my maid servant All that my messuage and lands in Finderne (which I lately purchased of Mr. Thomas Goodwin deceased) for and during the term of her natural life and from and after her decease I do hereby give devise and bequeath all my right and title thereunto unto my loving brother Mr. Samuel Goodwin and my loving kinsman Thomas Goodwin Esq. and their heirs and assigns for ever IN TRUST nevertheless and to the intent and purpose that they the said Samuel Goodwin and Thomas Goodwin and the survivor of them and his heirs and assigns together with the Mayor of the borough of the town of Derby for the time being the Minister of the parish Church of All Saints in Derby aforesaid for the time being and the Vicar of the parish Church of St. Werburgh aforesaid for the time

being or the greater number of them shall from and after the death of the aforesaid Elizabeth Cadman yearly and every year for ever dispose of the next issues and profits of the premises in the putting forth of two poor boys (being the sons of some honest poor inhabitants of the said town of Derby who adhere to and are of the principles of the Church of England) apprentices to some convenient trade the said boys to be chosen and to be put forth apprentices to such masters as they the aforesaid Samuel Goodwin and Thomas Goodwin or the Survivor of them and his heirs and assigns and the said Mayor of Derby Minister of All Saints and Vicar of St. Werburgh or the greater number of them shall think meet and convenient But it is my mind and will that my said trustees and the survivor of them and his heirs shall first satisfy themselves all such charges as they or any of them shall from time to time be put unto in repairing the building standing upon the premises or any otherways relating to or touching the Execution of the present trust

ITEM I give unto my loving friend Daniel Rice one guinea in gold and a horseman's riding coat in token of my love to him

ITEM my mind and will is that all my just debts be honestly paid and satisfied by my Executors hereafter named

ITEM I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto my said loving brother Mr. Samuel Goodwin the Messuage house with the appurtenances wherein I do now inhabit and dwell and all gardens and backside thereto belonging situate and being in the said parish of St. Werburgh aforesaid and all my goods and furniture therein being at the time of my death to have and to hold to him the said Samuel Goodwin his heirs and assigns for ever

ITEM I do hereby devise and bequeath unto my said brother Samuel all my personal estate whatsoever And I do hereby nominate and appoint him the said Samuel Goodwin sole executor of this my last will and testament And I do hereby revoke all former wills by me heretofore made And I do appoint this to be my last will and testament

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of September in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign

Lady Anne by the grace of God Queen of England &c. Anno  
quo Domini 1703.\*

*Copy of the Will of Mrs. Elizabeth Stone whereby ten shillings are given to ten poor widowes of All Saints parish of the Communion of the Church of England on every Easter day for ever dated 12th. July 1717.*

*Extract e Re'gro Licken'*

In the name of God Amen the twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventeen I Elizabeth Stone of the burrough of Derby in the County of Derby widow beinge weake in body but of sound perfect and understanding mind and memory praised be Almighty God for the same doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in forme following Ffirst I give my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator assuredly trusting in and through the merrits and powerfull intercession of Jesus Christ my most mercifull Redeemer to inherit everlasting life And my body I comitt to the earth to be decently interred in the parish church of All Saints in Derby att the discretion of my Executor or Executrix hereafter named And for my worldly estate I dispose thereof as followeth Ffirst I give to my dearly beloved Grandson the Reverend Thomas Gilbert Rector of Boylston in the said County two hundred and fifty pounds towards the charge he hath expended in rebuilding the rectory house of Boylston aforesaid And I give to him and his heirs for ever all that my house and garden in Kirke Ireton in the County of Derby aforesaid in the possession of John Berresford of twenty five shillings yearly rent IN TRUST to pay to ten poor widdowes of the parish of All Saints in Derby that are of the Communion of the Church of England one shilling a piece upon every Easter day for ever I also give him and his Executors the lease of the house in Derby or the remainder of it in which I now live The remainder and residue of my estate which is not

\* Kindly presented to me by Mr. Whiston Attorney at Law.

not already settled I give and bequeath to Thomas Bagshaw of Bakewell Esq. and John Savile of Lockoe Esq. in trust to dispose thereof as my said Grandson and Elizabeth his now wife shall from time to time jointly direct and appoint and not otherwise And revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made I have hereunto putt my hand and seal the day and year abovesaid and first hereby nominateing and appointing my said Grandson and Grand daughter Executors of this my last will and testament

Elizabeth Stone X her marks

Sealed signed and delivered in the sight and a'sence of the testatrix in the p'sence of us Sarah Wandell George Willson John Moxom

Concordat hec copia c testam'to ori'li  
penes Reg'rum Ep'ale Lichen' remanent'  
fiacta collac'o'e Decimo septimo  
die mensis Junij Ao. D'ni 1728

Per W. Buckeridge  
Reg'rum Dep.

*A Copy of the last Will and Testament of Christopher Nayler of Derby deceased, so much as concerneth the parish of St. Michael in Derby. The will bears date Feb, 4th 1668 and is proved at Lichfield.*

ITEM my mind and will is that John Nayler alias Garrat and his heirs for evermore shall have the aforesaid house burgage or tenement with its appurtenances situate in the parish of St Michael in Derby, wherein I now dwell upon the condition after expressed in this my will that is to say He the said John Nayler alias Garratt and his heirs paying or causing to be paid yearly and every year for ever the annual sum of twenty shillings of current money of England unto the overseer of the Poor of the parishes of St. Michael's and St Alkmund's in Derby for the time being and to the succeeding overseers of the parishes aforesaid for ever To either of the parishes ten shillings a piece to be by them distributed to the most honest and needful

poor people inhabiting within the aforesaid parishes in the town of Derby and not elsewhere The first payment to be made of the 25th day of December next ensuing my death and so to continue to be paid upon that day for ever after

ITEM my mind and will is that my aforesaid house burgage and tenement with its appurtenances wherein I now dwell shall for ever stand charged with the annual sum of twenty shillings for and towards the relief of the poor of the parishes of St. Michael's and Alkmund within the town of Derby as aforesaid and if it shall happen that the said John Nayler alias Garratt his heirs or assigns or any other person or persons that shall in time to come have any right in or propriety to the aforesaid premises and shall either neglect or refuse to pay the aforesaid twenty shillings for the use of the poor of the parishes as is before expressed That then it shall and may be lawful for the overseers of the Poor for the time being of either parish to enter upon the aforesaid house and to detain hold and keep the same until the sum of twenty shillings be paid or raised out of the said house together with all lawful charges that the said overseers for the time being shall be put to in getting the same.\*

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*Extract from the Will of Mrs Jane Sheldon.†*

In the name of God Amen the seaventh day of October in the three and thirtieth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland Kinge Defender of the ffaith Annoque D'ni 1681 I Jane Sheldon late wife of Thomas Sheldon of Seneca in the parish of Temple Grafton in the County of Warwicke gent' deceased being in good and perfect health of body and of sound memory (all humble thanks be given to Almighty God) considering the certainty of death but the uncertainty of the approach thereof doe make my last will

\* From Mes. of the late Mr. John Linnett, Churchwarden of St. Michael's Parish.

† In the Possession of Mr. Frost, Osmaston Street, Derby.



and testament in manner and form following (that is to say) Imprimis I com'end myself to the protection and mercy of Almighty God being fully p'swaded by his holy Spirit through the death and passion of Jesus Christ to obtain full pardon and remission of all my sins and to inherit everlasting life to which the Holy Trinity one Eternal Deity be all honour and glory for ever Amen And my body to the earth from whence it was taken to be decently interred att the discre'ion of my Executors hereafter named ..... ITEM I give to the poore inhabitinge within the borough of Derby ffive pounds to be distributed in such manner as my Executors hereafter named shall thinke fitt And to the poor people of Grafton in the County of Warwick I give twenty shillings

Jane Sheldon.

Witnesses

Hugh Bateman

Will: Frearson

Tho: Allsopp

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*A branch of so much of Mr. Fras. Ashe's will as relates to the town of Derby, dated 19th June 1657 and proved in the prerogative Court of Canterbury 20th May 1664.*

ITEM whereas I have by deed of uses bearing date the sixth of September in the year of our Lord 1652 made between me Francis Ashe of the one part and Sir John Woolaston knight and thirteen other persons citizens and goldsmiths of London of the other part feoffees in trust for the said Company of Goldsmiths settled upon the said feoffees certain messuages or tenements with their appurtenances situate lying and being betwixt Shoe lane and Fetter lane in the parish of Bride's in London being of the clear value at this time of sixty three pounds by the year upon trust and confidence that they the said feoffees shall from and after my decease amongst other payments by them to be made out of the rents and profits issuing out of the said messuages and p'mises pay or cause to be paid at or in the Goldsmith's Hall in London unto the Mayor and Aldermen of

the town of Derby for the time being or to such person or persons as the said Mayor and Aldermen shall by writing under their common seal appoint from time to time to receive the same the sum of twenty pounds of lawfull money of England yearly for ever to be by the said Mayor and Aldermen distributed from time to time and disposed of unto such persons and uses and to such intents and purposes and in such manner and form as by the last will and testament of me the said Francis Ashe shall be directed limited and appointed as in and by the said deeds more fully and at large it may appear Now I do hereby declare and my will is that the said Mayor and Aldermen shall pay unto the minister of the parish Church of St Werburgh's two payments that is to say upon the 25th of March and 29th of September by even and equall portions or within forty days next after the said several days of payment for the better maintenance of an able minister there not doubting but that the Inhabitants there will be the better enabled and alsoe will be the more carefull to be supply'd with a godly learned orthodox and ordained minister from time to time whereof my desire is that a special care may be by them taken ITEM my will is that the said Mayor and Aldermen shall pay unto the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the said parish of St. Werburgh's the sum of three pounds yearly to be by the said Churchwardens the minister and Overseers of the poor of the said parish for the time being distributed unto the most needy honest & poor of the said parish the one half thereof upon 25th of March and the other halfe thereof on the 24th of December yearly or within six days after each of the aforesaid days of payment AND the other seven pounds part of the aforesaid twenty pounds my will is shall be disposed of by the said Mayor and Aldermen for the time being or the major part of them for the putting forth to apprentice one or two children yearly unto some honest man of good calling the said children soe to be put forth being the sons of some poor inhabitant or inhabitants of the said town of Derby the care whereof I commit unto the discretion of the said Mayor and Aldermen as

before Now my further intent and meaning is that if any by accident or casualty whatsoever the rents issues and profits of the said messuages and premises shall fall short of and not amount unto the sum of forty nine pounds yearly which is the sum totall by me directed to be paid by feoffees and to be distributed unto the town of Derby and to the poor of the Company of Goldsmiths London with the wardens and officers of the said Company for the time being over and above the yearly rent of the said premises due to the said Company as by the aforesaid deed is at large expressed THAT THEN and in such case the said feoffees intrusted as aforesaid shall abate upon every payment proportionably to what is or shall be wanting of the said sum of forty nine pounds as well unto the town of Derby as unto all others which are to receive any sum or distribution by virtue of the said deed AND that the Wardens and assistants of the said company of Goldsmiths for the time being or the greater number of them at a court of Assistants shall have power to limitt the said proportion soe to be abated as aforesaid and if any abatement shall be made of the twenty pounds payable unto the town of Derby upon occasion as aforesaid that the Mayor and Aldermen of the said town shall make a proportionable abatement of what shall be wanting of the said twenty pounds unto the persons and uses who might and should receive the same by virtue of the aforesaid deed any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.\*

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\* Extracted from St. Werburgh's Parish books, Anno Domini 1735, in the possession of T. Cox Esq. The following particulars respecting Mr. Ashe are found in the dedication of a work entitled, "Tuckney's Death Disarmed."

*To the Right Worshipfull my ever honoured Friend, Mr. Frances Ashe Merchant, and Master of the Moscovia Company of the City of London,*  
SIR,

That I print this Sermon, is not out of any compliance with the scribbling humour of these times, or from the least thought, that by it I shall adde any thing to the Argument it treats of, which from other abler mens labours may not be had with better advantage : But only from the importunity of some friends, whom I could not

*Extract of so much of Mr. Croshaw's Will as relates to the poor of Derby.*

In the name of God Amen The twenty sixth day of April 1631 and in the 7th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God king of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith &c. I Richard Croshawe of London Esquire being at this present time in good and perfect mind and memory thanks be given to Almighty God though in body I feel myself feeble and weak after my long visitation with sickness which I pray my God to restore unto my former health if it be his good will and pleasure do make and ordain this my last will and testament as follows \*\*\*\*\* ITEM I give toward the placing of ten poor boys and girls born in the parishes of Marton and Mackworth in the county of Derby poor men's children to be bound apprentices to men or women of some honest trade or vocation that is to say to each of them £5. a piece to be

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well deny, and whose aim in it was the glory of God, and the keeping alive the memory of That his faithful servant at whose Funerals it was preached.

But seeing that such as it is, it must be Printed, That I dedicate it to your self, I have many great causes, which although you be not, yet I am desirous that others may take notice of: Amongst them, I may not, without ingratitude, omit your undeserved respects to myself.

But I must especially reckon your plain and single hearted Candor and Integrity which the painted Pageants of many others now a dayes set off with a greater luster.

Your cordial love of Gods truth, and of that good old Doctrine according unto godliness, which those Worthies of God, under whom you and I have been trained up, preached, and lived, and died in the belief, practice, and comfort of, to which you do wel firmly to adhere, whilst too many in this giddy age are turn'd aside to vain janglings, and pernicious errors;

Yoor fervent zeal for Christa Ministry and Ministers, so that whom others despise, you honour; and whom the foot of pride, even of the basest, is ready to tread down and trample upon, your humility and love endeavour to uphold. Witness that your great, and for many years rarely parallel'd bounty, in giving (and that in your

paid to their masters or dames at the time of their placing with them as is hereby appointed for which I desire that good care may be taken by the honest parishioners of both the said parishes and by my Executors and overseers of the necessities of the said poor and of the fitness of the places where they shall be put apprentices for I neither intend this my gift to provide for such as be able nor to sell the poor to any unfit place with my money and this my gift to stand good till the full number of 20 be placed ITEM I give to twenty poor persons ministers ten in London, whereof Mr Treake of St. Bartholemew's parish to be one of them and ten others in Derbyshire within the compass of 12 or not above 15 miles from Derby such as be well known to be honest and laborious men in their calling and such as closely use and live by their said calling and have a general good report where they live to be of honest life and conversation the sum of £10. a piece to be all paid within six months after my decease or in a shorter time if it may be But

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life time) the large sum of very nigh three hundred pounds per annum, to most pious uses, viz. towards the maintenance

Of poor Ministers Widdowes.

Of a Lecture in London, the place of your longest abode.

Of two Schools, the one in the place of your Birth, (Darby) and the other of your Education, (Ashby-de-la-Zouch.)

And especially of that happy Society of Emmanuel Colledge in this University, (Cambridge) on which you have been pleased to confer the greatest share of it.

That this plentiful showre of your bounty should be directed to fall on that fruitful Field, which God all along hath so abundantly blessed, was his good hand guiding yours to lay it on the head of that fruitful Ephraim.

That your favour to myself should in any measure incline your heart to that Colledge of which I was then an unworthy Member, was your goodness so much to honour me. But that which rendreth both yourself and your gift more highly valued and honoured by All, is

The greatness of it making you a second Founder, at least (after their most pious Founder) the greatest Benefactor that ever that Colledge had. Like Solomons Clouds, which when full of rain,

I will and require all those whom I leave in charge with the performance of this my will to have a special care of this my gift that by all the ways and means they can learn that no part of this my gift be given by motion or persuasion of friends to any unworthy person whatsoever for I intend not that any part of this my gift shall prefer learning but when it is accompanied with a good and virtuous life.

ITEM, I give and bequeath to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Derby in the county of Derby the sum of £1250. of lawful money of England to the intent they and their successors for the time being shall pay £20. yearly for ever to an able and sufficient preacher to read a weekly lecture every friday in the forenoon in the parish Church of Allhallowes in Derby aforesaid and my will is that the same £20. shall be paid to the said preacher quarterly at the four usual feasts of the year by equal portions; and to the intent likewise that the Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors for the time being shall pay £15. yearly for ever for and towards the relief of *seven*

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empty themselves abundantly upon the earth; herein you have obeyed God's command, in opening your hand wide. Followed his example, who giveth to all richly. Answered his expectation, who requireth much where he hath given much. Ten talents, where he hath given five.

As Sovereign Lord he will be acknowledged by all. Something hee expecteth from them on whom he hath bestowed least; but much, on whom more. So that he who in this or the like doth nothing, is an evill servant, a practical Atheist, thereby in true interpretation saying, that he hath received nothing: and he who having received much, giveth but little, doth but tell over again Saphira's lye in saying, yea, so much, when it was much more, that made her doome very heavy; whilst you, whose pound hath gain'd ten pounds may comfortably expect to heare that blessed Euge, Well done good and faithful servant. And whatever others may think and say, yet if Scripture may be Judge, you have herein done the part of a good husband: hereby making God your debtor, who being eternal, will have time enough to shew himself a true paymaster and a most plentiful rewarder of your bounty with his. The prudent husband-

poor ancient inhabitants of the said town of Derby, such as have lived in good fame and good reputation and have been laborious in their callings to be distributed to them weekly every Sunday in the forenoon after divine service in the parish Church of Allhallowes aforesaid in bread and cheese and money that is to say to every one of the said poor inhabitants 2d. in good household bread, 2d. in good wholesome cheese and 3d. in money, and my will and mind is that such poor as be partakers of this my gift one week shall not (except there be great necessity and just cause) participate thereof the next week following, but that the same be distributed to other poor of the said town at the discretion of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town for the time being and to the further intent likewise that the said Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors for the time being shall pay £28 yearly for ever for and towards the relief of 8 poor and ancient inhabitants of the towns of Marton

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man, whatever else he is sparing of, will not scant his seed-corn; it seemeth you intend by sowing liberally to reape liberally; thus you have done good to your self, whilst you have withal honoured God, our Nation, and the whole Reformed Religion. Papists boast much of their great good works; but some of our Divines have truly made it out by Induction of particulars, that (for their time and ability) Protestants have equall'd and exceeded them; and let your happy name be added, and in faire letters written in that lovely Catalogue.

2. The pious and religious Grounds and ends of giving it; it was not in way of any Popish penance to expiate the guilt of some fouler crimes, which in those blind times built many of their Churches and Monasteries, nor a Legacy bequeathed by the will of some cruel oppressor, who after that in his life time by his exactions he had made many poor, on his death bed from sting of conscience is enforced to take care for the maintaining of them, this was no such trucking either with God or man, with the Papist to merit at God's hand, or with the vain glorious Pharisee to blow a Trumpet to gain applause with men, which is but to play the Merchant and money-changer in the Temple, and in making up their last accounts to close up all former oppressions with a new kind of usury; your eye was more single, did not look so a squint, when it looked so favourably upon that Colledge, but as you were pleased to build upon their honourable Founders religious foundation, so you both had the very same pious

and Mackworth in the said county of Derby, such likewise as have lived in good fame and conversation and have been laborious in their callings to be distributed to them weekly every Sunday in the forenoon after divine service in the parish Church of Mackworth aforesaid in bread and cheese and money that is to say to every one of the said eight poor inhabitants 6d. in good household bread 4d. in good wholesome cheese and 6d. in money, the said poor to be nominated and chosen from time to time at the discretion of the parsons and churchwardens and 4 or 6 or more of the best and chiefest inhabitants of the said parishes And my will and mind is also that such poor as be partakers of this my gift one week shall not without great necessity and just cause participate thereof the week following but that the same be distributed to other poor of the said parishes or towns and so my mind and will is that these my gifts may be distributed from week to week where most need and necessity

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intention. He expresseth his in the Preface to his statutes in those words. *Pro mea facultate Religionis et vitæ puritatem ad posteror nostros propagare*, that according to his ability he might propagate purity of life and doctrine to posterity; from whence some great men, and their small friends then at the very first thought they smelt a Puritan: you as clearly manifest yours in the words of your Donation to be, For and towards the furtherance of godliness and learning, that so the church of God may be thereby the better provided of godly, learned, and Orthodox Ministers. Blessed be God, that both of you so happily meet in the same work, with the same heart, and as He in the view of all, hath manifestly obtained his end, whilst that little younger sister hath been as fruitful as any; so may you also yours, in her continuance and encrease of yet more fruitfulness answerable to God's wider opening his hand to her, in his and your bounty.

3. The time and season in which it was given. This, as it rendreth every thing beautifull, so it presents your rich gift as apples of gold in pictures of silver: as a smile from heaven, when earth frowned; a Cordial in a fainting fit. When our Almanack Diviners could read in the heavens our Ministry and Universities to be falling Stars; and our A B C Divines, pretending to more divine inspirations both in Pulpit and Pamphlet, could foretel the sudden ruine of both, and



shall appear to be and such remainder as shall be left of these my several gifts I will shall be given to the clerks and sextons of the said several places.

ITEM I give and bequeath more to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Derby the sum of £100 upon condition that they and their successors for the time being shall give security by their Common seal of their Corporation to my Executors that the same money shall remain for ever for a stock to be lent from three years to three years unto 6 8 or 10 honest poor householders or tradesmen that be of good fame and reputation dwelling in the said towns of Marton and Mackworth upon sufficient security to be given to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby, or to their use for the repayment thereof from time to time at the end of three years and I will that the said poor householders shall yearly from time to time pay for the same amongst them all the sum of 40s. yearly which 40s. my will is

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then like a Jonah return to their booths to see what would become of them; When Ignorance driveled, and madness foam'd and rav'd with distracted non-sense, and malice plotted our overthrow, and a1 (Edom-like) cryed Rase it, rase it to the foundation. Then our God from on high looked through the pillar of fire upon the host of the Egyptians, and took off their Chariot-wheels when they drave so furiously. And then also it was that you in your place and rank reatched out your able and friendly hand to hold and lift us up, when others would have cast us down; and if he who helpeth to uphold the weak man at any time doth a friendly office, he who beareth him up when he is now stumbling and ready to slip, and so is as a despised lamp, subject to be trod out as a snuff, doth him a double courtesie: by this God himself commendeth his love to his people, in that he is a Strength, but that to the poor and needy, and that in his distress, a refuge from the Tempest, when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against the wall: such blasts we have felt; but blessed be God, and those his servants, who have been as an hiding place from the winde, and a covert from such Tempests; and blessed be you also who durst set your shoulder to uphold a falling wall and then to appear for us, when so many so violently opposed us; and others who wished us well, could better pity then help us: a piece not so much of Roman gallantry, which adventured upon that field in which Annibal had pitched his camp, as of true Christian magnanimity, like Joseph

shall be given and distributed from year to year for ever for and towards the relief of the honest sort of Inhabitants of the said two towns And I will and desire that such poor householders and tradesmen to whom the said £100 is to be lent shall be from time to time nominated or chosen by 6 8 or more of the chief inhabitants of the said towns of Marton and Mackworth and that a special care be had from time to time by the said chief parishioners that sufficient security be given for the said money and that the said 40s. yearly may be distributed to such poor persons of the said towns where most need is, and at the discretion of the said chief inhabitants.

Richard Croshawe.\*

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of Arimathea, who in that hour and power of darkness in extrema desperatione intrepide in lucem prodiit, and boldly appeared for a crucified Saviour. Let others admire the gay Tulip, which will close up when night or a cold blast comes; in my eye that is a pleasant plant that will bloom and blossom in a hard Frost; and that a stately bird which will swim up against the stream, while light straws and such trash are carried down with it.

In this you have proved your self a true friend, to love thus at all times, and more then a brother that is born for adversity. Constancy in such times when the generality of the world ran a contrary course, made Athanasius in Nasianzens esteem both Adamas and Magnes; and you in this have proved both; the Adamant in your invincible resolution, notwithstanding all discouragements; and thereby must needs prove the Loadstone to draw both ours and all good mens hearts to you. Although therefore they were too bold to tell our Saviour that the Centurion was worthy to be gratified by him, because he loved their Nation and built them a Synagogue; Yet you who plead no merit with God, are deservedly worthy to be honoured by men, and shall ever be by me, for the like love and bounty. This hath begot you the trouble of this Dedication; and may your perusal of the book conduce any thing to the guidance of your life, or the comfort of your death, I shall account myself to have received a rich reward of this poor labour.

You read of Isaac's going out into the field to meditate in the

‡ The above is extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Edit.

*Copy of Mr. Haughton's Charity deed and Appointment.*

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty fourth day of October in the third yeare of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George II. by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland king Defender of the faith &c. Annoque Dom. 1729 BETWEEN Thomas Haughton of the parish of St. Werburgh in the town and County of Derby Gent. of the one part and William Locket clerke Vicar of the said parish of St. Werburgh John Gisborne of the said parish of St. Werburgh Esq. Samuel Crompton of the said parish of St. Werburgh Esq. Samuel Ffox of the said parish of St. Werburgh Gent. and Thomas Roberts of the said parish Gent. of the other part WITNESSETH that the said Thomas Haughton as well in considerac'on of and regard to his pious and charitable intent'ons towards the poor of the parish of St. Werburgh aforesaid and for the making a certain provision for putting out poor children of the said parish apprentice As also in consideration of the sume of five shillings a piece to him the said Thomas Haughton in hand paid by the said William Locket John Gisborne Samuel Crompton Samuel Ffox and Thomas Roberts and each of them the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge HATH granted bargained sold assigned and transferred and by these presents

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evening; Sir, it is about that time of the day with you; shall you therefore please in this your evening-walk and meditation, that it may sometimes beare you company, I hope you and I shall have the more cause to rejoyce at our last most comfortable meeting. Now that God and Father who hath been the guide of your youth, be the staffe of your age, that you may be so planted in his house, and flourish in his Courts, that you may still bring forth more fruit in your old age, and your fruit may remain and perpetuate you a name better then of sonnes and daughters, which (God enabling me) shall be the constant and instant prayer of

Sir,

Cambridge,

March 27.

1654.

Your affectionate friend,

very much obliged to have

and honour you,

ANTHONY TUCKNEY.

Doth grant bargain sell assign and transfer to the said William Locket John Gisborne Samuel Crompton Samuel Ffox and Thomas Roberts and their heirs and assigns ALL those three several pieces or p'cells of lands with a new erected messuag farm house or tenement thereon built and commonly called or known by the name of Ffowlbrook alias Fowlbrook Closes situate in the liberty of Littleover near the Rooditch lane in the said county of Derby and now in the occupat'on of Joseph Hodgkinson gardener or his assigns And all the estate right tythe & interest of him the said Thomas Houghton of in and to the same and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders thereof and of every part and p'cell thereof TO HAVE and to HOLD the said three pieces or p'cells of land new erected messuage and p'mises aforesaid with their appurten'ces from and after the decease of the said Thomas Haughton to the said William Locket John Gisborne Samuel Crompton Samuel Ffox and Thomas Roberts and their heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said William Locket John Gisborne Samuel Crompton Samuel Fox and Thomas Roberts and their heirs and assigns for ever IN TRUST NEVERTHELESS upon this special confidence that they the said William Locket John Gisborne Samuel Crompton Samuel Fox and Thomas Roberts if they shall be all living at the time of the decease of the said Thomas Haughton shall from and after the decease of the said Thomas Haughton from time to time let set and demise the said three pieces of land messuage and premises aforesaid for the best rent they can get and shall from time to time annually apply the rents issues and profits thereof for and towards the placing and putting out apprentice such and so many of the poor children belonging to the aforesaid parish of St. Werburgh and to such trades and businesses as they shall think most fit and convenient And if either of the said William Locket John Gisborne Samuel Crompton Samuel Fox and Thomas Roberts shall be dead at the decease of the said Thomas Haughton THE survivors or survivor of them shall within three

months after the death of the said Thomas Haughton nominate and elect another person out of the principal inhabitants of the said parish of St. Werburgh in the room of the person so dead and from and after such nomination and election IN TRUST that they the said survivors and the person so elected shall in like manner apply the rents and profits of the said three pieces of land messuage and p'mises for the putting out the poor children of the said parish of St. Werburgh apprentice as aforesaid And when any of the said survivors or the person or persons so elected shall happen to dye or any trustee hereafter chosen by virtue of the power hereby granted for that purpose The survivors in such case shall from time to time within three months after the death of such person nominate and elect another trustee in the room of the person so dying from amongst the principal inhabitants of the said parish And from and after each nomination and elect'on IN TRUST that the persons so from time to time nominated and elected shall from time to time apply the rents and profits of the said three pieces of land messuage and p'mises aforesaid in like manner for the putting out poor children of the said parish of St. Werburgh apprentice In all which indentures of apprenticeship shall be incerted and specified that such apprentice was put out by the charity and benefaction of the said Thomas Haughton and to or for none other use trust intent or purpose whatsoever IN WITNESS whereof the parties abovenamed their hands and seals interchangeably have put the day and year above written.

Thomas Haughton.

Sealed and delivered in the p'sence of us  
(being first duly stamped)

Wm. Bateman,

Ino: Denston.\*

MEMORANDUM this twenty second day of November 1732  
WHEREAS I the within named Thomas Haughton have not in the within written charity deed either mentioned the number of boys to be put out by such charity or the ages of them THERE-

\* There are other witnesses to this deed.

FOR my request direction and appointment to my trustees and their successors is that three or four boys of St. Werburgh's parish in Derby from the age of thirteen years to the age of eighteen years if such can be found be put out apprentice by my charity money to suitable trades for seven or eight years and for want of such boys in order to make up the number of three or four apprentices That one or more girl or girls of St. Werburgh's parish of the ages of twelve or thirteen years be put out apprentice for five six or seven years in case such girl or girls shall also be found in the said parish The eldest of such boys or girls always to have the p'ference That the trust be kept on foot according to the direction of the within written deed and all charges about the same to be defrayed out of the estate so given in charity as WITNESS my hand

Thomas Haughton.

Witness hereto

13th Sept. 1733. A true copy of Mr.

Wm. Bateman,

Alderman Haughton's charity deed

Ino : Denston.

and appointment examined by us

Wm. Bateman.

Ino: Denston.\*

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*Copy of a deed from the bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby to Mr. William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington, trustees of Mr. Richard Kilby's for securing of Mr. Kilby's Charity of 20s. per annum, given to the poor of All Saints', to be paid on Good Friday, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens. Dated 14th July, 1619.*

THIS INDENTURE made the 14th daye of July in the yeare of the raigne of our Souvereign Lord James by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland kinge Defender of the faith &c. that is to say of England France and Ireland the seventeenth and of Scotland the two and ffyftyte BETWEEN the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the burrow of Derby in the Countie of Derby of the one p'te and William

\* Extracted from St. Werburgh's Parish books in the possession of Thomas Cox, Esq. Derby.

Bradshaw of Derby aforesaid Gent. and Luke Whittington of the same town baker of the other p'tye WITNESSETH that whereas one Richard Kilbye upon his meare good will considerac'on charitye and devotion towards the p'she p'shioners and inhabitants of the p'she of All Saints in Derby aforesaid and for a perpetual memory thereof to be had and continued in tyme to come HATH given and by the handes of the said Luke Whittington freely delivered to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the said burrow of Derby upon trust to be executed and performed accordinge to the intent purpose and mynde of him the said Richard Kilbie hereafter declared the some of £20 of lawfull English money to the intent use and purpose that they the said bailiffs and burgesses of the saide towne of Derby and their successors for the tyme beinge shall yearlye for ever upon the Ffrydaye before Easter distribute and bestow the some of 20s. of lawfull Englishe money in manner and forme following that is to say the saide Bailiffs and burgesses and their successors for the tyme beinge shall yearlye for ever distribute and give the some of 20s. of lawfull English money to and amongst such and soe many of the poorest well disposed pious or ympotent people of the p'she of All Saints' in Derby aforesaid as shall then stand in need and demande the same as by the discretions of the minister and churchwardens of the said parishe for the tyme beinge from tyme to tyme (all p'tyallytye being set ap'te) shall be thought most convenient meet or needful AND for further securitye that the saide yearlye some of 20s. and other the p'misses shall be duly and truly paid donne and performed for ever as is aforesaid they the said Bailiffs & burgesses of the said town of Derby for and in consideration of the some of £20 to them delivered and paide as is aforesaid doe by these p'sents for them and their successors give and graunte unto the said William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington their heires executors administrators and assignes for ever one bountye or yearly rent of 40s. lawfull Englishe monney to be yssuinge and goinge out of all their landes tenan'ts and hereditaments within the towne fields and hamlets of

Derby aforesaid To HAVE levye & receave the same profyte or yearly rent of 40s. unto the said William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington their heires executors and administrators and ev'ry of them for ever from and after the feast of the annunciac'on of our blessed Ladye the Virgine last paste before the date hereof payable at the feast of the nativity of our Lord as herein is or shall be hereafter expressed yet NEVERTHELESS upon such conditions as hereafter in these p'sents shall be likewise expressed to th' end and purpose that they the saide Bailiffs and burgesses or their successors at any tyme after the said feast daye of the nativity of our Lord next comeinge after the date hereof shall fayle in payment of the saide some of 20s. before expressed by them to be distributed as aforesaid PROVIDED alwayies and upon condic'on that ev'ry ycare and duringe all and every yeare end yeares that the said Bailiffs and burgesses of Derby aforesaid and their successors shall pay the said some of 20s. according to the true meaninge of these p'sents that then and soe longe and soe manye yeares and for soe long after the said annuitye or yearly rent of 40s. shall cease and not be paide to the saide William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington their heirs executors and administrators or any of them and that soe long and soe many yeares the said Bailiffs and burgesses of Derby aforesaid and their successors may and shall deteyne and withhold in their owne handes unpaid the said annuitie or yearly rent of 40s. and every parte thereof AND yf ytt shall happen the said yerely rents or annuitye of 40s. or any parte thereof to be behind and unpaid to the said William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington their heires executors and administrators or any of them after the saide feaste of the nativity of our Lord in or at the which it shall be due or ought to be paied as aforesaide accordinge to the true meaninge of these p'sents as is before declared that then and soe often and not otherwise it shall be lawfull unto the said William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington their heires executors and administrators or any of them into the said landes ten'ts and hereditam'ts of the said Bailiffs and burgesses of Derby aforesaid to enter and distreyne and the dis-



tress and distresses see there taken and had to lead drive and  
 carrye away and the same to withould untill the said yearly  
 rent or annuitye of 40s. and every part thereof shall unto the  
 said William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington their heirs exe-  
 cutors administrators and assignes or any of them fully conted  
 satisfied and paied accordinge to the true intent and meaninge  
 thereof AND the said William Bradshaw and Luke Whitting-  
 ton for the better securitye and satisfaction of the trust in them  
 reposed by the said Richard Kilbye and for the performance of  
 the saide payment yn default thereof or therein shall be in the  
 said Bailiffs and burgesses of the said town of Derby or their  
 successors or any of them contrary to the true meanings hereof  
 doe by these presents for them their heires executors adminis-  
 trators and assignes and every of them covenante and graunte  
 that they the said William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington  
 their heires executors administrators and assignes uppon every  
 defaulte of such paymente to be paied as is aforesaid by the  
 Bailiffs and burgesses of Derby aforesaid had and made contrary  
 to the true meanings of these p'sents whereby or by reason  
 whereof the said William Bradshaw and Luke Whittington their  
 heires executors administrators and assignes or any of them  
 shall or may lawfully have distreyne for and recover the said  
 annuitye or yearly rent of 40s. shall so often for ever pay or  
 cause to be paied and distributed as aforesaid the saide some  
 amountinge to 20s. or so much thereof as by such defaulte shall  
 be required by the said Bailiffs and burgesses of Derby aforesaid  
 IN WITNESSE whereof the said parties to these p'sent inden-  
 dentures have hereunto interchangeably putt to their hands and  
 seals the day and year first above written.

(Arms of the towne.)

Sealed and delivered at a Common Hall houlden the fourteenth  
 daye of July Anno D'ni 1619. Oliver Potter and Henry  
 Fisher being then bailiffs and William Davenport

{ Sen : }  
 { = bus. }

*A Copy of a deed of Mr. Swetman's Charity of 16s. to 16 poor widows of All Saints' parish of honest reputation; and 10s. to 10 poor widows of St. Alkmund's parish to be given on Good Friday at the discretion of Mr. Roger Allestry, Mr. Gilbert Ward, Mr. Samuel Goodwin and Mr. Edward Walker, as being trustees, or their heirs; together with the Churchwardens and overseers of the poor of such respective parish, or the greater part of them; paid out of a house formerly in the possession of Alexander Stanhope Esq. and now in this present year of our Lord 1732, in possession of Mr Thos. Bennett Clark of the Silk mills belonging to Sir Thos. Lombe. This Copy was taken from the deed remaining in the hands of the said Alexander Stanhope Esq. Sept. 14th 1706.*

THIS INDENTURE tripartite made the 21st day of September in year of our Lord God 1632 BETWEENE Jethro Thornton of Derby in the County of Derby Cordwainer of the first parte Joseph Swettnam of Derby aforesaid Clerk and Minister of the Church of All Saints of the second parte and Roger Allestry of Derby aforesaid Gentleman Gilbert Ward of Derby aforesaid mercer Samuel Goodwin of Derby aforesaid Gent. and Edward Walker of Derby aforesaid Gent. of the third parte WITNESSETH that he the said Jethro Thornton for and in consideration of the summe of £26. of lawfull money of England to him in hand paid before the sealing and delivery of these p'sents by the said Joseph Swettnam he the said Jethro for him and his heirs by the direction and appointment of the said Joseph HATH granted bargained and sold and doth by these p'sents grant bargain and sell unto the said Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwin and Edward Walker and their heires one annuitye or yearly rent charge of 26 shillings of lawful money of England to be yearly issuing and payable out off all that barne and croft or backside thereunto belonging which late was the inheritance of German Pole Esq. and now is the inheritance and in the possession of the said Jethro Thornton situate in Derby aforesaid in or neare a certaine street there called the Full Street lying betweene the land of William

Allestry Esq. northward and the land in the possession of Samuel Haughton southward and the said croft shooteth upon the river of Darwent towards the East To HAVE HOLD perceive receive and enjoy the said annuity or yearly rent of 26 shillings and every part thereof to them the said Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwin and Edward Walker their heires and assigns for evermore yet NEVERTHELESS upon this trust and confidence hereafter specified and to be disposed of as is hereafter mentioned that is to say that the said rent to be yearly hereafter for ever paid to them the said Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwin and Edward Walker their heirs & assigns upon Friday next before Easter day AND the said Jethro Thornton doth grant by these p'sents for him and his heirs that if the said yearly rent of 26 shillings or any part thereof shall at any time hereafter happen to be behind and unpaid after the aforesaid day whereupon the same is hereby limited to be paid being lawfully demanded that then and so often and in every such case it shall and may be lawful to and for them the said Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwin and Edward Walker their heires or assigns into the aforesaid barne and croft or backside out of which it is hereby limited to be paid to enter and the goods and chattels therein or thereupon found to take lead drive and carry away, and them to impound and in pound to detain and keepe untill they be satisfied the said yearly rent and all arrears thereof if any shall happen to be behind PROVIDED furthermore and it is the full agreement of all the parties hereunto and he the said Jethro Thornton doth grant by these p'sents for him and his heirs that if the aforesaid yearly rent of 26 shillings or any part thereof shall at any time hereafter happen to be behind and unpaid by the space of seven days after the aforesaid whereupon the same is hereby limited to be paid being lawfully demanded and noe sufficient distresses to be found upon the said premises the last of the said seven days that then and soe often and in every such case he the said Jethro Thornton his heirs and assigns shall forfeit and loose nomine.....to them the said Roger Allestry Gilbert

Ward Samuel Goodwyne and Edward Walker and their heires the sume of tenn shillings of lawfull money of England to be also issuing and payable out of the said barne and croft or backside for which said sume of tenn shillings soe often as the same shall become forfeited it shall and may be lawful to and for them the said Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwyne and Edward Walker their heires and assigns into the said barne and croft or backside to enter and the goods and chattells thereupon found alsoe to take lead drive and carry away and them to impound and in pound to detaine and keepe untill they be satisfied the said sume of tenn shillings and every part thereof AND it is hereby mutually agreed and declared betweene all the partyes hereunto that they the said Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwyne and Edward Walker their heires and assigns shall at all times hereafter for ever stand and be seized of the aforesaid rent upon this speciall trust and confidence that they and their heires and assigns shall yearly for ever hereafter distribute and dispose of the said rent of 26 shillings upon the Ffriday before Easter day commonly Good Friday in manner and forme followinge as a free and charitable gift and voluntary bounty of the said Joseph Swetnam to witt 16 shillings thereof to sixteen poor widdows which shall from time to time dwell within the parish of All Saints in Derby being of honest and good conversation to every one of them twelve pence in money at the discretion of the said Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwyne and Edward Walker their heires and assigns and of the Church Wardens and Overseers of the poore of the said parish for the time beinge or greater part of them and the other 10 shillings residue thereof to ten other poore widdows of good character which shall from time to time dwell within the parish of Saint Alkmund in Derby to every one of them 12d a piece in money at the discretion of the said trustees Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the said parish of St. Alkmund or greater part of them BUT if there shall not be sixteen such poor widdows any year dwellinge within the said parish of All Saints or ten such poore

widdows dwellinge within the said parish of St. Alkmund then it shall be at the discretion of the said trustees and their heires and assigns of the said rent together with the Church wardens and Overseers of the poore of the said respective parishes for the time beinge to dispose of the said several sums of 16s and 10s to what other poor people of honest and good conversation they or the greater part of them shall thinke meet dwellinge within the said respective parishes soe as 16s thereof be disposed to sixteen poor people dwellinge within the said parish of All Saints and 10s to ten poor people dwellinge within the said parish of St. Alkmund IN WITNESS whereof to one parte these p'sent indentures remaininge with the said Jethro Thornton they the said Joseph Swettnam Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwyne & Edward Walker have sett to their handes and seales and to another parte remaininge with the said Joseph Swettnam they the said Jethro Thornton Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwyne and Edward Walker have sett to their handes and seales and to another part thereof remaininge in the hands of the said Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwyne and Edward Walker the said Jethro Thornton and Joseph Swettnam have sett to their hands and seales the day and yeare aforesaid

Signed: Joseph Swettnam Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward Samuel Goodwyne

Sealed and delivered by the within written Joseph Swettnam Roger Allestry Gilbert Ward and Samuel Goodwyne in the p'sence of Robert Parr John Taylor Robert Carter Richard Elliott Edward Bennett

This is a true copy of the deed (remaininge in the hands of Alexander Stanhope Esq.) examined the 14th day of September 1706 by me

Alexander Stanhope  
John Dakeyne\*

## CHARITIES.

*An account of several Benefactions and Charities given to the Churches, Schools, Burgesses, Tradesmen, and Poor, in the Borough of Derby,*

BY

Queen Mary,	Mr. Crowshaw,
Sir Thomas White,	Rev. Mr. Kilby,
Mr. Liversage,	Countess of Shrewsbury,
Mrs. Walton,	Countess of Devonshire,
Mr. Archdeacon Walton,	Mr. Botham and others.

Queen Mary's Grants to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby.  
See page

*A Table of such Royal, Noble, and other worthy Benefactors, as it hath hitherto pleased God to stir up in bounty towards this Borough, with their several gifts, composed, and truly collected by Thos. Kniveton, Gent. Steward there, Oct. 10th, 1637. A's. R's: Car'd.*

1. The late Queen Mary by her letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date the 1st day of May, in the first year of her reign, 1533, gave towards the maintenance of a school-master and usher within this borough, £13..6..8, yearly for ever.\*

2. Sir Thomas White, Knt. late Alderman of London, gave towards the maintenance of the clothing trade in this borough, every four and twentieth year, one hundred pounds. Two hundred pounds whereof are already received, and upon Bartholomew's day, 1644, there is another hundred pounds to be received in Merchant Taylor's Hall, in London; every of which hundred pounds received and to be received, is to be lent to four several persons viz. £25 apiece for ten years upon good security, and to be used in the clothing trade; and so from ten years to ten years for ever; and four pounds with every hundred is also allowed there deducting the charges.

\* See her grant page 67.

3. The Right Hon'ble Elizabeth late Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, hath founded within this borough an Almshouse, consisting of eight poor men and four poor women, and hath assured one hundred pounds p' annum, viz. to each of the said poor persons six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence by quarterly payments, twenty shillings a piece yearly to buy them gowns, forty shillings per annum to the Minister of All Saints' to preach to the said poor people yearly two sermons, one on the Michaelmas day, and the other on Good Friday; and five pounds yearly for ever to be dealt among one hundred other poor people of Derby, twelve pence apiece upon Good Friday; and this town is to place one in the said Almshouse every third vacancy (the wardens excepted.)†

4. The Right Hon'ble Christiana countess of Devonshire, in thankfulness to this borough for the service and honour they did the noble Earl her late husband being Lord Lieutenant of this County, with the Town's Artillery upon his interring in All Saints' Church within this borough, one hundred pounds to raise six pounds per annum for ever to be yearly distributed amongst the poor of Derby upon the 20th day of June; and she also then gave to the Captain and Artillery men six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence; and she gave one hundred pounds to the poor of Derby at the Burial.

5. Mr. William Botham, late of this borough, Woollen Draper gave one hundred pounds to be for ever lent to five tradesmen of this borough gratis for six years, and to be employed in clothing. He also gave forth of his lands, for ever, for the relief of the poor within this borough forty shillings yearly to be paid by the Bailiffs before Christmas.

6. Mr. William Sale, late Prebendary of Lichfield, gave twenty pounds to be lent unto four poor men of this borough, each five pounds four years gratis for ever.

7. Mr. John Walton, Batchelor of Divinity, late Arch-deacon of Derby, and lecturer of All Saints' in this borough, gave one hundred pounds to be lent gratis for ever to ten poor men, each ten pounds from four to four years. He also gave

† See Devonshire Almshouses.

the Bailiffs of this Borough in succession Two fair double gilt standing bowls with covers. He also gave the town one hundred pounds towards the purchasing of the Rectories of All Saints' and St. Alkmund's, in Derby. He likewise conferred upon this borough a Scholarship in St. John's College, in Cambridge.

8. Mrs. Jane Walton late wife and relict of the said Mr. Walton gave to this borough fourscore pounds to raise six pounds yearly for ever viz. Three pounds to the poor, forty shillings to the schoolmaster, and twenty shillings to the Usher of the Free School in Derby. The three pounds to the poor payable on Christmas Eve and Good Friday equally.

9. Mr. William Walthall late Alderman of London gave to be lent for five years for ever, to four poor tradesmen of this borough twenty five pounds apiece, paying each twenty shillings yearly to the poor of this borough at Christmas.

10. Mr. Anthony Glossop, late of this borough gave twenty pounds to raise thirty shillings per annum for ever for the use of the poor of this borough payable on Good Friday.

11. Richard Kilby, Master of Arts, and late Vicar of All Saints', gave twenty pounds to raise twenty shillings per annum for ever, for the use of the poor of All Saints', payable before Easter.

12. Richard Crowshaw, of London, Esq. gave to this borough two hundred pounds to be lent gratis to the honest poor tradesmen, being burgesses of this borough and of good conversation, from three years to three years for ever. He also settled a lecture every Friday in All Saints' Church in Derby, and secured £20. per annum for ever to a lecturer, and hath also settled £15. yearly for ever, to be distributed unto seven poor people on the Sabbath day after morning prayers, every one of them four-pence in bread, two-pence in cheese, and three-pence in money; such dole to be given at All Saints' Church, and so to go through all the parishes within this borough, and the surplussage of the twenty pounds



is to be given to the Sexton or Clerk of All Saints' for his pains. He likewise gave to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of this borough £1250. to the end that they shall for ever pay the said Lecturer £20. per annum; to the poor of Derby as aforesaid £20. per annum; and £28. for ever to be distributed to eight poor folks in Markeaton and Mackworth every Sabbath day, viz. sixpence in bread, four-pence in cheese, and sixpence in money.

13. Mr. Robert Liversage late of this borough, Dyer, gave divers his lands and tenements to the use of the poor of Saint Peter's in Derby, value £1000.

14. Augustine Habbington, late of Normanton, Esq. gave out of his manor of Normanton, forty shillings per annum for ever to be distributed yearly to the poor of St. Peter's.

15. Mrs. Alice Beaumont, widow, gave to the poor of All Saints' ten shillings per annum for ever, out of a tenement in Full Street.

16. Mr. Francis Goodwin, late of this borough, fellmonger, gave thirty three shillings and four-pence for ever yearly to be bestowed in clothes, and given to poor people in Derby against Christmas, to be paid out of a tenement late in possession of Richard Spowercroft at the Market head.

17. Mr. John Bloodworth, of London, Merchant, doth give to the poor of St. Werburgh's yearly ten shillings for a Sermon upon the 5th of November.

18. Mr. Thomas Durbury, Vicar of St. Michael's in this borough, hath given to the Bailiffs, &c. three books of Martyrs.

19. Peter Hough, of Langley, giveth to twenty poor widows here in Derby, in bread yearly twenty shillings.

20. The wife of Francis Knyvstou gave by her will to the poor of St. Werburgh's thirty shillings, 10s. to be dealt on the 4th of March, and 20s. to a preacher to preach that day yearly.

21. Mr. Paul Ballidon, late of this Borough, merchant, by his will gave wood to make a loft in All Saints' Church, in Derby, and £10. to furnish, garnish, and set it up.

22. Mr. Edward Smith, late of this borough, Gent. by his will gave £10. to the parish of All Saints, Derby.

23. Mr. Joseph Swetnam, Minister of All Saints', in Derby; did by deed dated 21st of September, 1652, settle upon Roger Allestry, Gilbert Ward, Samuel Goodwin; and Edward Walker 20s. yearly for ever to be issuing out of a barn and croft, the inheritance of Jethro Thornton; situate in the Full Street, in Derby, for the use of twenty six poor dwelling in St. Alkmund's parish, in Derby, the same to be for ever so distributed on the Friday before Easter day. N. B. viz. 16s. thereof to sixteen poor widows dwelling in the parish of All Saints, and 10s. to ten poor widows.

N. B. There is one benefaction or Bequest which is not mentioned in the above account, that is a house in the Rotton Row (now new built) left by one Doctor Barham; for the Education of Children in All Saints' parish.

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*An account of the Noble Benefactors to the Minister and Poor of the parish of St. Werburgh, in Derby.*

Given by Thomas Haughton, Gentleman, Edward Osborne, Gentleman, John Gisborne, Gentleman, Samuel Fletcher, Alderman, Mrs. Dorothy Candy, Mrs. Rebecca Fowler, Isaac Cheshire, Gentleman, the Countess of Shrewsbury, Wm. Botham, Mrs. Jane Walton, William Walthall, Gentleman, Anthony Glossop, Gentleman, Richard Crowshawe, Esq. John Bloodworth, Merchant, William Potter, Gentleman, Daniel Dean, Baker, Mary Day, widow, Francis Ashé, Gentleman, Theodosia Brough, widow, and the Rev, John Spateman.

1. Thomas Haughton, Gentleman, one of the Aldermen of this borough, a most generous and charitable benefactor to this parish, settled the reversion and inheritance of a farm in the liberty of Littleover, of about the value of £30. per annum, (after his own decease) on Trustees to put out poor children

of this parish apprentices, viz. three or four boys from the ages of 13 years to the ages of eighteen years, and for completing the number of Apprentices in case such boys cannot be found, the Trustees to put out one or more girl or girls of twelve or thirteen years of age, the eldest boys or girls to have the preference, pursuant to the benefactor's last appointment of this charity.

2. By Edward Osborne, Gentleman, 10s. per annum, to be paid by the Corporation.

3. John Gisborne, Gentleman, 52s. per annum, to the poor and 50s. per annum to cloathe four poor persons at Christmas, and paid out of Church Broughton tythes.

4. Samuel Fletcher, Alderman, £1. per annum, to be distributed to ten poor widows at Christmas, paid out of two acres of land lying near the Steward's balk in Parkfield.

5. Mrs. Dorothy Cundy of this parish £5. out of her houses in Derby to clothe four poor people of this parish, and four of St. Peter's at Christmas for ever, and nine acres of land in the fields of Derby and Normanton, to the Vicar of this parish for preaching two sermons in this Church on the 23rd of November and 13th of march yearly for ever. And £140 to buy £7 per ann. of which £2 to be given to the poor of this parish in bread on those days the aforesaid sermons are preached; and the other £5 to be given yearly to two poor felmengers or gloves, or their widows, on Michaelmas day for ever.

6. Mrs. Rebecca Fowler of this parish, for buying books for poor children of the said parish, and teaching them till they can read distinctly the Holy Bible, the rents and profits of a certain close called Moor-furlong-close, lying in Alvaston and Boulton, in the County of Derby.

7. Isaac Cheshire Gent. to the poor of this parish 20s. per ann. for ever, to be distributed amongst them upon the feast of our Saviour's Nativity.

8. The Countess of Shrewsbury £1 per ann. paid by the Duke of Devonshire on Good Friday.

9. The Countess of Devonshire £1..4..0 to be paid the 20th day of June for ever by the Corporation.

10. William Botham, Gent. 8s. per ann. to be paid at Christmas by Mr. Peter Crompton.

11. Mrs. Jane Walton 12s. per ann. to be paid at Christmas and Good Friday, by the Corporation.

12. William Walthall Gent. 16s. per ann. to be paid at Christmas by the Corporation.

13. Anthony Glossop Gent. 6s. per ann. to be paid on Good Friday by the Corporation.

14. Richard Croshaw, of London, Esq. 5s. 3d. for every fifth Sunday in the year for ever, to be distributed among seven needy persons viz. four pence in bread, two pence in cheese, and three pence in money. Paid by the Corporation.

15. John Bloodworth Merchant, £6. per ann. 15s. 4d. to the minister and Clark, 2s. to the Churchwardens, and 12d. weekly to the poor in bread, the rest in bread on the 5th of November. Paid by the Corporation.

16. William Potter Gent. 5£. per ann. 50s. to the minister and 50s. to the poor. Paid by the parish.

17. Daniel Dean, Baker, £1. per ann. *out of the assembly room*, to be dealt in bread upon Lady day. Paid out of Struts' house.

18. Mary Day, widow, £2. 12s. 0d. per ann. to be distributed weekly to the poor, 6d. in bread, and 6d. in money. Paid out of the Close lying betwixt Kniftons' Close and Sower piece.

19. Francis Ash Gent. £20. per ann. £10. to the minister and £10. to the poor. Paid by the Goldsmiths' Company in London.

1727 20. Mrs. Theodosia Brough widow, 20s. per ann. for ever out of a farm lying and being in Spondon and now in the possession of Mr. William Locker of Derby, to be paid every Christmas eve to 10 poor widows of this parish.

21. The Rev. John Spateman late of Yoxall in the County of Stafford left to this parish the sum of £10. for the use of the poor thereof.

*Sir Thomas White's Lending Cash.*

It appears from an Indenture tripartite, dated July 1<sup>st</sup> 1566, between the Mayor, Burgesses and Commonalty of the City of *Bristol* of the first part; the president and Scholars of the College of *St. John the Baptist* in the University of *Oxford*, which was founded by the said Sir Thomas *White*, on the second part; and the Master and Wardens of *Merchant Taylors Hall*, of the fraternity of *St. John the Baptist* of the City of *London*, of the third part; that the Mayor, &c. of *Bristol*, for them and their successors were to pay for the said Sir Thomas *White* knt. and Alderman of *London*, every four and twentieth year, the sum of £100. to be lent in sums of £25. with a preference to clothiers. I find a note to the following effect by Thomas *Knyveton* Gent. Steward of *Derby* dated Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1637, "two hundred pounds whereof are already received, and upon Bartholomew's day 1644 there is another hundred pounds to be received in *Merchant Taylor's Hall* in *London*; every of which hundred pounds received and to be received is to be lent to four several persons viz. £25. a piece for ten years upon good security, and to be used in clothing (trade); and so from ten years to ten years, for ever; and four pounds with every hundred is also allowed them deducting the charges."\*

The following particulars relative to this charity are found in *Blackner's History of Nottingham*.

\* Sir Thomas White was an eminent merchant in the city of *London*, and belonged to the company of *Merchant Tailors*; and was Lord Mayor in the year 1553, the first of bloody *Mary's* reign.

In 1542, Sir Thomas placed fourteen hundred pounds in the hands of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of *Coventry*, to be laid out in the purchase of an estate, the rent whereof to be applied for ever to charitable purposes; and the Corporation on the 19<sup>th</sup> of July in the same year, bought as much of the dissolved priory lands at that place of *Henry the Eighth*, as cost them £1378..10..6; which, a few years after, was valued at £70. a year, And on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July, 1551, an indenture

\* See page 825.

was executed between the Mayor, &c. on the one part, and the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailor's company in London on the other part, which stated in what manner the rent of the said estate should be appropriated. During the remaining part of Sir Thomas's life, the Corporation of Coventry were to appropriate the whole proceeds of the estate to the re-edifying the city, in some degree, which was then in a very decayed state; and during the next thirty-one years after his death, which happened in 1566,\* they were to dispose of forty pounds a year by way of loan out of such proceeds, to certain young men of *good name and thrift*; during various periods of from one to nine years, who had served apprenticeships in the

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\* Pennant, in his History of London, informs us, that Sir Thomas White was born at Woodstock, and that he died in 1566, at the age of seventy-two. The following document is the last production of his pen, the original of which is kept among the archives of the tower of St. John's college, Oxford, and a transcript of it, with a *fac-simile* of the author's hand-writing, is preserved in a farm-house at Fafeld; Berks, formerly the mansion of Sir Thomas. It was first printed in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1794, and considered a great rarity.

*"To Mr. President, the Fellows, & Scholars of St. John's, Oxon:  
Mr. President, with the Fellows and Scholars,*

"I have me recommended unto you even from the bottome of my  
"hearte, desyringe the Holy Ghost maye be amongste you untill the  
"ende of the worlde, and desyringe Almightye God that evrye one  
"of you maye love one another as brethren; and I shall desyre you  
"all to applye your learninge: and see doinge God shall give you his  
"blessinge, both in this worlde and the worlde to come. And fur-  
"thermore, if any variance or strife does arise amonge you, I shall  
"desyre you, for God's love, to pacify it as much as you maye; that  
"doinge, I put noe doubt but God will blesse everye one of you; and  
"this shall be the last letter that ever I shall sende unto you, and  
"therefore I shall desyre everye one of you to take a cōpye of that  
"for my sake. Noe more to you at this tyme, but the Lorde have  
"you in his keepinge untill the ende of the worlde. Written the 27  
"of January, 1566. I desyre all to praye to God for me, that I may  
"ende my life with patience, and that he may take me to his mercye.  
"By me Sir Thomas White, Knight, Alderman of London, and  
"founder of St. John's college, Oxford."

city. The indenture goes on to state, that the said Mayor shall, in the second year next ensuing the term of thirty-one years aforesaid, deliver or cause to be delivered the sum of forty pounds to the Corporation of Northampton, to be by them immediately delivered, by equal portions, to four young men, inhabitants of the said town, to have the occupation of the same for the term of nine years, on finding proper security for the re-payment of the same. The third year Leicester, the fourth year Nottingham, and the fifth year Warwick were to receive the same sums, to be disposed of in like manner; then the same to be disposed of to the said five cities and town alternately for ever.—The indenture further states, that the money shall be delivered without charge, and enjoyed during the time without interest; that the four towns shall give security to the Corporation of Coventry, for the punctual delivery of the money; and that the money so lent shall be repaid within one month after the nine years are expired, or within one month after the death of any person to whom it has been lent.\*

The history of the "Benefactions and Charities" of Coventry then goes to state, that "according to the tenor of this indenture, £70. per annum out of this charitable benefaction was disposed of near 130 years; and this city quietly enjoyed the surplus of the said estate, as their own right and property, till about the year 1692, when the members of the Corporation differing among themselves about the division of the said surplus, Mr. S. Troughton, bailiff of the said estate, and Mr. E. O——n (who 13th January, 1691, had been dismissed from his office of clerk of the council-house) made discoveries to the other Corporations, who are concerned in this charity, of the improved value of the said estate; of the city's leasing to one

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\* It may be proper to state, that the person receiving the loan invariably pays the expense of the bond in this town—a contrary practice was once adopted, but was immediately given up, on the ground, that by taking the money from the charity, the numerical benefit thereof would be materially lessened. *Blackner.*

another at low rents, and of the many large fines, which from time to time had been taken."

In consequence of this discovery the Corporations of Nottingham, Northampton, Leicester, and Warwick, in Hilary term, 1695, filed an information in the court of Chancery, in order to obtain an account of the surplus profits, and an augmentation of their respective shares of the charity.—The information remained undecided upon till the 18th of January, 1700, when it was dismissed by the Lord Chancellor and four of the Judges; though certainly not without strong suspicion of "evenhanded justice" having been sported with; for, on the plaintiffs appealing to the House of Lords, in February, 1702, the house ordered, that the court of Chancery should give such relief on the information *as should be just*; the Peers, at the same time declaring it to be their opinion, *that the increase of the value of the estate in question ought to be applied towards the several charities and appointments*. In consequence of this order, the court of Chancery, on the 12th of June, 1703, decreed, that the full improved value of the said estate should be applied according to the order of the House of Lords. Directions were therefore given by the court for ascertaining the yearly value; and further directions reserved till the master had made his report. Accordingly, on the 9th of July, 1705, the master reported, that the clear yearly value was £612..12..2, and that the fines taken on granting leases amounted to £750. A short time proved, however, that the Corporation of Coventry still possessed sufficient influence with the master to induce him to conceal the truth; and, on the 10th of June, 1708, he was ordered to amend his report, which he did on the 9th of July, 1709, when he certified the clear yearly value of the estate to be £988..13..2. On the 14th of October following the court desired, that the Corporation of Coventry should account for what they had received since the order was made by the House of Lords; and a receiver of the rents of the said estate was appointed. And the master reported, that the sum of £2241..1..3 was due from the said Corporation.



When this immaculate Corporation found their power of corruption had failed with the higher authorities they applied its baleful influence to the members of the other four Corporations, and, as far as the *will* of the latter went, they succeeded; for, on the 2d of January, 1706, the parties met by appointment at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, and agreed upon the following division of the property, namely, that Coventry should give £826, to be divided among the other Corporations; and that, from the 10th of March, 1703, each Corporation should have sixty pounds a year. The infamy of this contract soon became notorious; and the court of Chancery recommended to the Attorney-General to bring an information *ex-officio* against the aggressors, in behalf of the inhabitants of the several cities and towns, as *passers*, to set aside the said agreement, and enforce the former decree. Accordingly, in the Michaelmas term 1709, such information was preferred, accompanied with a request, that the *trust* of the charity might be transferred. And, on the 27th of February, 1710, the court declared the Lutterworth agreement to be very vile and corrupt, and entered into with an intent to evade the order of the House of Lords; and decreed that the same should be set aside, and also that the Corporation of Coventry should pay the costs of the present application out of their own pockets. At the same time the former cause standing to be heard on the master's report, for further directions as to the £2241..1..3 the Corporation were ordered to bring the same before the master in three months; and, in the mean time the consideration of transferring the *trust* was suspended. After various shufflings on the part of the Corporation, the court decreed, on the 4th of March, 1711, that the *trust* should be transferred to a William Brunley, Esq.; and, on the 22d of May, 1712, a sequestration was issued against the Corporation estates for the recovery of the said £2241..1..3d; but, though the rental of these estates amounted to upwards of 700 per annum, the Corporation contrived to prevent the sequestrators from obtaining more than about £284, in the course of seven years. In consequence of affidavits presented to the court

on the 22d of July, 1718, by the Corporation, the sequestration was suspended; and, on the 13th of July, 1720, they paid the whole money, and obtained a discharge of the sequestration. Afterwards the Corporation applied to the House of Lords and to the court of Chancery for a re-occupation of the *trust*; and on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of October, 1722, this long litigated cause was finally argued by counsel on the part of the several Corporations and the Merchant Tailors' company, before the Lord Chancellor, and his lordship delivered a decretal order, and which restored the charity to its original purpose, and the *trust* thereof to the Corporation of Coventry, under some very wholesome regulations, one of which was, that, when a lease was to be made belonging to the charity lands, the common cryer should proclaim it round the city. It was also decreed, that there should be from time to time two books kept, one by the Corporation, and the other in the vestry of St. Michael's church; and therein be entered copies of the schedules of the securities: and the names and places of abode of the several persons, and their sureties receiving any part of the loan money. And that two other books be kept in the like manner, wherein shall be entered abstracts of the several leases, then in being, or afterwards to be granted, expressing the parcels of land so leased, and the names and places of abode of the lessees. The Lord Chancellor concluded his decretal order, by inviting the inhabitants of any of the cities or towns interested in this charity, in case the rent of the estate be not properly divided, to apply to the court of Chancery for redress. His words are, "and any of the parties or any of the inhabitants of the city of Coventry, or of the towns of Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick, or any of them, or the magistrates or clerks of the council of the city of Coventry, are to be at liberty, from time to time to resort to this court for such further orders as occasion shall require."

Though *taxed costs* were finally awarded to the defendants in this suit, it must naturally be inferred, that much expence would be incurred which would not be refunded; and to defray

the whole or a part of such surplus, or to enable them to prosecute the suit while pending, I am credibly informed, that the Corporation of Nottingham sold a piece of land in Derbyshire, called *Manuel Park*, which belonged exclusively to their chamber estate. There is another circumstance extremely honourable to our \* Corporation respecting the distribution of this charity, which is,—there is an order of hall, which precludes any member of their body from enjoying any part of it.—Compare this with the conduct of a neighbouring Corporation, and the contrast will be found most conspicuously honorable to one party, and dishonorable to the other.

The net amount of the rents of this estate	£.	s.	d.
for the year ending at Lady-day 1813,			
was.....	1661	9	7½
Four-sevenths of which were appropriated			
to loans for Nottingham,.....	£949	8	4
Four-fifths for alms to one hundred and			
forty-two poor freemen of Coventry,..	569	13	9
Twelve-eighteenhs to the Mayor, Recorder,			
and ten Aldermen of that city, ..	94	18	9
Three-eighteenhs to the Merchant Tailors	23	14	8½
Three-eighteenhs to the clerk of the trustees	23	14	8½
Fraction, .....	0	0	4½
	1661	9	7½†

*Copy of a Bond for repayment of £25, part of Sir Thomas White's Charity Money, to the Mayor and Burgesses of Derby.*

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents That we William Needham of Derby in the County of Derby Cordwainer Edward Cater of the same place Baker and Henry Cater of the same Place Master are held and firmly bound to the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Derby in the County of Derby in the sum of Fifty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain to be paid to the said Mayor and Burgesses or to their certain attorney Successors or assigns for the true payment whereof we bind ourselves and each of us our and each and every of our heirs

\* Nottingham.

† Blackner's Nottingham.

executors and administrators firmly by these presents Sealed with our Seals Dated this Fifth day of June in the Twenty seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith and so forth And in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

WHEREAS Sir Thomas White Knight Deceased by Deed bearing date the first Day of July one thousand five hundred and sixty six gave the sum of Two thousand Pounds to the Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty of the City of Bristol to purchase Lands within four Years then next of the Yearly value of one hundred and Twenty pounds or more for the Purposes therein mentioned And the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty by the said Deed covenanted to pay in the Year one thousand five hundred and seventy seven to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York of the rents and profits of the Lands so to be purchased by them one hundred and four pounds and so to the Number of twenty-four Cities Companies and Towns (Derby being one) in yearly rotation as in the said Deed is particularly mentioned and as to the Town of Derby UPON CONDITION and for the Intent the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Derby or their assigns (since incorporated by the Name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Derby in the County of Derby) should disburse and pay or cause to be delivered and paid to four poor young Men of the said Town of Derby being of honest name and fame Occupiers and Inhabitants within the Town and Ffreemen of the same (Clothiers to be preferred above all others) to be named and appointed by the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of Derby for the Time being or the most part of them the sum of one hundred pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain (that is to say) to every of them Twenty-five pounds to have and occupy the same for the Term of Ten years then next following to the most Commodity Profit and Advantage without any thing given or paying for the

Loan of the same so as they dwell within the said Town or the Suburbs of the same for the Term of Ten years next after the receipt of the same they and every of them finding to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of Derby or to such other head Officers as they the said Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of Derby should appoint sufficient sureties or sufficient Pawn for the true repayment thereof at the end of the said Ten years as by the said Deed reference being thereto had will more fully appear AND WHEREAS the said William Needham hath applied to the said Mayor and Burgesses for the Loan of Twenty-five pounds part of the Charity money of the said Sir Thomas White and proposed the said Edward Cater and Henry Cater as his Sureties for the repayment thereof and the repayment thereof and the same having been approved of by the said Mayor and Burgesses at a Common Hall held for the said Borough of Derby on the Tenth day of March last past IT WAS ORDERED that the sum of Twenty-five pounds part of the said Charity money of the said Sir Thomas White should be lent to the said William Needham from the eleventh day of February then and now last past upon his giving this present security for the repayment thereof on the eleventh day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety one THE CONDITION of the above written obligation therefore is such that if the above bound William Needham Edward Cater and Henry Cater or any of them their or any of their heirs executors or administrators do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Mayor and Burgesses their Successors or assigns the sum of Twenty-five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain upon the eleventh day of February which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-one at or in the Town Hall for the said Borough AND ALSO if the above bound William Needham Edward Cater and Henry Cater or any of them shall happen to die before the said eleventh day of February in the said Year

one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-one then if the Survivor or Survivors of them do within Twenty-eight Days next after the Death of him or them so dying put in another sufficient and able Person to be bound to the said Mayor and Burgesses in like nanner and form as they the said William Needham Edward Cater and Henry Cater are by these presents bound in the Place or Stead of him or them so dying Then the above written Obligation to be void otherwise to be and remain in full force

Sealed and delivered by the within named }  
 William Needham (being first duly } Wm. Needham.  
 stamped) in the presence of

G. Winrow, }  
 Thos. Hefferd. } Ed. Cater.

Sealed and delivered by the within named }  
 Edward Cater in the presence of }

G. Winrow,  
 Thos. Hefferd.

*An Account of the Benefactions and Charities to  
 the Parish of All Saints.*

	£.	s.	d.
Given by the Countess of Shrewsbury for preaching two sermons every year, .....	2	0	0
And to the poor on Good Friday, .....	2	0	0
By the Countess of Devonshire, and to be paid by the Corporation on the 20th of June, .....	2	8	0
By Mr. Crowshaw for a lecture as before mentioned, .....	20	0	0
And to the poor, .....	15	0	0
To be paid by the Corporation.			
By Mr. Walthall, .....	1	12	0
To be paid by the Corporation.			
By Mrs. Walton to the poor, .....	1	4	0
To be paid by the Corporation.			
By Mr. Botham, .....	0	16	0
To be paid by the Corporation.			

3 G

	<i>L. s. d.</i>
By Mr. Glossop, .....	0 12 0
To be paid by the Corporation.	
By Mrs. Beaumont out of an house in Full-street, ..	0 10 0
By Mr. Ash, to be paid by the Goldsmith's Company in London, .....	2 16 0
By Peter Hough, .....	1 0 0
By Mr. Osborne out of Chester Green, .....	2 10 0
To be paid by the Corporation.	
By William Duffield out of two Houses, one over against the Fryers Close, the other in Bag-lane, so much as will buy six gowns.	
By Mr. Swetnam to 16 widows, .....	0 16 0
By Mr. Francis Goodwin out of an house at the upper end of the Shambles, .....	1 13 4
By Mr. Samuel Ward out of Darley Slade and Crab- tree Flat, .....	5 4 0
By Mrs. Moor to put a boy to be an apprentice on Shrove Tuesday, .....	5 0 0
By Mrs. Harpur, .....	0 10 0
A lecture on every Wednesday, was formerly preached, but for some time past has been dis- continued. The old hall book gives an account of it.	

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*An Account of the Benefactions and Charities given  
to the parish of St. Michael.*

Given by the Countess of Shrewsbury, .....	0 6 8
To be paid yearly by the Duke of Devonshire.	
By the Countess of Devonshire, .....	0 8 0
To be paid on the 20th of June yearly, by the Corporation.	
By Mr. Walthall, Gent. ....	0 5 0
To be paid yearly by the Corporation.	
By Mrs. Jane Walton, .....	0 4 0
To be paid yearly by the Corporation.	

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By William Botham, Gent. ....	0	2	8
To be paid yearly by the Corporation.			
By Edward Osborne, Gent. ....	0	3	0
To be paid yearly by the Corporation.			
By Richard Croshaw, Esq. to three persons every 5th Sunday in the year, four-pence in bread and two- pence in cheese, and three-pence in money. Total value, .....	0	2	3
To be paid by the Corporation.			
By Daniel Dane, 15 four-penny loaves, on Lord's day. Total value, .....	0	5	0
By Christopher Nailer, .....	0	10	0
To be paid by the tenant of the house over against the Church.			
By Edward Stowman, .....	0	10	0
To be paid yearly out of the house now in the possession of George Hickinbotham.			
And for a garden in St. Michael's lane, yearly, ..	0	4	0
By William Duffield, .....	0	9	0
To be paid yearly out of two houses in Walker- lane, late in the tenure of Mrs. Finney.			
At Michaelmas there is the sum of five shillings paid to the Vicar, .....	0	5	0
By Mr. Sorocold, or other proprietors of the water- works for the standing of the cistern on the church ground.			
At Christmas and Midsummer are to be paid four pounds at each time for the repairing of the Church and Bells, by Mr. Boothouse, over against Darwent Lane end, in all, .....	8	0	0

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*An Account of the Benefactions and Charities given  
to the Parish of St. Alkmund.*

By the Countess of Shrewsbury, .....	0	13	4
To be paid by the Corporation on Good Friday.			



	<i>L. s. d.</i>
By the Countess of Devonshire at Midsummer,.....	0 16 0
By Mr. Walton at Christmas, .....	0 8 0
By Mr. Kilby at Easter, .....	0 2 8
By Mr. Walthal at Christmas, .....	0 10 8
By Mr. Glossop at Easter,.....	0 4 0
By Mr. Osborne at Christmas, .....	0 6 8

All these to be paid by the Corporation.

By Richard Croshaw, Esq. to four Parishioners every 5th Sunday, four-pence in bread, one pound of cheese, and three-pence in money, value.....	0 3 0
By Mr. Nailor out of the house over against St. Mi- chael's Church, .....	0 10 0
By Mr. Ash yearly, .....	0 18 8
By Mr. Swetnam on Good Friday to be paid by the heirs of Mr. Samuel Goodwin, .....	0 10 0
By Mr Botham .....	0 5 8

To be paid by the Corporation.

By Mr Samuel Goodwin deceased to the Vicar and  
his successors an Estate called Plumley Hall, and  
an House in Derby.

By Queen Mary a Vicarage house to be settled by the  
Corporation, out of the Estate of Little Chester, &c.  
and a pension of ..... 7 6 8

To the maintenance of hospitality, and the continuation  
of the ancient salary, ..... 6 13 4

As mentioned above in the grant.

There are also several Rents of houses in the Church-  
yard and lands in the Fields of Little Chester and  
two houses in St. Mary-gate, given to the Church and  
repair thereof.

There is an Highway and Watering place for the be-  
nefit of the inhabitants, which was lately stopped  
up by the late Alderman Broughton, and added to  
his Orchard.

There were other Watering places which are now ap-  
propriated to particular persons.

There is also an Almshouse for men and women and weekly pensions, paid by the family of Wilmot, who are Trustees.

*An Account of the Benefactions and Charities to  
the Parish of St. Peter.*

	£.	s.	d.
Given by Mr. Robert Liversage several lands and tenements for good and godly actions and deeds to the value of .....	50	0	0
Said to be considerably improved.			
By Elizabeth Wilcocks one messuage or tenement near St. Peter's Bridge End; the rents to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens for the time being, of as well, Elvaston and St. Peter.			
By the Countess of Devonshire at Midsummer, to be paid by the Corporation, .....	1	4	0
By the Countess of Shrewsbury, .....	1	0	0
At Easter, to be paid by the Duke of Devonshire,			
By William Walthall, Gent.....	0	16	0
Per annum, to be paid by the Corporation at Christmas.			
By William Botham, Gent. ....	0	6	0
Per annum, to be paid by the Corporation at Christmas.			
By Mrs. Jane Walton, per annum, .....	0	12	0
To be paid by the Corporation at Easter and Christmas.			
By Anthony Glossop, Gent. per annum, to be paid by the Corporation, .....	0	6	0
By Edward Osborne, Gent. per annum, .....	0	10	0
To be paid by the Corporation at Easter.			
By Mr. Kilby, per annum, .....	0	4	0
To be paid by the Corporation.			

	£.	s.	d.
By Mrs. Babington, per annum, .....	2	0	0
To be paid at Easter & Christmas, by the family of Dixie, out of the Estate at Normanton.			
By George Jackson, Dr. of Physick, per annum, ....	2	10	0
To be paid on St. Thomas's Day.			
By the Rev. Mr. William Osborne, late vicar, three two-penny loaves, to be distributed every Sunday to those that frequent the Church, and to the clerk, 2s. 6d. value, .....	1	8	6
By James Stables, per annum, .....	0	5	0
To 5 poor housekeepers on St. Thomas's day.			

To these charities and benefactions let me add that there are several lands, &c. which were given to pious and charitable uses, there are three considerable pastures, viz. Bradshaw-hay, Holmes, and New Pastures, with the Haygrave fields. Rights of Common for the burgesses at Midsummer and Lammastide, in several grounds, arable and pasture. Some lands in or near the Newlands; or a Garden belonging to All Saints' parish, some land in the Little field. Eight acres of land given by Ralph Coke for the repair of the Church and steeple of All Saints'. Some land on the upper end of the Nuns' green and in Normanton fields, and an house late Mr. Harrison's, near the Market place, charged with a charity. An house in the Full-street charged with John Smith's charity. Two silver standing gilt cups, value £23. 6s. 8d. given to the Bailiffs and successors.

Gowns given by Mr. Duffield, Mr. Botham, and others out of certain houses.

Mr. Swetnam's gift to poor widows.

Some lands in Cowsley fields, belonging to All Saints' parish, lately inclosed by Mr. Henry Parker. Lands in the Fields of Chester belonging to St. Werburgh's parish. Two houses in St. Mary gate and rents and houses, and Mrs. Walton's charity to the repair of the Church and poor of that parish. Houses and rents of houses in Bag lane, &c. belonging to All Saints' parish, and other houses belonging to the other parishes. In the parish of Eckington an estate called Plumley Hall, and an

house near the Brook-side, in Derby, in the possession of Dr. Stubbs, belonging to the Church and Vicarage of St. Alkmund before mentioned.

A stipend of £6..13..4, and a pension of £7..6..8 to maintain hospitality, and a mansion house to keep residence and maintain hospitality, were given by Queen Mary as before mentioned in the grants. The small tithes commonly called the Vicarial Tithes were acknowledged by an order of Hall, April 1st. 1713, to belong to the Vicar for the future, and as annexed to the Vicarage of St. Alkmund. Two houses given by the grant of Queen Mary to the two Vicars of All Saints', as before related at large in the grant. To these I have mentioned I may also add several common Lanes in the Full-street, Iron-gate, &c. Common ponds and Watering places granted to the Burgeesses and inhabitants for their better conveniency and immemorially enjoyed, and which are within the equity of the statute of 43rd Elizabeth.\*

There is also an hospital called the Black Coat Hospital, near Saint Alkmund's Church, for men and women, with weekly pensions to the same, besides other advantages; and another hospital called Grey-Coat Hospital, in Walker's Lane, which had weekly pensions and allowances, besides other advantages, and for which lands are set apart and Trustees appointed as I believe will at large appear if the persons concerned will produce their writings.

A charity left by Mr. Byrom for the education of poor children in the principles of the Church of England in all Saints' parish, which, as there is reason to believe, has not been applied to that use.

There are, I doubt not, other charities which are not yet discovered, but will be so upon proper encouragement; and others again are either not applied at all, or misgoverned, misapplied, and misconverted to the great discouragement of cha-

\* See Sir Francis Moore's readings and expositions of the Statute annexed to Duke's Law of Charitable Uses. p. 135.

ity. For instance, the Gift of Mr. Ash is £10 per annum, to be paid by the Goldsmith's Company. £7. is to be disposed of for putting out apprentices for the town of Derby, but it may deserve an enquiry how the money has been laid out for several years past, and whether arrears be not due from it.

Mr. Botham's Charity, £2. per annum to all the Parishes, has not been paid for 30 years past, by some concerned in the payment of it, and arrears are due from the house and lands chargeable with it, and it will be proved upon a proper occasion who had the lands and house chargeable with it. Nothing has been paid for many years for Land belonging to the parish of All Saints'; but if the old parish book, (which was lately spirited away for obvious reasons) were produced, the land might be found, for that book mentions how it was butted, and to whom it was leased.

'Tis hoped the honourable Commissioners will oblige some persons to produce the book, and whatever papers else are se- creted. It may deserve an enquiry what acknowledgements Mr. T. Goodwin has paid for his encroachments upon the Church yard, and whether his pretended exemption saves him from the payment of the pension to the poor scholars which it is said are charged upon the religious house or college he lives in.

It may be proper also to enquire how Mr. Ralph Coke's Charity now less'd at £7. per annum is applied and also whether Mr. Crowshaw's Charity to the poor and the maintenance of a lecturer should not be augmented by the Corporation, since the Estate is now improved to £80. per annum as some affirm upon their certain knowledge upon a view of the Chamberlain's Accounts.

The Estate at Little Chester charged with the payment of the schoolmaster's is considerably improved, and Mr. Ash his gift of £8. is not at present paid by Emanuel College, but the reason alledged is that the present schoolmaster, Mr. Winter, put in by the Corporation is no legal schoolmaster, and is no master of arts; and therefore not qualified to receive it. The last master, Mr. Blackwall and his predecessors for time out of

of mind, were Masters of Arts, and by the Hall book it appears that the Corporation applied to Dr. Moreton, fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, desiring him to recommend one who had the qualification of Master of Arts.

There is an house adjoining to St. Alkmund's Church-yard which by all circumstances is the Vicarage house according to the original endowment. The situation of it and the form of its building, would induce any unprejudiced person to believe it to be the minister's house. Several ministers, viz. four have lived in it successively, and as far as the memory of man can reach, Mr. Henry Coke, Mr. Thomas Bakewell, Mr. Herring, Mr. Soulden, Mr. Coke, came to be minister about the year 1611, and about the 9th year of King James 1st, and continued 34 years till he was unjustly ejected in or about the year 1645, by the prevailing faction in the grand Rebellion; several antient persons have affirmed that they well remember his living in that house. The old parish book, late in Mr. Henry Parker's hand, and now in Mr. T. Gisborne's, expressly mentions that house by the name of the parsonage house and vicarage house, and Mr. Coke's house and Mr. Bakewell's house. The old Hall book in the year 1645, mentions also that house as belonging to the Church, "and orders the Chamberlains to pay Mrs. Coke the other half of the arrearage upon his delivering up quiet possession of the house belonging to the Church." Those are the very words in the Hall book. By an order of Hall on the other side of the leaf in the said Hall book, Mr. Bakewell was appointed his successor, and an order was made that he "should have the house, as I remember, and £34. per annum which Mr. Coke formerly enjoyed, and £20. per annum out of the Dean's farm;" that Mr. Coke did accordingly deliver up possession to his successor, and that he was in possession of it as the house of the minister, is indisputable; several have affirmed that they well remember his living there; and his daughter, of Waddingham, in Lincolnshire, affirmed to a gentleman that she was born in that house. It is well known that Mr. Herring lived there, and after him Mr.

Isaac Solden, (as several now living well remember,) till after the Restoration, when he removed to Cubley. The old Parish Book (which has been for many years secreted and kept up,) mentions Mr. Solden's possession of that house. After the avoidance by the resignation of Mr. Solden, the Corporation never filled up the vacancy by a proper residing minister, nor paid the pensions left by Queen Mary, but divine offices were performed, as there was occasion by the ministers of All Saints', till the Rev. Mr. Cantrell was regularly presented upon Mr. Samuel Goodwin's settlement of an estate in the year 1712. The endowment mentions that house and the rooms of it, &c. There are also terriers which mention that house as belonging to the Church, and a great majority of the parishioners have under their hands acknowledged it. Mr. Cantrell since his induction, received the rent of it, and gave acquittances for it; but of late years the payment of the rent has been obstructed, and the house pulled down, under a pretence of erecting a workhouse, not by any order of the parish, but by an order of Mr. T. Gisborne, with four or five more, who met together at a public house, without any notice given before in the church as and for a parish meeting, and without the privity and knowledge of the rest of the parish.

But if the old Hall book and old Parish book be produced according to the summons of the Commissioners now served upon the Mayor and Corporation, and Mr. T. Gisborne, for that purpose, it is to be hoped the Church will have justice done her, and that and many more grievances redressed.

There are many other matters which well deserve an enquiry, but are too numerous to be now particularly related.

The common rights may be proved and shewn, I believe even to an acre of ground.

The money for inclosures, and severalties received by the Corporation, amounts to a vast sum, 'tis said to several thousand pounds, which, being public money, is liable to enquiry.

A charity was left by Mrs. Poole, £10. several years ago, to the poor of Brailsford, which, with interest, has not been paid by Mr. Bagnold. A complaint is lodged against him.

An hospital at Morley was founded by the family of Sacheverel, and trustees appointed. Mr. John Chambers acts as sole trustee; and though the estate is from £30. per annum, improved considerably, as a relation of the founder affirms, the charity is not improved. A certain family pretended to augment a Church, and the Queen's Bounty was allowed to it, but it well deserves an enquiry whether that Church has received the full advantage.

P. S. The Copy of the Grant before mentioned was formerly compared with the original then in the hands of the late Alderman Bateman, notwithstanding a very near relation of his with some warmth and confidence asserted it to be a falsehood, for reasons peculiar to himself.

N. B. The Corporation did not vouchsafe to produce the original Grant, Charters, Hall Books, Writings, &c. on the 12th of October, at the Commission. And the cause is easy to be understood.

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### POPULATION.

In 1377, there were 1076 persons, upwards of 14 years of age, besides paupers.\*

In 1712, the population of the whole town consisted of 4000 persons.†

In 1788, ..... 8,563.‡

In 1801, ..... 10,832.§

In 1811, ..... 13,043.§

In 1821, ..... 17,423.

\* Page 59.

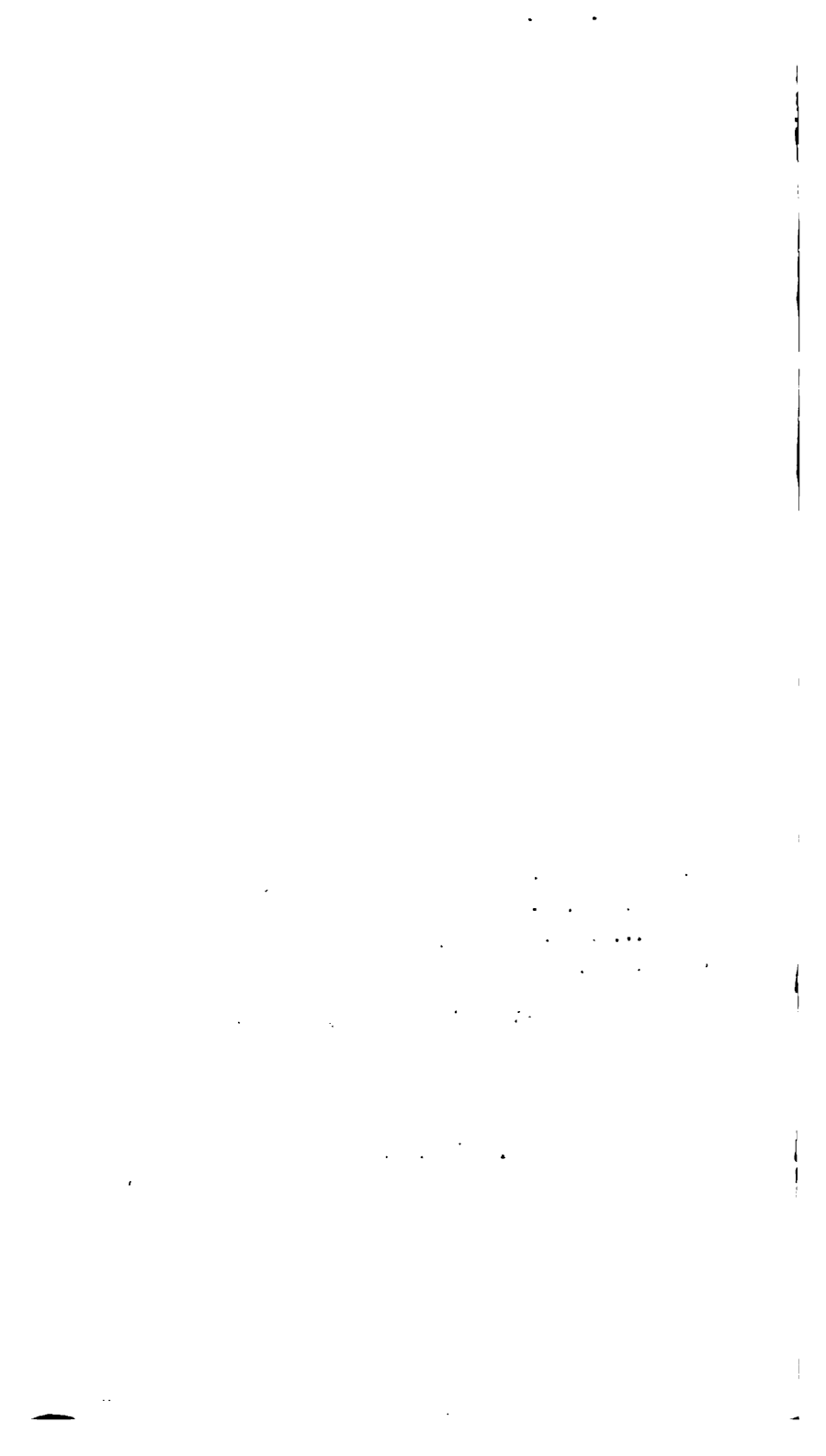
† Woolley's Mss.

‡ Pilkington. II.

§ Lysens' Derbyshire.

### THE END.





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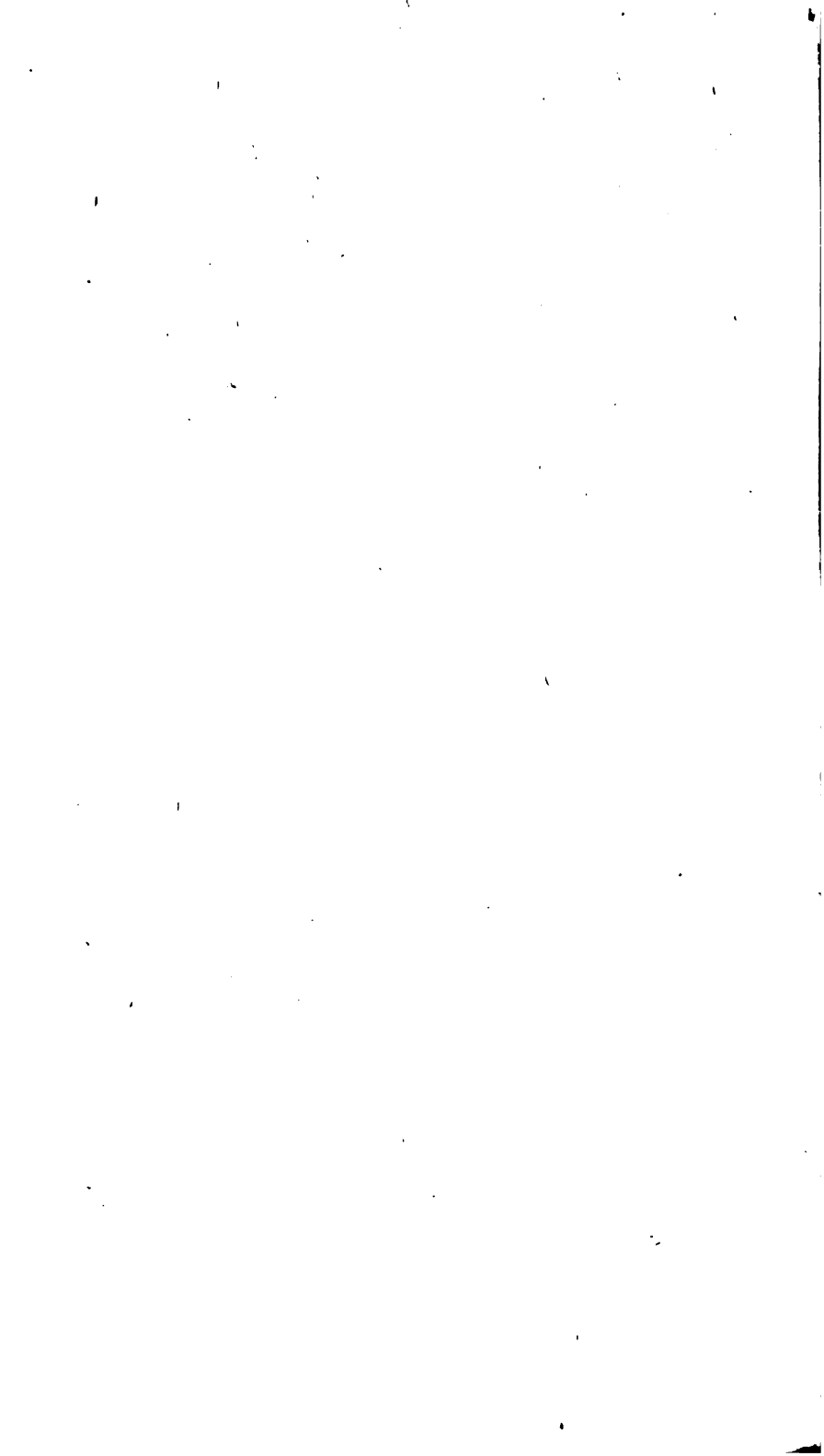
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